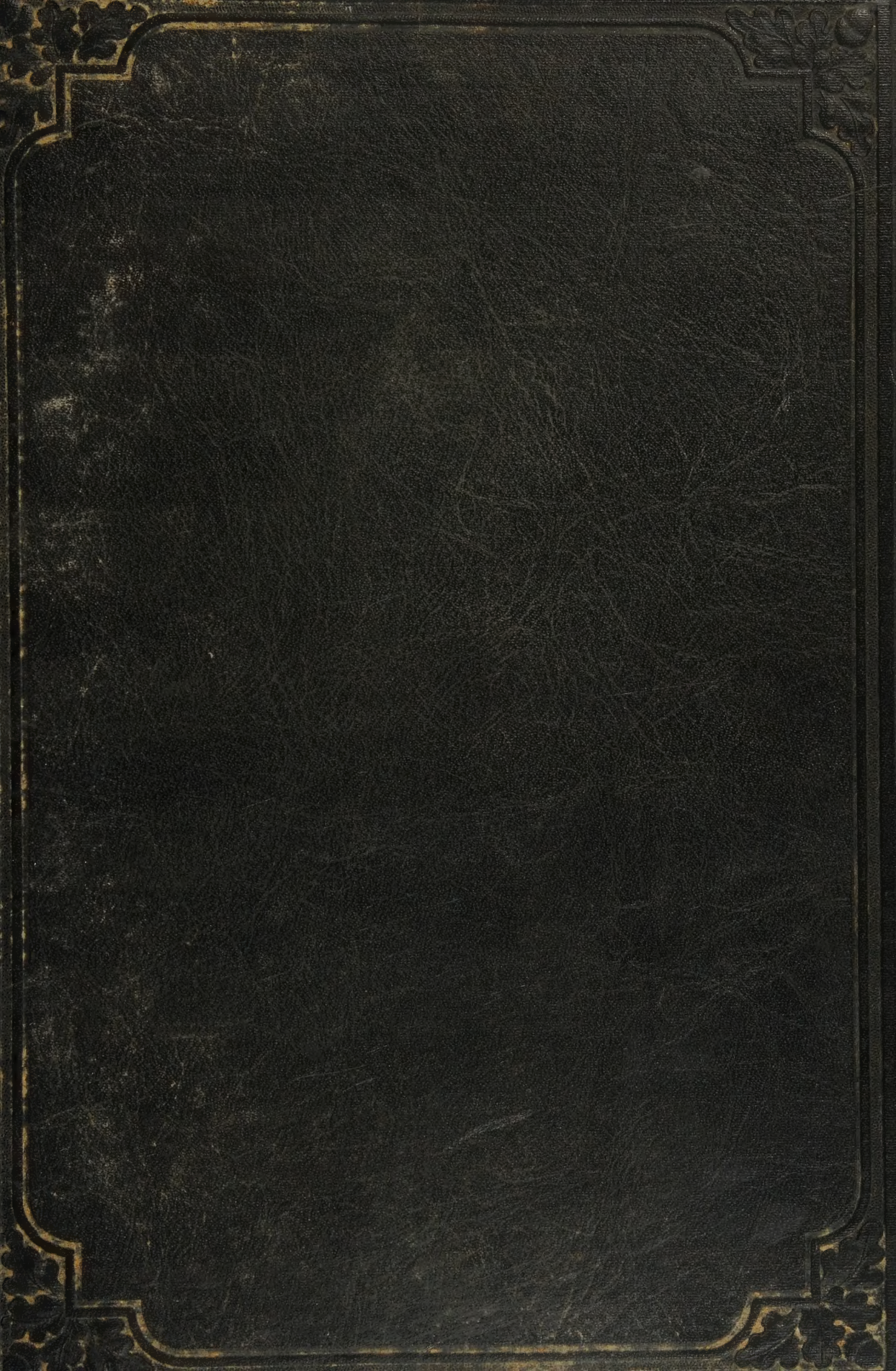








HISTORY
of the
Columbia River Valley

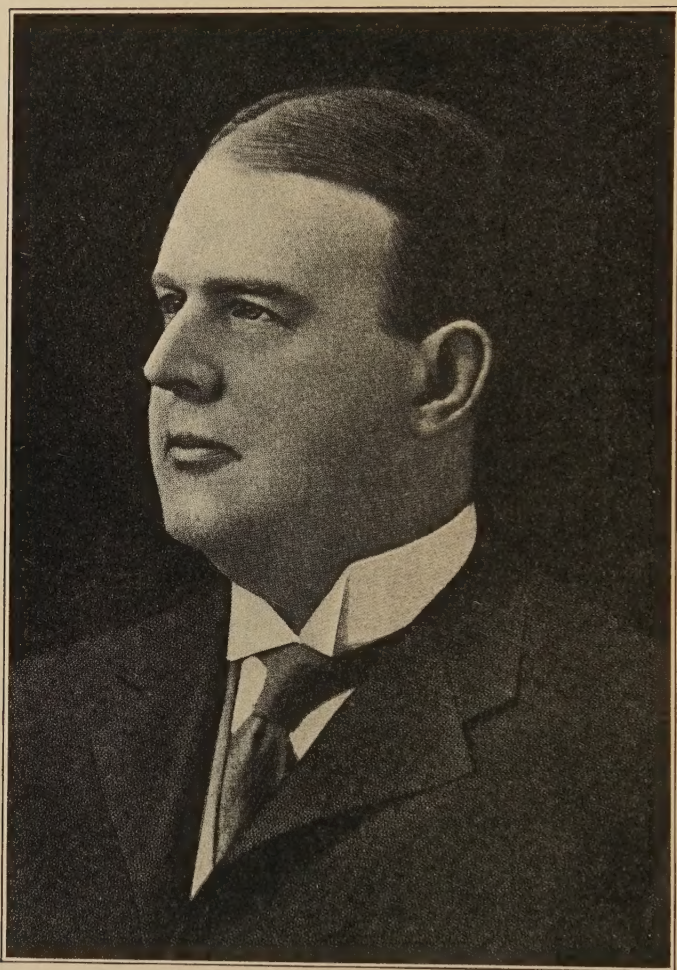
From The Dalles to the Sea

Volume II

Illustrated



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HENRY W. GOODE, SR.

BIOGRAPHICAL

HENRY WALTON GOODE

The record of no business man of Portland has stood in larger measure as a synonym for honor and fairness than that of Henry Walton Goode. A spirit of marked enterprise ever characterized him in his business career and carried him into a prominent connection with large and important undertakings, and yet through all he maintained a spirit of fairness that won him the respect, admiration and enduring loyalty of employes and contemporaries alike. Long acquaintance with him meant stronger friendship, for his life in all of its various phases stood the test of intimate knowledge and of close association. His name is indelibly engraven upon the pages of Portland's history through his connection with the Portland Railroad Company and through his service as president of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Goode was born in Newcastle, September 26, 1862, a son of Walton and Lucy (Beck) Goode. The father was of English descent and the lineage could be traced back in direct line for over nine hundred years, the family in America being the Goodes of Virginia, one of the leading aristocratic families of that state. Walton Goode died when his son Henry was but seven years of age, but the mother is still living and is yet a resident of Indianapolis.

Educated in the public schools, Henry W. Goode entered the high school when twelve or thirteen years of age, and the record which he therein made was the highest in his class. At the age of fifteen years he left school to accept a position in the business world. Without the advantage of a college course he was largely a self-educated and self-made man, learning many valuable lessons in the school of experience and becoming in time a man of wide and comprehensive knowledge. He made rapid progress in the business world, his ability winning him promotion from time to time until at the age of nineteen years he was occupying the position of head bookkeeper with one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in Minneapolis. He later turned his attention to the electrical machinery business, at which he became an expert. The broad field that opened before him gave him ample scope for his energy and ambition—his dominant qualities. He displayed great thoroughness in everything which he undertook and laid thorough the foundation for the success which he achieved in later life. The period between 1885 and 1892 was devoted to service with the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh and the General Electric Company of New York.

On the 20th of November, 1890, Mr. Goode was united in marriage to Miss Edith Fairclough, a daughter of Henry W. and Minerva J. (Calkins) Fairclough, the wedding being celebrated in Chicago, Illinois.

The following year they came to Portland, and Mr. Goode accepted the position of vice president and general manager of the Portland General Electric Company. He was then but twenty-seven years of age. At that time the common stock was selling for only twenty cents on the dollar, but his splendid management, however, brought it up to par. For seven years he remained manager of the Portland General Electric Company. Owing to a matter of sentiment he hesitated to accept the presidency, which showed the greatness of the man. In his position as vice president and general manager, however, his initiative spirit and his recognition of possibilities were brought into play. He saw the opportunities for a combination of forces and later consolidated all of the different electrical interests under the name of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, a thirty million dollar corporation, of

which he became the active head and president. This included the Portland General Electric Company, the Portland Railway Company, and the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, of all of which organizations Mr. Goode was made president at the time the merger was completed. The amalgamation of these interests occurred about 1906, and he continued at the head of the consolidated company until his death. His labors were instrumental in making the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company the great corporation which it is today, being one of the most important of this character in the country. He bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control, and regarded no detail of the business as too unimportant to engage his attention. In fact his thorough understanding of every phase of it, his previous practical training along electrical lines and his recognition of future possibilities were strong and dominant elements in the success which attended the mammoth corporation. After the death of Mr. Goode, Frederick Strauss, the well known banker and financier of New York, asked Mrs. Goode if she had ever heard the true story of how the New York interests had taken over the several properties which constitute the consolidation. Upon her replying "No," he said it was the distinct understanding that Henry W. Goode be made president and manager of the company.

While Mr. and Mrs. Goode were visiting the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 he received a telegram requesting him to accept the presidency of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland. He had no desire to do so, but his wife was anxious that he should. From St. Louis she went to Chicago and after her departure Mr. Goode received a telegram insisting upon his acceptance of the presidency. He wired Mrs. Goode that he would not take the place and she answered by telegram that she would be greatly disappointed if he did not. Acceding to her wishes, upon his return to the city he accepted and had charge of the fair for two years before it opened. At the time he remarked to Mrs. Goode that when the fair was over he would show the people that he was honest. He took full charge and gave the greater part of his time to the development of its interests. One of the notable features in connection with his work in behalf of the exposition was that after a delegation of Portland men failed to secure consent in Washington for the erection of the government building on the peninsula he went to the capital city, where he spent twelve or thirteen days, during which time he met Secretary Shaw and others, with whom the matter of location was discussed. The objection to the erection of the government building on the peninsula was that at times the land is overflowed by a rise of the river. Before going east, Mr. Goode studied the question thoroughly, looked up all the history and information which he could get on the subject and proved almost absolutely that 1905 was not the year in which an overflow might be anticipated. As a result of his labors consent of President Roosevelt and others in authority was secured and no one who visited the exposition will ever forget the beautiful effect produced by the location of the government building with the bridge of all nations connecting the peninsula with the main land. On that occasion President Roosevelt, impressed by the remarkable personality and ability of Mr. Goode, escorted him clear to the outer door and said: "Any man ought to be proud to shake hands with you." The exposition was not financed at as high a figure as some other fairs, yet he made of it a splendid success. His powers of management, his keen, clear discernment of needs and opportunities enabled him to so direct interests that the fair opened just at the moment planned, with everything finished and in good shape, notwithstanding that a big strike occurred among the laborers just two weeks before the exposition was to be inaugurated. During this strike Mr. Goode was advised by the city officials and his friends to be very careful in going around alone, as they were fearful that he might meet with personal injury or violence. He paid no heed to these injunctions but went out among the men and soon had them again at work. Kind words and just measures were employed and they recognized that Mr. Goode might be depended upon to further their interests. Not only in the business management of the fair did Mr. Goode gain wide recognition but also as the social head of the city during the summer of 1905. With the assistance of Mrs. Goode he entertained all of the leading citizens of the United States who attended the fair, held receptions and gave elaborate dinners. One of the most notable of the latter was held in honor of J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, on which occasion Caruso's full orchestra furnished the music. On "Portland Day" there was the largest attendance ever seen at a fair in proportion to the size of the city, there being over ninety thousand admissions to the grounds. Mr. Goode received a salary of twelve thousand

dollars as president of the fair but spent all of this and more in entertaining those who officially visited the exposition, together with distinguished European and American citizens who visited it in an unofficial capacity. He also gave a dinner to five hundred working girls on the grounds and during this made one of the famous speeches which gained him prominence as an orator. Another large dinner was given in the New York building, on which occasion the entire Mormon choir surrounded the building and rendered a number of vocal selections. Mr. Goode closed the fair at twelve o'clock on the night designated from the outset. On that occasion he made another memorable speech, thanking the people for their cooperation and assistance and telling them that he considered that upon him as its president had been conferred as great an honor as any man could desire. He held his watch in his hand and exactly as midnight was struck he declared the fair closed and bade goodnight to the people. Those who visited the exposition can never forget the picture of the grounds, with their architectural adornment amid the fine setting of hills and mountains. No other American exposition has ever paid a dividend but under the management of Mr. Goode thirty-five per cent was turned over to the stockholders. At a dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Goode in his home in Washington, Hon. Joseph Cannon, speaker of the house, said: "It will go down in history that Mr. Goode had done what no other man had done." On more than one occasion in public address Theodore Wilcox said: "No one ought to take credit for the success of our fair; it is due our president."

When his duties in this connection were ended Mr. Goode did not take the rest which many people advised but at once resumed his duties with the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company and under the continued strain his health became impaired. Moreover, labor troubles soon arose and no one else could have managed the situation as he did. A Mr. Burton of Chicago, a well known strike leader, came to Portland and tried to influence the men in the service of the company to go upon a strike. There were over seventeen hundred employes, but, recognizing the fact that they had in Mr. Goode a just, fair and considerate employer, they refused to follow the dictates of the labor leader. Mr. Burton then went back to Chicago but after about ten weeks returned, determined that the company's employes should strike. Because of their continued refusal he boycotted all of them and the men then dropped the union and joined a brotherhood with Mr. Goode at the head. C. A. Dolph, one of the prominent attorneys of Portland, said that these men did not drop the union for any reason except their friendship for Mr. Goode and took this means of expressing their loyalty to and regard for him. He had the love and friendship of all who knew him and especially those who worked for him. When he passed away some one mentioned to one of the motormen on the line that the president was dead. With astonishment and sorrow the motorman replied: "Not our boss, our friend?" It is said that he never walked past a dog without patting him on the head and saying: "Hello, old fellow!" Another instance of his great kindness is given in the story that he owned a poor old white horse which was very sick, and he hired two men to stay with the animal for three weeks and care for it until it died. "Man's inhumanity to man" had no part in his life. He was quick to recognize the good in others and to reward faithfulness and justice was one of his paramount features.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goode were born two children: Helen, who attended school in New York city and is now married; and Henry, a sketch of whom follows. In his family he was a devoted husband and father and found his greatest joy in ministering to the happiness of his wife and children. He had the highest ideals for his children and in his letters to his wife said: "Train them that their lives may be of service to their fellowmen."

That he might have needed rest, he went east and after an illness of only four days passed away at Atlantic City on Easter Sunday morning, the 1st of April, 1907. Something of the regard and honor in which he was everywhere held is indicated in the fact that five thousand dollars were sent to be expended upon flowers for the funeral, the money coming from his friends and admirers in all parts of the country, and at the time the funeral services were being held in Chicago all cars in Portland stopped for ten minutes. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, attaining the thirty-second degree, and also belonged to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and other lodges. He likewise held membership in the Commercial Club, was both vice president and president of the Arlington Club and was popular in all social organizations. He was being talked of for senator at the time of his death and

would have been accorded almost any honor, political or otherwise, that he desired. He was a man of fine personal appearance and while he attained to the position of one of the foremost business men of the northwest it was not alone his success that will make him remembered and honored for years to come but the greater and grander quality of humanity—that quality which recognizes the rights of other individuals, which seeks justice and fairness and will sacrifice personal interests rather than infringe upon the privilege of others. It is said that there is no better criterion of man's real nature than the honor which his employes entertain for him and judged by this standard Mr. Goode stood as a man among men, and to him were given as a spontaneous and free-will offering the respect and honor of hundreds who served him. At his death Mrs. Goode received hundreds of telegrams and letters not only from the most distinguished men of this nation but also from eminent men of Europe, expressing their deep sorrow. The feeling entertained for him by those who served on the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition was expressed in a most handsomely engraved memoir, which was sent to Mrs. Goode and which read:

"In the death of H. W. Goode, president of this corporation, the board of directors feel that the state of Oregon and the city of Portland have sustained an irreparable loss. To his unusual executive ability, his ready grasp of affairs, his generous spirit and uniform kindness toward all men was due the unsurpassed success of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, an achievement of national importance and in the conduct of which he endeared himself alike to associates and subordinates.

"A man of splendid public spirit, believing in the future of the state of his adoption he was ever ready to identify himself with measures of public benefit. Liberal in his benefactions, a sincere friend, an exemplary husband and father, his death in the prime of manhood and usefulness is no ordinary loss to the public or his friends and this board, composed of fellow workers and personal friends, desires to express its deepest grief at his death.

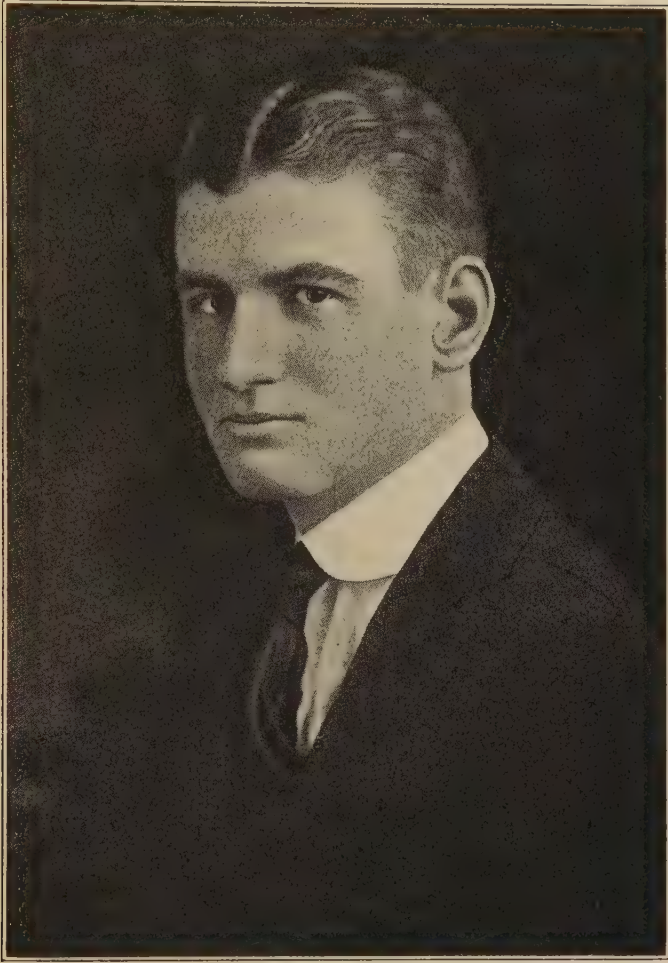
"Therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair desires to record their unanimous assent to the foregoing expression of their regard and estimate of their coworker, and be it further

"Resolved, that this memorial be spread upon the records of the corporation and an engrossed copy be sent to the family of Mr. Goode."

Commenting editorially upon the death of Mr. Goode under the title "With his Work Undone," the Oregonian said: "When a man dies who has completed his three score years and ten there is mourning but no complaint. Far otherwise does it appear when a man like the late H. W. Goode is called to his account in the prime of life, in the pride of his strength and the vigor of his career. There is then a sense of power wasted, of blighted hopes and thwarted purposes. So far as we can see from the lowly plane whereon we stand in this life there is no plan which untimely death helps to fulfill. Many men are hurried away into eternity with the problems of their lives unsolved, their ambitions unachieved and their work undone. The poet Keats, when he died, had but struck upon his lyre those first notes of surpassing sweetness whose passionate allurements will go to the end of time a question without an answer. When Byron perished at thirty-seven he had but just found his true voice. Had he lived longer he might have come to stand for the modern world, with its aspiration and rebellions, as Dante stands for the age of faith. Strange appears the destiny that stilled the voices of Byron, Keats and Shelley with a world of unuttered melody upon their lips. Alexander of Macedon perished with great undertakings teeming in his brain. However extensive the territory of heaven may be, it must be densely populated with eminent personages long before this time; while the need of the earth for ability and integrity becomes more crying every day. There may be a reason for greater character." F. M. Gilmore, of the San Francisco Call, wrote: "I don't know intelligence the premature cutting short of human existence must forever remain a problem and a mystery."

Simple yet great in its simplicity were the words of Theodore Wilcox: "We have lost our biggest man." Dr. K. A. J. McKenzie said: "I have never read about a greater character." F. M. Gilmore, of the San Francisco Call, wrote: "I don't know what I can say to you that can assuage your grief at the loss of such a husband. He has gone and left us—that is true—but he has left behind him the great mark



HENRY W. GOODE, Jr.

that stamps the honored man. He leaves that magnificent heritage of nobility, of honesty of purpose, of sincerity of character, of love of home that makes his memory dear to every living soul—who ever came within his acquaintanceship. I feel that I have lost a very great and a very dear friend."

John Barrett, president of the International Bureau of American Republics, wrote: "Mr. Goode in my mind was a rare man—nay more, an extraordinary man of a kind which has too few representatives on the earth. His masterly brain, his keen executive capacity, his power to command and his gentleness with all caused everybody to admire and follow him. Portland and Oregon suffer an irreparable loss in his death, while all his friends will look in vain to find another to take his place."

Vice President Fairbanks sent several telegrams to Mrs. Goode in which he expressed his love for Mr. Goode and said he considered him one of the greatest men he had ever met.

HENRY WALTON GOODE, JR.

The untimely death of Henry Walton Goode, Jr., a young man of exceptional ability who was destined to follow in the business footsteps of his honored father, brought a sense of deep sorrow to his many friends in Portland and elsewhere, it broke his mother's heart. He had become intensely interested in aeronautics while in the service of his country during the World war and on the 12th of June, 1926, when in his thirty-first year, he was the victim of a fatal aeroplane crash at Vancouver, Washington. The accident being due to a defective and rotten plane. He was born September 8, 1895, the son of Henry W. and Edith (Fairclough) Goode, to whom extended reference is made in the foregoing biography. Henry Goode, Jr., acquired his early education in Portland and subsequently spent five years as a student in the Lawrenceville school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, one of the finest preparatory schools in the United States, after which he finished his intellectual training in Yale University. Thus splendidly qualified for the practical and responsible duties of life, he returned to Portland and became manager of the Hoyt Hotel, owned by his mother, Mrs. H. W. Goode, he engaged in the insurance business at the same time and was becoming very successful in this line.

When the United States became involved in the World war H. W. Goode, Jr., enlisted for service in the infantry and was made a second lieutenant at the Presidio in California. Subsequently he was one of three out of ten young men who passed the examination for aviation service, and upon the completion of his ground schooling he passed another examination in which he received the highest rank of any in the class. It seemed to all who knew him that a brilliant future reckoned him.

In August, 1919, Mr. Goode was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Harmon, of Tacoma, and to them were born two children, Elizabeth and Edith. He was a popular member of the University Club, the Waverly Club and the Multnomah Club and his passing was mourned by a large circle of sincere friends, for he had indeed proven worthy of the high respect and esteem of his associates in the varied relations of life. In fact he was beloved by all Portland and all who knew him elsewhere.

J. M. LLEWELLYN

Never fearing that laborious application which must always precede ascendancy in the commercial world, J. M. Llewellyn has overcome many difficulties while striving to gain a foothold and the business of the Portland Bolt & Manufacturing Company, one of the city's important productive industries, is the visible result of his well directed efforts. He was born November 25, 1872, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and his parents, Morris and Jane Llewellyn, were natives of Wales. They came to the United States in one of the old-time sailing vessels and established their home in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where the father followed the trade of blacksmithing. In 1874 he went to Nebraska, entering a homestead in Clay County. The district was largely undeveloped and frontier conditions prevailed. Eventually he transformed the wild land into a fertile tract and produced the crops best adapted to that region. In 1881 he was called to his final rest and the mother is also deceased.

J. M. Llewellyn was but two years old when the family journeyed to the west and

his boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He attended a district school and experienced many phases of pioneer life in Nebraska. A good marksman, he never returned empty-handed from his hunting expeditions and still enjoys the sport. In those early days large herds of buffaloes and antelopes roamed over the plains and he has seen as many as five thousand at one time. Mr. Llewellyn would take a red flag and they would come up to him and eat from his hand. At the age of nineteen he left the farm and for a short time worked for a railroad. Going to Colorado, he secured a position in the electrical engineering department of the Denver Tramway Company and for five years was thus employed. Through rigid economy and the exercise of self-denial he had saved seven hundred and eighty-five dollars, which he deposited in the Denver Savings Bank, but during the year of the financial panic the institution failed and he lost all of his money. In order to gain a new start he went to Cripple Creek in the fall and was there engaged in prospecting for gold until the following spring, when he located in Pueblo. Obtaining work as a laborer with the Colorado Fuel & Mine Company, he was rapidly advanced and became superintendent of his division. On May 27, 1905, he came to Portland as superintendent of the rolling mill of the Pacific Hardware & Steel Company and acted in that capacity for eight years, proving exceptionally capable. In 1912 he purchased the old Portland tool works and organized the Portland Bolt & Manufacturing Company, of which he has since been the president. Endowed with initiative and the requisite executive force, he has fostered the growth of the business by good management and close attention to detail and is now directing the operations of the largest firm of the kind in the city. He has never lost interest in agricultural pursuits and his productive farm near Beaverton is devoted to the growing of fruit, grain and vegetables.

Mr. Llewellyn was married February 12, 1902, to Miss Caroline Eggers, of Pueblo, Colorado, and they have become the parents of three children: Harold, who attended the University of Oregon for three years and is associated with his father in business; Audrian, who took a two years' course at the State University; and Dorothy Jane, who will graduate from high school in 1928.

Through his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Llewellyn is working for Portland's best interests and is also a member of the Rotary Club, the Meadow Lake Club, the Wana Lake Club, the Portland Athletic Club and the local Marine Club. Along fraternal lines he is identified with Portland Lodge, No. 142, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner. Animated by the spirit of progress, he has made each opportunity count for the utmost and in winning prosperity he has also gained the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, for honor constitutes the keystone of his character.

BISHOP WALTER TAYLOR SUMNER

Said Fred Lockley in one of his interesting contributions to the Oregon Journal: "Bishop Walter Taylor Sumner believes in militant Christianity. There is a bit of verse in Mother Goose that goes something like this:

'For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there is none.
If there be one, try and find it,
If there be none, never mind it.'

"A good many people think enduring evils is easier than curing them. Bishop Sumner has always acted on the belief that the way to cure evil is to go right after it, hammer and tongs, and never let up till that particular evil has been put out of business. They call him 'The Fighting Parson.' I spent an hour or so with Bishop Sumner at his home recently and he told me of some of the fights in which he had been engaged in the cause of civic righteousness and moral decency. Before telling of his career I am going to tell something about Bishop Sumner himself. In answer to my questions he said:

"I was born at Manchester, New Hampshire, December 5, 1873. My father, Charles D. Sumner, was a native of Boston and a cotton manufacturer. He was active in civic affairs—a member of the school board, the city council and the state legislature. My mother, whose maiden name was Rintha Thompson, was born in New Hampshire and is now living at our old home in Manchester. Her father was a

wheelwright. I was her only child. After attending the public schools of Manchester I went to Dartmouth College. It is the common practice now for the big corporations to select college graduates to go into business, but when I was a student at Dartmouth the custom was just being introduced. Charles DuBois, the present president of the Western Electric Company, came to Dartmouth to get a line on the graduates. He selected three, F. V. Bennis, Fred H. Legett and myself, to learn the electrical business. Bennis and I roomed together for three years while we were working for the Western Electric. Bennis became treasurer of the company. Legett became manager of the European branch and was later made general sales manager. During the three years I was with the company I worked in twelve different departments, including the dynamo, assembly department, stock room, testing department, and finally became city salesman.

"I have always been very fond of music. During my college course I was college organist, manager of the orchestra and played 'cello, double bass and piano. I was accompanist in our Glee Club and played the guitar in the Banjo & Mandolin Club. I served as organist and choirmaster at St. Thomas' Episcopal church at Hanover while I was at Dartmouth. My people were Baptists, but serving as choirmaster in the Episcopal church brought me in touch with some very lovable men connected with that church, so I became an Episcopalian and was confirmed. While a senior I planned to enter the ministry, but when I found it would take three more years at a Seminary I decided to take up a business career.

"During the three years I was with the Western Electric Company I worked with Jane Addams of Hull House. She had me take charge of a boys' club at the cathedral. Dean Pardee talked with me and suggested that I enter the ministry. He told me that if I would go to the seminary for three years he would see that I secured enough work at the cathedral to pay my expenses. When I asked the Western Electric people for a release they were very good about it. They told me I could have my job back any time I wanted it and that I could also work there during vacations. During my seminary course my eyes went back on me, so the doctor advised me to take a year off and live outdoors. I went to Flagstaff, Arizona, and landed a job in a lumber camp. I put in Sundays and evenings at missionary work and organized an Episcopal mission there. This mission later became a parish and they now have a well-built stone church and a stone parish house. I returned to the seminary and for two years served as organist and choirmaster of the cathedral and had charge of the Sunday school and the boys' work. I completed my seminary course in 1904 and immediately thereafter became secretary to the Rt. Rev. C. P. Anderson, bishop of Chicago. Within a few blocks of my residence there were more than nine hundred women engaged in commercialized vice. I discovered that hundreds of the saloons in Chicago were owned by the breweries and that these breweries also controlled the houses of prostitution run in connection with the saloons. In these houses the girls sold for a dollar a bottle, beer that could be bought in the saloons for a dime. The moral and sanitary conditions were unspeakable. I came to the conclusion that regulation was not the remedy for commercialized vice, that the wiping out of the saloons and restriction of the vice district was the only remedy. I commenced a campaign of education and agitation. We were finally able to secure the cooperation of the mayor, who appointed the first municipal vice commission ever organized, with myself as chairman. Since that day nearly one hundred cities have organized such commissions. The mayor allowed me to select my own committee, asking me to meet a few public officials and others he suggested on the committee, which I was glad to do. After a year of investigation we brought in a report that was a revelation to the public of Chicago as to vice conditions. A new mayor, however, had come in. He refused to act on our report. Public sentiment, however, was so strong that he appointed a commission of his own, composed of politicians. Pressure was brought to bear upon them and they indorsed our report. The mayor was indignant. He felt that he had been betrayed by his friends. At the behest of the brewers and the saloon-keepers, he discharged his own committee and appointed a hand-picked commission, who were sent to Europe to investigate the methods of handling the problem in Germany, France and other European countries. After an exhaustive investigation they reported that regulation was ineffective, indorsed our report and recommended the wiping out of the redlight district. Press, pulpit and public were almost a unit in demanding that this be done; so our long fight was won at last and the segregated redlight districts were wiped out.

"The next fight I took up was for clean blood. To the best of my ability I worked and fought for a law that only the fit should marry. This meant that both men and women should present medical certificates that they had no contagious or venereal diseases. This, also, was a long, hard fight. When we began to see daylight in this I took up the fight to make the schools social centers. I was able to do effective work along this and other lines as a lecturer on the Chautauqua circuit. I also addressed, whenever the opportunity offered, ministerial conferences as well as public meetings.

"On January 6, 1915, I was consecrated bishop of Oregon. On January 1, 1918, in the cathedral at Chicago, Miss Myrtle Mitchell and myself were married. We have two children—Betty or, to give her her full name, Elizabeth Ann, who was born June 6, 1919, and Mary Jane, born April 7, 1924.

"One of the greatest assets of my fights for civic righteousness has been the making of scores and hundreds of friends. Some day I will tell you how much I value the friendship of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his splendid cooperation in my various fights for better civic conditions."

A tireless worker, impelled by the courageous nature and high ideals of the Crusaders of old, Bishop Sumner has imbued kindred spirits with his zeal and made them see his visions, so that his energy has been multiplied by the energy of others. His thought has been the public welfare, human happiness and a better world for all and no influence has diverted him from that purpose.

MARTIN M. HILL

One of the most progressive farmers of the Hood River valley is Martin M. Hill, whose operations have been on an extensive scale and successful to a degree that has stamped him as a man of sound judgment and practical business ability. Mr. Hill was born about eighteen miles south of Waterloo, Iowa, on the 14th day of September, 1869, and is a son of Martin S. and Mary E. Hill. His mother was born in Ireland, from which country she was brought to the United States in early childhood. Martin S. Hill was born in Ohio and was reared to the life of a farmer. In the late '40s he went to Iowa with his parents, his father, Joseph Hill, locating on a homestead in Tama county, of which locality he was a pioneer, being one of the very first farmers in that county, and there he lived until his death. Martin S. Hill also engaged in farming, meeting with success, and died there. To him and his wife were born eight children: Mrs. Ella Fike, of Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Simmons and Mary, twins, the former of whom lives in Iowa, while the latter is deceased; Mrs. Lillie Cline, deceased; Martin M.; T. F., who lives in Hood River; G. W., of Waterloo, Iowa, and O. H., of Hood River.

Martin M. Hill was educated in the public schools of his native state and worked on the farm until his marriage, in 1892, when he farmed for himself for five years, after which he moved into the town of Waterloo and went to work for a vehicle and implement company, with which he remained until 1901. In that year he resigned his position and he and his wife bought nine-months return tickets and started west to see the country. They stopped in various states, looking the country over carefully, and on reaching Oregon were favorably impressed with the level country around Howell prairie, near Salem. However, he did not purchase there, but continued on to eastern Oregon, and at The Dalles met a man who advised him to look over the Hood River valley before deciding on a location. He followed the suggestion, driving all over the lower valley, and, liking the looks of his present place, he went to Portland and bought it from a Mr. Johnson, a street car conductor. The place contained fifty acres, the only improvements consisting of a small shack, a few outbuildings and about ten acres in apple orchard, the trees being planted among old pine stumps, the remainder of the land being in timber and brush. He set to work clearing the land, blasting and burning out the stumps, and planted it all to apples. In 1908 he sold ten acres, containing a six-year-old apple orchard, for sixteen hundred dollars an acre, which at that time was the highest price ever received for farm land in the northwest, and there were no buildings on the land. Mr. Hill has taken out all of his apple trees and now has his land all planted to pears, of the Anjou, Base and Bartlett varieties and has a valuable and productive ranch, in the development of which he has

done a vast amount of hard work, but he feels amply repaid. Mr. Hill has taken an active part in affairs contributing to the welfare of his section of the state. In 1912 he and a few of his neighbors organized and erected the Hood River Apple and Storage Plant, at Van Horn, near his home place, and operated it successfully for several years, when it was sold to the Hood River Apple Growers Association. He owned a large apple and pear orchard at Dee, in the Hood River Valley, but sold it in 1923. He was president of the Hood River State Bank for eight years, or until it was sold to the Butler Bank. In 1910 Mr. Hill built one of the finest farm homes in the state of Oregon, finished in white oak, with beamed ceilings, while the house is surrounded with beautiful grounds, the spacious lawn being ornamented with shrubbery and flowers, making it one of the most attractive homes in this part of the country.

In 1892 Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Carrie B. Smith, who was born and reared in Iowa, a daughter of William W. and Estella Smith, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were schoolmates in Iowa and shared in their interests and activities. There is one child, Ruth, who was born in Oregon, and graduated from the Jefferson high school in Portland and from Mills College, at Oakland, California. In 1914 Mr. and Mrs. Hill and their daughter took a trip to the Orient, visiting China, Japan and other countries of the far east, and spent a winter in Honolulu, greatly enjoying the vacation.

Politically Mr. Hill is a democrat and was nominated by his party for the state legislature but did not make the race, due to the precarious condition of his wife's health. Her death, in February, 1916, occurred at a time when, had he been elected, he would have been in the legislature at Salem. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners on the organization of Hood River county in 1908, and also served several years as a member of the irrigation board. Mr. Hill in 1928 was elected district delegate to the democratic national convention at Houston, Texas, which nominated Alfred Smith of New York. He has shown a keen interest in educational and highway affairs and has been an influential factor in many ways in advancing the general interests of his community and county. He is a member of Hood River Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M.; Hood River Chapter, R. A. M.; Hood River Commandery, K. T., and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland. He is justifiably proud of his home and orchards, all of which represents the results of his determined and well directed efforts, and throughout the community in which he lives he commands the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen, who appreciate his sterling personal qualities and his worth as a citizen.

JOSEPH A. APPLEWHITE, M. D.

Dr. Joseph A. Applewhite, physician and surgeon, is accorded a place of prominence in professional circles of Portland, rendering to the city that service which only the skilled, experienced practitioner is capable of giving. He was born November 22, 1873, in Carroll county, Mississippi, and his parents, J. W. and Susan Ann (Anderson) Applewhite, have passed away. Dr. Applewhite was reared on his father's cotton plantation and attended the district school near his home. Later he entered Millsaps College at Jackson, Mississippi, and for a year was a student at Galaudet College in Washington, D. C., graduating with the class of 1897. In the same year he went to Vancouver, Washington, and was there engaged in teaching deaf mutes for five years. On the expiration of that period he took a course in the medical department of the University of Oregon and after his graduation went to Alaska. For seven months he was in charge of a hospital at Seward and then returned to Oregon, becoming an interne of the Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland. During 1906-07 he practiced with Dr. Samuel C. Slocum and was then appointed resident physician of the Crystal Springs Sanitarium for mental and nervous diseases. In 1911 he severed his relations with the sanitarium, returning to general practice, and has since been a member of the staff of the National Hospital Association, which he aided in organizing in 1906. It cooperates with employers in furnishing medical service to industrial workers and has contracts with about one hundred and twenty-five large business corporations. The association has grown rapidly since its inception and is now operating in Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho.

Dr. Applewhite was married October 10, 1906, to Miss Lucia Gillespie, a daughter of Dr. Robert L. Gillespie, now deceased, who was one of Portland's pioneer

physicians and was also affiliated with the National Hospital Association. Dr. Applewhite is an adherent of the republican party and cooperates in movements for Portland's growth and betterment. He is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Multnomah County and Oregon State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Throughout life he has been a student, constantly broadening his mental horizon, and his knowledge and skill have been devoted to the service of his fellowmen.

J. M. PATTERSON

Although one of the venerable citizens of The Dalles, J. M. Patterson figures prominently in public affairs as county treasurer, an office which he has filled with ability for seven years, and he is also an honored veteran of the Civil war. Of Scotch and Irish lineage, he was born in Ohio, November 26, 1845, and his parents, John and Eliza (Glenn) Patterson, were natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in the Buckeye state, to which John Patterson migrated when a young man, and there engaged in farming for a short period after which he began merchandising in which he continued until 1862, when he started for Oregon, making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama. He located in Salem and assisted in building its first sawmill. For three years he was identified with the operation of the plant and in 1865 went to Iowa, becoming connected with the same line of business. In 1868 he disposed of his property in the Hawkeye state and returned to Oregon, purchasing an interest in the Salem sawmill, with which he had previously been identified. Mr. Patterson conducted the business successfully until his death in 1874 and his wife passed away about eight years later. Three of their children reached mature years, namely: J. M.; and Mrs. Angeline King and Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, who are now deceased.

In the acquirement of an education J. M. Patterson attended the public schools of New Concord, Ohio, where he also learned telegraphy and afterward went to Des Moines, Iowa. On September 9, 1861, when a youth of sixteen, he joined Company A, of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry. He served for sometime in the ranks afterwards being transferred to the United States signal corps in which he served until the close of the war. He was released from military duty September 9, 1864, at the end of his term of three years, and then reentered the service as a civilian remaining with the telegraph corps of the United States Army until May 1, 1865, when he returned to private life. After the close of the war he took a course in a business college at Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1869 came to Oregon. For three years he was assistant postmaster of Salem and in April, 1885, journeyed to eastern Oregon, becoming a clerk on the Warmspring Indian reservation. A year later he came to The Dalles as bookkeeper for the A. M. Williams Company, with which he spent eight years, and then entered the First National Bank. Mr. Patterson was elected cashier of the institution, which he represented in that capacity for three years, and from 1901 until 1905 was postmaster of The Dalles. He was secretary of the local Business Men's Association for three years and in 1908 purchased a fruit ranch near The Dalles. For sixteen years he was the owner of the farm, devoting his attention to the production of cherries with varying success, and in 1927 sold the property. Meanwhile he had been called to public office, becoming treasurer of Wasco county in 1921, and at the end of his term of two years was reelected for a period of four years. The work of his department is performed with system and efficiency and his retention in the office proves that his worth is appreciated.

In 1872 Mr. Patterson married Miss Blanche Gray, whose parents, G. W. and Prudence Gray, are deceased. Mrs. Patterson was born in Iowa and passed away February 8, 1913. She had become the mother of four children, all of whom were born in Oregon. The son, Edward G., was married and at his death left two children, Dorothy and Prudence. Beulah, the second in order of birth, was educated in the local schools and for twenty-six years has been assistant postmistress of The Dalles. Her sister, Prudence, was educated in Salem. During the World war she was acting secretary of The Dalles Chamber of Commerce and has been clerk of the school board since 1921. William Glenn, the second son, went to France with the American Expeditionary Force, serving in the ordnance department of the army, and

is now a traveling salesman for the Goodrich Tire & Rubber Company. He is married and resides in Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Patterson belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a past commander of J. W. Nesmith Post, No. 32. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and takes a keen interest in the affairs of these organizations. For more than four decades he has witnessed the panorama of progress in Wasco county and rejoices in what has been accomplished. His life has been rightly lived and although eighty-two years of age he is alert and vigorous, deriving contentment and happiness from the performance of useful work. By nature he is genial, frank and sympathetic and enjoys the esteem of a host of friends, by whom he is affectionately termed "Jerry."

LEO J. HANLEY

Leo J. Hanley, who went to France with the American Expeditionary Force, is now devoting his attention to the practice of law and ranks with Portland's talented attorneys. He was born September 17, 1895, and is a native of Hurley, Wisconsin. His father, John Hanley, is deceased and the mother, Margaret Hanley, now resides in Butte, Montana.

Leo J. Hanley received his higher education in Creighton University of Nebraska, from which he won the degree of LL. B. in 1917, and in the same year responded to the call to arms, joining a company of infantry. For nineteen months he was stationed abroad, receiving the commission of second lieutenant, and in 1919 was honorably discharged. At Butte, Montana, he was one of the legal advisers of Senator W. A. Clark, now deceased, acting in that capacity for about two years, and in 1921 came to Portland. He has since been associated with Prescott W. Cookingham and their attention is given chiefly to corporation matters and the handling of estates. The firm occupies a suite of offices on the second floor of the Spalding building and its clientele is rapidly increasing in volume as well as in importance.

Mr. Hanley was married July 18, 1925, to Miss Fabian Rosche, of Salem, Oregon, and they now have a daughter, Patricia Lee, who was born February 23, 1927. Mr. Hanley gives his political allegiance to the republican party and adheres to the Roman Catholic faith. Along fraternal lines he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and also belongs to the American Legion, the Multnomah Athletic Club, and the Multnomah County and Oregon State Bar Associations. Mr. Hanley is a young man of pleasing personality and possesses those qualities which are essential to success in the legal profession.

CHARLES HOLMAN

Charles Holman, deceased, is numbered among those who aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present progress and prosperity of Portland. He became a resident of Oregon in 1852 and of its metropolis in 1863. For a period he was away from the city but returned and again became actively interested in its business affairs, leading to substantial development here. A native of London, England, he was born July 22, 1833, and in 1836 was brought by his parents to America, but in the following year the family returned to their native land. There Charles Holman remained until 1849, when with his father he came again to the United States, settling in Indiana, where the father remained for two years and then joined his wife in New York. Charles Holman, however, continued his residence in Indiana until 1852, when attracted by the opportunities of a district then in the making, he came to Oregon with Isaac Moores, being at that time a youth of nineteen years. He began providing for his own support here as a salesman in the employ of James Loomis but soon opened a store of his own in Monticello, Washington, carrying a general line of goods. A little later, however, he turned his attention to the commission business, buying and selling produce, with California as his market. When he attained his majority he formed a partnership with Asa Hawker

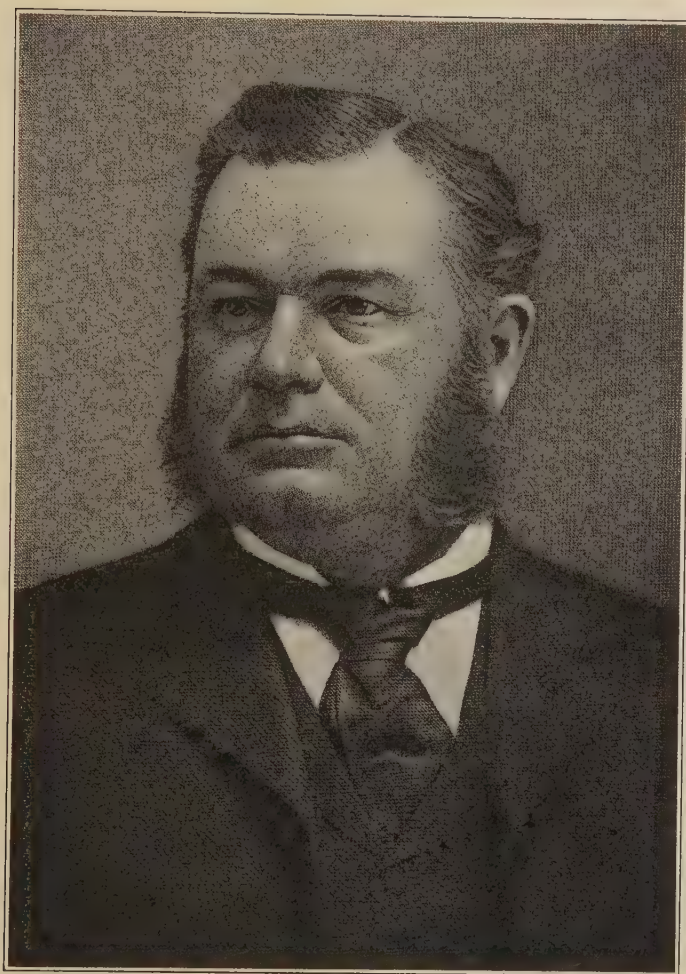
in a business that prospered, and in 1863 he came to Portland, where he soon won recognition as one of the leading merchants of the city. He studied closely the needs and wishes of his patrons, kept in touch with the markets and by judicious buying was able to make profitable sales. After three years he sold his interest in the business to his partner and took up his abode on a farm in Cowlitz county, Washington, making this change on account of his health, which was much improved in the out-of-door life. When he had again reached a normal physical condition he built his first river steamboat, which he called the John H. Couch and of which he was part owner. He also built the steamers Bells and Cowlitz and thus became associated with the early navigation interests of the northwest. Subsequently he sold out and returned on a visit to his old home in London, greatly enjoying his brief sojourn among relatives and friends there. When he again came to the new world he made Portland his destination and here purchased an interest in the Burton book store, then owned by his former partner, Mr. Harris. Six or eight years later he made another trip to London and during his absence his partner sold the business, so that upon his return to Portland he gave his attention to other activities, making large investments in steamship lines and subsequently establishing the Holman transfer business, which continues as one of the strong commercial enterprises of the city and in fact is the largest of the kind in Portland.

On the 3d of July, 1886, death called Mr. Holman and on the following day the Oregonian said: "Since early in the '50s Captain Charles Holman has been a resident of this state and was prominently identified with early navigation enterprises on the Willamette and Columbia rivers. Of late years he gave his attention to the transfer and forwarding business. He held several offices of trust and was in every relation of life a most estimable and exemplary man, commanding the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens." He was indeed a public-spirited resident of the state, with faith in its future and with a recognition of its possibilities and opportunities, so that he wisely used his chances for the promotion of his own fortunes and at the same time contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and progress of city and commonwealth. He had many sterling traits of character, was thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and enjoyed in notable measure the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

HENRY FAILING

An outstanding characteristic of the American people has been their adaptability to conditions, environment and opportunities, and one of the great sources of the country's growth and substantial development is found in the fact that the citizens of the east have recognized the great chances for progress offered in the west, and leaving the older localities have developed new cities and districts and profited by the natural resources offered in other sections of the country. Such was the life record of Henry Failing, and Portland for many years profited by his efforts, while his capability and efficiency won him recognition that led to success and to most honorable achievement in fields outside of business. Into the great fabric which constitutes the history of Portland the life record of Henry Failing was inseparably woven. No one can carry his investigations far into the records of the city without learning of the notable and important part which he played in its upbuilding, especially in the field of finance and in connection with the political affairs of the rapidly developing metropolis of the northwest.

His birth occurred in New York city, January 17, 1834, his parents being Josiah and Henrietta (Ellison) Failing, whose family numbered eleven children. The father, whose birth occurred in Montgomery county, New York, was descended from ancestors who came from the German Palatines and settled in the Mohawk valley of New York in the early part of the eighteenth century. The youthful experiences of Josiah Failing were those of the farm-bred boy and in young manhood, about 1824, he removed to New York, where on the 15th of June, 1828, he wedded Henrietta, daughter of Henry and Mary (Beeck) Ellison, the former born in York, England, and the latter in the state of New York of Dutch ancestry. Soon after their marriage, however, they removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where occurred the birth of their daughter Henrietta, and in about one year Mr. Ellison died suddenly, after which



HENRY FAILING

Mrs. Ellison returned with their infant child to her parents' home in New York, where Mrs. Failing was reared to womanhood. In the Beek line she was of Holland descent, her ancestors coming to the new world when New York was a Dutch colony. Nathaniel Beek, the father of Mrs. Ellison, served with the American forces in the Revolutionary war, joining the Ulster county regiment of the New York militia.

The same qualities which made his ancestors substantial citizens of the east caused Henry Failing to take an active part in the development of the west, though his boyhood, youth and early manhood were passed in the Empire state. He pursued his education in the public schools of the eastern metropolis until April, 1846, when at the age of twelve years he left school, although he had already obtained considerable knowledge concerning the elementary English branches. Starting out in the business world, he became an office boy in the counting house of L. F. de Figanere & Company of New York, the senior partner being a Portuguese, while the junior partner, Mr. Rosat, was a French merchant from Bordeaux. The firm's business was largely with French dealers of New York and while there employed Henry Failing acquired an intimate knowledge of the French language. By the time three years had passed he became an expert accountant and obtained the position of junior book-keeper in the large dry-goods jobbing house of Eno, Mahoney & Company and his services were of great value to that firm. He also acquired valuable experience there and in these experiences was laying the foundation for his later advancement and success. In subsequent years Mr. Eno said that one of the mistakes of his business life was in allowing Mr. Failing to sever his connection with his house.

On the 15th of April, 1851, when only seventeen years of age, Henry Failing accompanied his father and his younger brother, John W. Failing, from New York to Oregon. On a steamer they made their way to Chagres on the isthmus of Panama, proceeded by boat up the Chagres river and thence to Panama by mule train, after which they boarded the steamer Tennessee bound for San Francisco. From the latter port they proceeded on the steamer Columbia to Portland, where they arrived on the 9th of June, 1851, and among the passengers on that trip was C. H. Lewis, who was afterward treasurer of the water committee when Mr. Failing was a member thereof. For many years afterward the two gentlemen always observed the anniversary of this trip together. The business circles of Portland, then a small town, gladly welcomed Josiah Failing and his sons, who established business under the firm style of J. Failing & Company on Front street, one door south of Oak. There Mr. Failing carried on business for many years, being associated with the enterprise until January, 1893. He also took a prominent part in affairs relating to the development and progress of the city and was steadily growing into prominence. He became a member of the first city council in 1852 and the following year was chosen mayor of the little municipality. In 1854 he retired from active business, but Henry Failing continued under his own name. On the 21st of October, 1858, he married Miss Emily Phelps Corbett, the youngest sister of the Hon. H. W. Corbett, one of Portland's distinguished citizens of an early day. Mrs. Failing passed away in Portland, July 8, 1870. Of their four daughters one died in infancy, the others being Henrietta E., Mary F. and Emily Corbett Cabell. The last named married Colonel Henry C. Cabell, U. S. A., who died February 12, 1922.

It was in 1869 that Henry Failing became an active factor in financial circles of Portland, at which time he and his father and brother-in-law, H. W. Corbett, purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank, which had been established in 1866 by A. M. and L. M. Starr and others. Henry Failing was elected to the presidency of the institution, which at the time he and the others assumed ownership increased the capital stock from one hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1880 this amount was doubled and in that year the surplus and undivided profits exceeded the capital. In January, 1871, the mercantile interests of Mr. Failing and Mr. Corbett were consolidated under the firm style of Corbett, Failing & Company, an association that was maintained for twenty-two years, when Mr. Failing withdrew, the partnership being dissolved.

While no history of the mercantile and financial development of Portland would be complete without reference to Henry Failing, neither can the history of the state be fully given without mention of his political activity. In the campaign of 1862 he was chosen chairman of the state central committee of the Union party, which was composed of republicans and war democrats and which carried the election of that year. He was thirty years of age when in 1864 he was chosen mayor of Portland and during his term of office a new city charter was obtained, a system of street

improvements was adopted and much good work was done along the lines of progress and improvement. When he became a candidate for reelection he received only five dissenting votes—a fact which indicates most clearly his splendid record in office and the efficient work he had done for public improvement. He studied closely the needs and the opportunities of the city and he embodied his high ideals in practical effort for their adoption. Through legislative enactment of 1885 he was made a member of the water committee and upon its organization was unanimously chosen chairman, so continuing to serve until his death. He was a man always clear in his opinions, earnest in purpose and thoroughly reliable in every connection. Concerning his activity as a member of the water commission, a contemporary writer has said: "His marvelous judgment and powers of exact calculation are well illustrated by his service as chairman of the water committee. For many years he, substantially unaided, annually made the estimates required by law of the receipts and expenditures of the committee for the year next ensuing. These estimates are, under the varied circumstances necessarily considered in making them, characteristic of him, and some of them are marvels of exactness. His estimate of the cost of operation, maintenance, repairs and interest for the year 1893 was one hundred thousand dollars, and the actual outlay was one hundred thousand, two hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-one cents. His estimate of receipts for the year 1892 was two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and the receipts actually collected were two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, three hundred dollars and eighty-five cents. His estimate of the receipts for the year 1897 was two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. The amount actually collected was two hundred and thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-five cents. The magnitude of the task of making these estimates is emphasized when the fact is considered that not only the fluctuations in the population of a city must be considered, but climatic conditions anticipated, and the amount of water consumed in irrigation based thereon; the amount of building and the volume of trade considered, and an estimate made of the amount of water consumed in building and in the use of elevators. These various sources of revenue were all carefully considered and estimates made which were in excess of the actual income in but trifling amounts."

Even a detailed description of his service in public office and his activity in business fails to cover the scope of his life work. No plan or project promoted by Portland or the state for upbuilding and improvement sought his aid in vain. He served for a number of years as regent and president of the board of the University of Oregon and was also a trustee and treasurer of the Pacific University, the oldest educational institution of the state. No good work done in the name of charity or religion failed to receive his cooperation. He was an active, earnest and helpful member of the First Baptist church of Portland and of the Baptist Society, acting as president of the latter for many years, and he was also treasurer of the Children's Home. He was associated with William S. Ladd and H. W. Corbett in purchasing land and laying out Riverside cemetery, and this beautiful city of the dead in which he now rests was largely the result of his labors. He was called to the presidency of the Portland Library Association and his efforts largely furthered that organization, while he also gave most generously for the purchase of books. He never forgot the men who were pioneers with him in the upbuilding of Portland and the state and he proved his friendship and loyalty in a financial way and also through other avenues which indicated his intellectual hospitality. His life was crowned with successful achievement in business and was fraught with good deeds and actuated by high purposes. He came in close contact with those forces which were ennobling in the life of the community and contributed to its intellectual and cultural progress. While his own educational advantages were limited, he was always an apt student in the school of experience, constantly broadening his knowledge through association with his fellowmen and through study of conditions and situations bearing upon the thought and activity of the times. Thirty years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since Henry Failing passed away on the 20th of December, 1898, but his name remains an honored one in Portland and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. What Portland would have been without his cooperation it is impossible to determine, but all who study history know how closely, helpfully and prominently he was associated with the activities which have made the Rose City what it is today. He was prompt and efficient in the discharge of duty, faithful in friendship and loyal in every relation of life. Of him it was written: "In every home of the city where he was known—and his acquaintance was wide—the news

of his demise was received with sorrow and regret. He had attached himself closely to his fellow townsmen not only by reason of his public activities but by those personal qualities which win warm regard and enduring friendship. He was a man of fine personal appearance—an index of the larger life and broader spirit within.”

WILLIAM LEWIS CLARK

William Lewis Clark, city engineer of Hood River, has had many years of practical experience in surveying and supervising public work and is discharging the duties of his present position in an able and satisfactory manner. He was born in Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, on the 19th of May, 1867, and is a son of Newton and Mary (Hill) Clark. His paternal grandparents were Thomas L. and Delilah (Saddoris) Clark, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Pennsylvania. T. L. Clark drifted westward from the New England States with the general trend of the pioneer of his day, spending some years in Indiana and Illinois. At Lake Michigan he and his brothers operated one of the first boats which was called the “Lucky Boy.” This was before the founding of the city of Chicago. From Illinois he moved to Wisconsin where he followed lumbering and farming, and from there went to Denver in the late '60s and was the pioneer truck farmer, supplying the new city with vegetables. He was also the original owner of the townsite of Golden.

His son, Newton Clark, was born in Illinois, May 27, 1838, and was but a lad when the family went to Wisconsin, in which state he was reared, securing his education in the public schools and at Point Bluff Institute, from which school he was graduated with honors. He engaged in farming and for several years was also identified with mercantile business in that state. He then became a pioneer of South Dakota and was prominent in the affairs of the territory. He was elected to the territorial legislature on the republican ticket and in that body made an enviable record, his public services being so highly valued that Clark county, that state, was named in his honor. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Minnehaha county for a number of years and was principal of the public schools of Sioux Falls. He was active in the conventions of his party in that state and exerted a marked influence on the affairs of that day. In 1877 he again turned his face westward and at Denver he was joined by his father and mother and all three drove overland to Oregon, locating in Hood River, in which locality he followed farming and surveying for eleven years. In the latter vocation he did much effective work and made the first survey of the upper Hood River valley. He was appointed grand recorder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which necessitated his removal to Portland, and he held that office up to the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1918. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company K, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of regimental quartermaster in October, 1865. During his service he took part in fourteen major engagements under General Grant; was all through the western campaign, fighting under General Canby in the Red River campaign; and was at the siege of Mobile when peace was declared. He furnished the flag which was hoisted on the court house at Vicksburg on the declaration of peace. In all the communities in which he resided he was regarded as an enterprising, progressive and public spirited citizen and at all times commanded the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen. He was a member of the first Masonic lodge organized in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in the early '70s; was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic. On October 14, 1860, at Freedom, Wisconsin, Newton Clark married Miss Mary Hill, who was born in Greenock, Scotland, and whose death occurred in Hood River, Oregon, in July, 1918, but a few weeks after the death of her husband. She was a daughter of William Hill, who was a younger son of the Hill family who operated flouring mills and sailed a fleet of grain ships from the River Clyde. This business has been owned by the Hill family for generations and is operated by the oldest son of the family today. When Mr. Clark was but four months old, Mr. Hill brought his family to the United States, settling first in Ohio but later moving to Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his life. During his early years here he followed milling, but later turned his attention to farming. His wife was a native of the Isle of Jersey.

William Lewis Clark received his early schooling in South Dakota, and in October, 1878, he accompanied his mother on the overland trip to Oregon, to which state his father had preceded them the previous year. In the schools of the Hood River valley he continued his studies, also attending a private school in Hood River taught by Professor Thomas R. Coon, a pioneer educator of that locality. Mr. Clark then worked under his father in surveying the upper Hood River valley in Oregon and the White Salmon valley in Washington, and later on was employed under his father in engineering work during the location and construction of the railroad through the Columbia river canyon. He then secured a position under John Q. Jamieson, assistant engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad, at that time in charge of construction of Stampede tunnel, where he remained until the tunnel was holed through. Following this he was employed in various capacities by the Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads in Washington, Oregon and California. In 1900 he was appointed deputy city engineer by W. B. Chase, who was then city engineer of Portland. From 1903 to 1907 he was in the employ of the United States engineers at Cascade locks under the then Major W. C. Langfitt and James S. Polhemus, assistant engineer in the Portland office. During this time he was in charge of the engineering work of two contracts obtained by Kiernan & Taylor of Portland, who completed the middle lock chamber and various other details of the lock plans, and was also superintendent of the operating department of Cascade locks during the same period.

Resigning in 1907, Mr. Clark came to Hood River, where for ten years he was engaged in the wholesale flour and grain business. In 1917 he entered the employ of the state highway department, with which he was connected until 1922, when he was appointed city engineer of Hood River, and is still serving in that capacity.

In 1889, at Middleton, Idaho, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Estella Mabee, a native of Lockwood, Missouri, and a daughter of S. P. and Mary Jane Mabee, both of whom are still living in Missouri, where the father is engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Mabee are natives of Indiana, in which state, in young manhood, the father enlisted in the Union army and served four years. They are the parents of eight children, George, Frank, John, Joseph, Jacob H., Ada, Cora and Estella. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a son, Newton, who was born in Hood River; was graduated in civil engineering from Leland Stanford University, and is now employed as a surveyor in Hood River, being the third engineer in the Clark family in direct line of descent. He is a member of the Masonic order.

William Lewis Clark is a member of Hood River Lodge No. 105, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Hood River Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest; Hood River Council No. 8, R. & S. M.; Hood River Commandery No. 12, K. T., of which he is a past eminent commander; and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland. He has served on the board of directors of the Hood River Chamber of Commerce, which was chiefly instrumental in promoting the Columbia River highway. He has shown a deep and effective interest in everything relating to the progress and advancement of his locality, supporting all measures for the betterment of the public welfare, and has well earned the reputation which he enjoys as one of Hood River's most valuable citizens, while socially he is extremely popular throughout the range of his acquaintance.

LOWELL MASON HIDDEN

Migrating to Clark county before the close of the Civil war, Lowell Mason Hidden witnessed Vancouver's growth from a village of three hundred to a city of twenty thousand left the indelible impress of his individuality upon the history of its development, directing his energies into those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the largest number. A native of Vermont, he was born December 16, 1839, and at the age of six years was bound out to a farmer who agreed to rear and educate him. Being denied the privilege of attending school, he ran away when he was thirteen and obtained employment at another place, where he remained for four years. With his savings he purchased a tract of eighty acres and cleared and developed fifty acres of the farm, on which he raised grain and hay.

Mr. Hidden's activities in the west are described as follows by Fred Lockley in the Oregon Journal of January 11, 1924: "A few months before his death I had an

interesting talk with L. M. Hidden, who told me of his long residence in Vancouver and of his early experiences in the west. He said: 'I am a native of Orleans county, Vermont, and the only one now living of our family of six children. I left my home in Vermont, November 17, 1863, for San Francisco by way of the isthmus. Yes, the Civil war was going on then, and getting worse all the time, so I thought I would come out west. There were four of us young chaps from Vermont who traveled together. I was twenty-four and the others were about my age. Within a day or so of our landing in San Francisco one of my chums took smallpox and died. I had been there but a week when I came down with the measles. I belonged to a fraternal order back in Vermont, so I sent word to the local lodge. Wadhams, the master of the lodge, came to see me. He visited me every day. Later he was a partner in the firm of Wadhams & Sneath of Portland but at that time he was a member of the firm of Knapp, Wadhams & Grant of San Francisco. They had a commission house at Eighth and Brandon streets, near the gold refinery.

"When I was able J. B. Knapp put me to work at his home. I painted his house and papered it and after that he had me do a lot of work fixing up the grounds. I worked from January 1 until May. Mr. Knapp was later a member of the firm of Knapp & Burrell of Portland. He had a farm on the Columbia river at what is now known as Knappton. He gave me a letter of credit and bought me a ticket for Portland on the steamer St. Louis. The ship was bound for Victoria, so the captain didn't put me off on the trip up, but took me on to Victoria and told me he would land me at Vancouver, Washington, on the down trip. In 1864 hay was selling for sixty dollars a ton. Labor was scarce, owing to the fact that so many able-bodied men were in the army and engaged in killing each other. I was to cut hay, bale it and see that it was shipped to San Francisco. The Columbia I found was at flood stage and all of Mr. Knapp's hay was under water except ten acres.

"I came to Vancouver and landed a job with Gay Hayden, who owned most of Hayden island at that time. He put me to work cutting hay. Mr. Stabler, his son-in-law, had a tract of one hundred and sixty acres on the island and the rest of it was owned by Mr. Hayden. I learned of a fourteen-acre piece of property here in Vancouver that I could buy for twenty-four dollars an acre on account of there being a cloud on the title and later I removed this cloud by paying the Short heirs four hundred dollars to give me a clear title. The property ran north from Thirteenth street to Nineteenth and the city library on Sixteenth street stands just across from it. The property ran about six lots to the acre when the streets were taken out. It is now worth not less than one thousand dollars a lot, so that is not a bad bargain.

"In the spring of 1865 I built a dock where the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railroad bridge is now located. The city hired me to build the dock and Mr. Ginder helped me with the work. When the Fourteenth Regiment reached Vancouver along about 1865 or 1866, the men were landed on the wharf I built. This was about the only use it was ever put to, for before long it rotted away. In the summer of 1865 I went to work putting up hay on Hayden island. In those days people were as honest as they had to be. For example, when a man wanted to fence his place he usually cut his fence rails—by mistake of course—on the land of somebody else, or on government land. I cut four hundred cords of wood that winter and I also got out twenty-seven thousand fence rails. I cut the rails on a homestead claimed by Mrs. Shockley. She was not living up to the homestead requirements, so my brother, Arthur W. Hidden, later jumped the place. He knew all about fruit growing, which he had studied in Vermont, and decided to raise prunes because they could be shipped dry. On the Shockley homestead he set out a fine orchard in the spring of 1876 and this was probably the first prune ranch in the state of Washington. He had three and a half acres of Italian prunes at what is now the corner of Twenty-sixth and Main streets, a valuable piece of property.

"Late in 1866 I went into the contracting business. I took the contract to put in Vancouver's first water system. I dug a ditch two miles long which passed through the Nye tract. We brought the water from a spring on the Leese place to a reservoir near the garrison. Louie Myers bored the logs that served as water pipes for the city water system. He used sharpened iron rings to connect the ends of the logs. He cut twelve-inch logs into ten-foot lengths and bored them by hand, making a four-inch hole through each log. This primitive water system was used for many years.

"In 1867 I went to the Umpqua valley, where I bought up a lot of oxen at one

hundred and fifty dollars a yoke and drove them up to Puget sound, where I sold them in the logging camps for three hundred dollars a yoke. I made big money that season. I sold a good many of them on the streets of Olympia, as the loggers would come in to look for oxen there. At Scottsburg, Oregon, I found a lot of the big steers which were offered at seventy dollars apiece. I could have sold them at four hundred dollars a yoke on the sound, but they were wild as deer and I couldn't drive them away from their home range.

"In 1869 I went back to my old home in Vermont by way of the Central Pacific Railroad. The whole western country was alive with buffalo and antelope. At the little stations I saw wagonloads of antelope brought in by the hunters. They asked a dollar a head for them, if bought singly, and ninety cents if you took the whole wagonload. In the '60s I used to hunt game for the Vancouver and Portland markets in company with my friend, Mr. Lancaster, who was a surveyor. There were large herds of elk and deer east of Vancouver on Fourth plain and thereabouts when the snow was deep in the hills. One winter Lancaster and I went out to kill a wagonload of deer around Battle Ground. I had a muzzle-loading gun that I was very fond of. I shot and killed a deer and tipped up my powder horn to load my gun but found that I had forgotten to fill the powder horn. Lancaster had struck out in one direction and I in another, so when we finally came together at the end of the day he said, "I killed thirteen. How many did you kill?" I said, "Only one." At first he wouldn't believe me, and then I confessed that I had come out with an empty powder horn.

"As I said before, I went back to Craftsbury, Vermont, and on December 22, 1869, I was married to Mary S. Eastman. We came back by way of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific to San Francisco, and from there by steamer to Vancouver. We reached this city in January, 1870, and I at once leased the Pacific Hotel, which we ran for a year. With the money we made in the hotel I bought a place on Main street between Eighth and Ninth streets. The next summer I purchased a two-hundred-acre farm just above the military reservation. It was situated on the Columbia and about one and a half miles from Vancouver. I paid twenty-five hundred dollars for the two hundred acres, which means that the farm cost me twelve and a half dollars an acre. In 1872 Marshall Hathaway bought five acres of my fourteen-acre tract in Vancouver, paying me one thousand dollars for what is today worth over thirty thousand dollars. For over twenty years I ran a brickyard on the first land which I acquired here and made over forty million bricks from this ground. Most of the early-day brick buildings in Vancouver are built from bricks I made. Later I let people dump earth into the holes I had scooped out in making brick, so the land was all filled in again. In the winter of 1886 I took a contract to build the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima Railroad and constructed a six-mile stretch running from the St. Johns road to the plank road this side of Battle Ground. Gerlinger was the man who gave me the contract."

Mr. Hidden became president of the road and established it upon a paying basis. He assisted in organizing the Columbia Land & Improvement Company and was chosen as its executive head. This corporation established the Vancouver race track and the first street car line, building it to Vancouver Heights and also to the garri-son. Acquiring the city water works plant, the company installed a new system and likewise donated ten acres of land for a creamery site. Mr. Hidden was likewise instrumental in inducing a large machine shop and a pork packing plant to locate in Vancouver, doing everything in his power to "boost" the city and increase its prosperity. He was one of the founders and directors as well as vice president of the First National Bank of Vancouver, which failed during the widespread financial panic of 1893. Later he aided in organizing the United States National Bank of Vancouver and at his death in December, 1923, was serving as its president. His capacity for detail was supplemented by executive ability of a high order, and his energies were focused in directions where fruition was certain.

For nearly forty-four years Mr. and Mrs. Hidden journeyed together through life and on October 24, 1913, death deprived him of his beloved wife. She had become the mother of four children: W. Foster and Oliver M., who are successfully conducting the brick manufacturing business established by their father; Mabel Lucy; and Julia, who is Mrs. John W. Todd, of Vancouver, and has a family of four children, John W., Jr., Lowell Mason, Margaret and Mary.

In Masonry, Mr. Hidden was connected with the lodge, chapter, commandery and

Shrine. He was the recipient of many public trusts and in every instance acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and efficiency. During the early days he was city surveyor and one of the first things he did after his election was to place monuments at street intersections. For eight years he was a member of the city council—a period marked by the accomplishment of much constructive work—and for two years he was one of Clark county's commissioners. His generosity and public spirit prompted him to donate a lot ninety by one hundred feet on Main street as a site for the public library, and he was chosen chairman of the committee of five who erected the library building at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Hidden had a kindly nature and a clear outlook upon life. To a strong intellect, a resolute will and tireless energy he added modesty, unselfishness, gentleness and true nobility of spirit—a combination found only in the best and finest natures. His influence for good deepened as he advanced in years and of him it may truly be said: "The world was better for his having lived in it."

His funeral services were held in the First Methodist church of Vancouver and were largely attended, the sermon being preached by the Rev. T. E. Elliott, D. D., of Portland. As some of his outstanding characteristics, Dr. Elliott spoke of his industrious habits, his strict economy, his rugged honesty and his simple life, saying that these things combined to make him a valuable citizen; also that he left a record of sixty years of active, useful service to Vancouver, his life being an open book whose influence will be felt for the good of many generations.

PENUMBRA KELLY

No history of the Columbia River Valley would be complete without extended reference to Penumbra Kelly, who in his boyhood was brought to the Pacific northwest and who for many years remained a valued and honored resident here. He was born in Somerset, Kentucky, March 29, 1845, his parents being Rev. Clinton and Moriah (Maldon) Kelly, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work. There were many phases in the life of the Rev. Clinton Kelly that contributed to the progress and upbuilding of this section. For years he labored untiringly for the moral progress of the community and that he was interested in its educational development is shown in the fact that he gave to the city of Portland two acres of land where the Clinton Kelly school stood for years, but in 1928 that school building was wrecked and the new High School of Commerce has been built upon that site. Clinton Kelly was a grandson of Thomas Kelly, who served in the Revolutionary war, enlisting in Virginia and serving in the Fourth Pennsylvania Dragoons commanded by Colonel Stephen Moylan. The date of his enlistment was December 22, 1777, and he served for three years.

From such an ancestry came Penumbra Kelly and his entire life record was in harmony with that of his honored forebears. He was reared on his father's farm and he took active part in converting the wild land into uses for civilization. His education was obtained in the public schools and his observing eye and retentive memory added continually to his knowledge. After he had attained adult age he began farming on his own account and continued to devote his attention to general agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he was appointed United States marshal for the district of Oregon by President Arthur. He filled the office for four years, making a most creditable record by the prompt, faithful and fearless manner in which he discharged his duties. After retiring from that position he was elected sheriff of Multnomah county and by reelection was continued in the office for three terms, again winning high commendation through his capability and faithfulness. The political chapter in his life record also covered four terms' service as a member of the general assembly of Oregon and after his retirement from the office of sheriff he served as deputy. He was likewise a county commissioner for one term and for several years prior to his death he filled the office of bailiff in Judge Morrow's court. While a member of the legislature he gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital problems which came up for settlement and supported many progressive measures which were a contributing element to the advancement and welfare of the state.

On the 30th of September, 1875, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Marquam, a daughter of Judge Philip A. Marquam, mentioned at length on another

page of this work. They became the parents of six children, of whom three reached adult age, these being: Mary Agnes and Samuel Ralph, both at home; and Sarah Maldon, the wife of Nick P. Cogley, of Santa Monica, California, and the mother of two children, Nicholas Penumbra and Maldon Marquam.

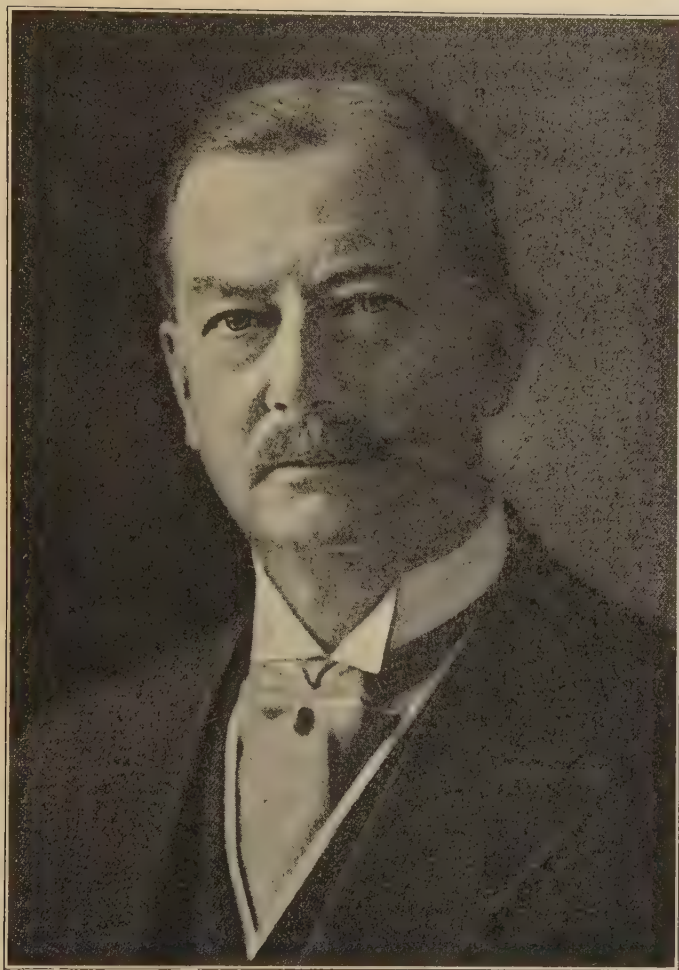
Mr. Kelly was long a consistent and faithful member of the Mizpah Presbyterian church. He was also a Mason and attained the Knight Templar degree, serving as first eminent commander of Washington Commandery No. 15. He also took the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including those of the consistory. For an extended period he was identified with Orient Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his daughter now has in her possession a photograph of him taken in full regalia that for a half century was in the lodge Bible. The death of his wife occurred December 30, 1926, while Mr. Kelly survived until March 13, 1928, so that he had almost attained the eighty-third milestone on life's journey when he passed away. Like his forebears in every generation from the time of his great-grandfather who served in the Revolution, he was richly endowed with those qualities which make for good citizenship. The influence of his early home training was never forgotten and the Christian principles which were then formulated governed his entire life. He kept in touch with the trend of events with the passing years and left his impress upon the record of material, political, civic and moral progress of his community. His name was on the membership rolls of the Lang Syne Society of Portland.

THEODORE BURNEY WILCOX

Theodore Roosevelt said that the strongest men of the nation have been produced where eastern birth and training have been grafted onto western enterprise and opportunity. Such was the record of Theodore Burney Wilcox and the result achieved was a notable one, for through many years he figured not only as one of the most prominent residents of Portland and of Oregon but as an outstanding figure in connection with the development of the milling industry of the United States and the extension of its trade relations into the Orient. He was ever a builder. His life was characterized by constructive processes that not only promoted his own fortunes but contributed in substantial measure to the development and upbuilding of those sections in which he labored. While he attained distinction as a representative of the flour manufacturing business and became one of the prosperous men of the northwest, there were other traits in his character that were equally pronounced. Those who came within the closer circle of his acquaintance found him possessed of many admirable characteristics that won not only their respect and esteem but also their friendship and love.

The birthplace of Theodore Burney Wilcox was the little New England village of Agawam, not far from Springfield, Massachusetts, and his natal day was July 8, 1856. He traced his ancestry in direct line back to David Wilcox, who came from Wales to the new world in 1635 and was the village physician of Hebron, Connecticut, while his brother was one of the original settlers of Hartford, that state. Henry S. Wilcox, father of Theodore B. Wilcox, was born in Massachusetts and there wedded Sarah Burney, a daughter of Thomas Burney, who came to the United States from the north of England about 1820, establishing his home in Webster, Massachusetts. Henry S. Wilcox had reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years when he passed away in his native state in 1908, having for seven years survived his wife, who died in 1901, at the age of seventy-five.

There was nothing spectacular in the youthful career of Theodore B. Wilcox—nothing to indicate that he would forge his way to a position of leadership in the business world. His educational advantages were not equal to those offered many, as he did not have the opportunity to attend college. However, he diligently pursued his studies in the public schools of his native state and throughout his entire life remained a student of men, of events, of conditions and opportunities, and thus in the school of experience he learned life's most valuable lessons and became one of the most broad-minded of men. He was a youth of but sixteen years when he started out to provide for his own support, securing employment in the Hampden National Bank at Westfield, Massachusetts. There Asahel Bush of the Bank of Ladd & Bush of Salem, Oregon, himself a native of Massachusetts, found him when he returned to



THEODORE B. WILCOX

the east, and recognizing in him the qualities that make for capability and success, he offered him a position in the bank of Ladd & Tilton in Portland. Progress is never the result of chance. Promotion is always gained through the recognition of ability on the part of employers, and thus it was that the opportunity came to Theodore B. Wilcox to enter upon a business career in the northwest; and when that career was terminated in death forty-one years later he had become one of the foremost figures in the development of this section of the country. After serving as teller in the Ladd & Tilton Bank until 1884, he became confidential man to W. S. Ladd, so continuing until 1893.

His business versatility is indicated in the fact that at that time he directed his efforts into an entirely different channel, retiring from the banking business to concentrate his attention upon flour manufacturing. He had first entered the field ten years before when in 1884 he organized the Portland Flouring Mills Company, taking over several properties that had ceased to be paying enterprises. These interests he combined and reorganized and it was not long before they were making splendid return to him. The stock of the company was held by Mr. Wilcox and the Ladd estate, the former becoming general manager, with W. S. Ladd as president of the company. Upon the death of the latter in January, 1893, Mr. Wilcox became the president and for many years thereafter concentrated his efforts and attention upon the further development and enlargement of the business until he made it the foremost undertaking of this character in the northwest. "The success of the milling industry brought another problem in its wake—that of securing a market for the unprecedented production of local flour. In the solving of that problem Mr. Wilcox won the gratitude of the northwest and firmly established the basis for a great industry, for he turned to the markets of the Orient, then practically undeveloped. Mr. Wilcox was successful in the development of the Chinese and Japanese markets, with the result that a large expansion in export business followed, stimulating the establishment of flouring mills throughout the Pacific northwest to share in the new trade. With a genius for organization, his milling industry became a smoothly coordinating business of vast proportions, sending its output to the ports of all the world. Oregon flour became known wherever bread is baked, and the natural stimulus to grain-growing in this state and others of the Pacific Coast region created a new and unundreamed-of prosperity."

Another writer said of him, while he was still an active factor in the world's work: "Coming of a family that for generations has been connected with manufacturing interests, he has always been a believer in the efficacy of manufacturing enterprises as a potent factor in the development of a community and with this principle in mind two aims have been predominant in his work; to make the Portland Flouring Mills one of the largest and best institutions of the kind in the world; to promote the upbuilding of the northwest through the benefits that must accrue by the development and conduct of a large and successful enterprise. From insignificant proportions the business has steadily grown until it is today the most extensive of the kind on the Pacific coast, with a daily output of over ten thousand barrels. Oregon flour bearing the name of Portland has been carried to all parts of the world, from the Amur river to the Cape of Good Hope, and from Alaska to Cape Horn, to all the Pacific islands and to various European ports. Through this development of the flour trade and the introduction of the output into all parts of the world and through the opening of new markets into which other millers have also sent their products, the interests of the farmers of the northwest have been greatly enhanced, their products commanding better prices, whereby the general prosperity has been greatly promoted. At a banquet given in Portland in honor of J. J. Hill, some time before his death, Mr. Hill, the railway magnate, said: 'Mr. Wilcox has done more than any other man in Portland through the fame of the institution of which he is the head to develop the commerce of the Columbia river and gain recognition for the northwest throughout the world.' Having spent his early life in the banking business Mr. Wilcox has always continued in more or less close connection with financial affairs and is interested in several of the leading banking institutions of the northwest, together with various other enterprises of Portland and the state. His success finds its root in his power as an organizer and his ability to unite varied and oftentimes seemingly diverse interests into a unified and harmonious whole. His initiative spirit has prompted him to continue beyond the paths that others have marked out into new fields where his intelli-

gently directed efforts and appreciation of opportunity have resulted in successful achievement."

One knowing Mr. Wilcox well would not be surprised that he was equally successful in the field of real estate investment. His sound judgment enabled him to recognize the value of realty and the possibility for advance in prices and he became the owner of a number of the finest business houses of Portland. He was also a stockholder and director of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, was financially interested in the United States National Bank and in the Ladd & Tilton Bank, of which he was a director. What he achieved in the business world would alone entitle him to distinction, but there was still another phase of his life work that was of the greatest value to Oregon. He had the keenest interest in projects that made for growth and improvement in the northwest and was closely associated with the development work of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, acting as chairman of its executive committee for several years. It has often been said that the Oregon building, the present home of the Chamber of Commerce, came into existence largely through his efforts. He was also for several years president of the Port of Portland Commission and was one of the early presidents of the Oregon Development League, which he fostered, regarding it as of vital importance to the various communities of the state. He was made a member of the Portland water board when a fund of three million dollars was appropriated in 1909 for the further development of the city's water supply and in this, as in other activities, he assumed his great responsibility and carried forward the work to a notable and successful conclusion. For many years he did most earnest and effective work as a member of the Portland Commercial Club in advancing the interests of the city, extending its trade relations and maintaining high civic standards. He was active in the organization of the Oregon Development League, of which he was president for several years. The purpose of this organization was to encourage the different communities throughout the state to advertise their own sections and the movement resulted in the formation of more than one hundred different organizations, all working along the same lines.

Mr. Wilcox was twice married. A son of his first marriage survives—Raymond B., whose mother passed away many years ago. On the 18th of June, 1890, Mr. Wilcox was married to Miss Nellie Josephine Stevens, a daughter of William and Laura (Pease) Stevens, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Wilcox was a teacher in her early days and is a lady of refined and beautiful character. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Theodore Burney, a graduate of Yale; and Claire, who is the wife of Cameron Squires, of Portland.

Mr. Wilcox was never ambitious along political lines. He cared nothing for public office, yet few men have labored so consistently, earnestly and effectively to promote public welfare. He was one of the executive committee of the Lewis and Clark Exposition and contributed in notable measure to its success. During the World war period he was made a member of the milling commission of the food administration, and while it had been his desire to retire somewhat from active business, he nevertheless took up his this work with the same zeal that had ever characterized him and his devotion thereto was the direct cause of his death, for when in ill health he attended a meeting of the commission in Washington and on the return trip was again taken very ill, his death resulting a few days later. He held membership in the First Presbyterian church and his life was at all times in accord with its teachings. He was a man of the highest principles and of unassailable honor and commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was popular in such organizations as the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, the Arlington Club and the Waverly Club, in all of which he held membership. "Theodore Burney Wilcox was a master builder—a man of magnificent vision, never a dreamer. He was a practical man but one who keenly understood the power of the ideal. He had a rare grasp of the perspective and in the furthering of an accepted plan, which was always thoroughly thought out, he was like the driving wheel of an engine in his execution. He had the courage of his convictions and though in his keen business sense he was as strong as steel, there was an essential softness in his soul that but few were privileged to know. He was an inspiration and counselor to many young men starting out in life and was always ready with his energy and other means to assist in any worthy cause. At a time of life when he wished to conserve his energies and enjoy the fruits of his many years of labor and success in partial retirement on a newly developed farm, the call to duty in the great war threw him more closely than ever into

the harness of affairs and as chairman of the federal milling division of the Pacific northwest he closed his career. In the pursuit of this work it was necessary to make frequent trips across the continent and on the 6th of March, 1918, though ill at the time, in response to a sense of duty, he insisted upon taking what proved to be his final trip, as he was stricken on the train. During his last days at home the beauties of his soul were laid bare to those near him to an extent that they had never recognized before. The story of his life is cherished by all who knew him and his memory enshrined in the hearts of those who came within the close circle of his friendship."

At his passing, when he was only about sixty-two years of age, the press of the country made frequent mention of him editorially. Some years before, when the Chicago Record-Herald began the publication of a series of articles of men who were accomplishing big things, particularly men who raised themselves to prominence by their own intelligence and energy, Mr. Wilcox was given first place among the distinguished citizens of Oregon. The Spectator of April 6, 1918, said editorially: "Now that Theodore B. Wilcox has passed away, the fine things that could have been said of him while he was still with us, and which, no doubt, he would have been pleased to have heard, are spoken over his bier. At the graves of our friends we try to make amends for withholding our words of encouragement and of praise. Mr. Wilcox was a big man, who did big things in a big way. He was successful, because he had the ability to command success. He had no golden opportunities that were not shared by all his contemporaries. He saw them, grasped them, and molded them to great ends. He had big thoughts, and his advice and counsel were sought and followed by those who occupied high places. He was a commonwealth builder, and added to the prosperity of the community. Those who did not know T. B. Wilcox very well, thought he did not get all out of life that was his due. We usually get all out of life that we ask for. If Mr. Wilcox had asked for more than he had—political or diplomatic preference, for instance—he would have gained it. He had a warm, genial, lovable side that was not exposed to everybody; those who were favored with his liking were very fortunate. Mr. Wilcox overworked. The added labor which he undertook, and which caused his death, was in the public service. He was just regaining his strength after a threatened breakdown when he was asked to assume the chairmanship of the Northwest milling interests for the National Food Administration. He knew it would prove burdensome work; it took exactly the time that his physician said he should devote to recreation. 'This,' he said to the writer one day, 'isn't a time for recreation. It's war time. When the war is over, we can take up our golf and fishing and vacations. But nobody who can do anything worth while has time for anything but war service.' And so he kept on. In the death of Theodore Wilcox, the country has lost a big man, and Oregon one of its most notable citizens." So long as history bears testimony to those who have been the builders of the empire of the northwest, the name of Theodore B. Wilcox will be indelibly inscribed upon its pages.

LADRU BARNUM

A product of Wasco county, Ladru Barnum has progressed with its development, giving his best efforts to every task that he has undertaken, and is now a forceful figure in financial circles of The Dalles, representing the First National Bank in an official capacity. He was born in 1877 in Moro and at that time Wasco, the "largest county in the world," as it was called, comprised in its area what is now Sherman county. His father, Henry Barnum, was a native of New York state and in his youth yielded to the lure of the west, sailing around Cape Horn. He came to this region when eastern Oregon was one great cattle range, unfenced for hundreds of miles. He filed on a homestead in Wasco county, becoming the owner of the land on which the town of Moro was afterward built. There he spent the remainder of his life, raising cattle and horses on an extensive scale, and his homestead is now the state and federal demonstration farm for eastern Oregon. Mr. Barnum was a broad-minded man of generous impulses and in his will provided for the maintenance of a school. For each of his children who a pupil at this school the district was to receive a bonus of seventy-five dollars per annum, provided he or she attended during three months of

the school year. Mr. Barnum attained the full measure of success and in 1884 death terminated his useful and upright career. His widow, Mrs. Elmira (Masicker) Barnum, was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, and passed away in 1923. They were the parents of four children: E. E., a resident of The Dalles and one of the large wheat growers of this part of the state; Ladru; A. H., a breeder of registered Hereford cattle and one of the leading stockmen of Sherman county; and Mrs. Ora M. Peetz, whose husband is county commissioner and maintains his home in Moro.

Ladru Barnum attended the school established by his father and rode the range until he reached the age of twenty, becoming thoroughly familiar with the details of stock raising. When about sixteen he took part in the Moro rodeo, wearing chaps and riding wild steers, but the life of a cowboy was not to his liking and he determined to fit himself for a commercial career. He completed a course in the Portland Business College and for six months was a clerk in a general store in Klondike, Sherman county. Afterward he was employed in a similar capacity by the Moro Mercantile Company and in 1900 entered the service of the Wasco Warehouse & Milling Company of Moro as grain buyer, or chief field man. For twenty years he filled that important position, traveling throughout eastern Oregon and in addition he acted as manager of the bank operated by the company in Moro, assuming the duties of the latter office in 1903. Reared on a ranch, he has never lost his interest in agricultural matters and in 1912 was the prime mover in securing for the farmers of Sherman county a loan which saved them from what at one time looked like ruin, the amount obtained from eastern sources for that purpose being nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. On March 6, 1919, he came to The Dalles and has since been vice president and general manager of the First National Bank. Mr. Barnum has aided materially in making this one of the strongest and most important financial institutions of Oregon and is also vice president of the Bank of Moro, a director of the Bank of Wasco and of the Eastern Oregon Banking Company of Shaniko.

The First National Bank of The Dalles was organized in 1885 and started with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Its first election was held December 28, 1885, and David P. Thompson was called to the presidency of the bank, of which John S. Schenck became vice president, while Hamilton M. Beall was chosen cashier. At that time George A. Liebe and Griffith E. Williams were selected as their associates on the board of directors. As a result of the annual election of January 12, 1892, J. S. Schenck became president of the bank and H. M. Beall continued as cashier. The latter resigned July 15, 1893, and on July 22, 1893, J. M. Patterson assumed the duties of cashier. On January 8, 1901, H. M. Beall replaced G. A. Liebe as vice president and Max A. Vogt became cashier. The capital stock remained unchanged until December 28, 1905, when it was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. W. C. Waldron tendered his resignation as bookkeeper and on July 25, 1904, F. W. Sims was selected to fill the position. H. M. Beall resigned as vice president on January 9, 1906, and G. A. Liebe was then recalled to that office, of which he was the incumbent until January 14, 1908. E. M. Williams was then elected vice president and F. W. Sims was made assistant cashier. On July 5, 1911, the surplus was increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. J. S. Schenck died October 16, 1913, and on November 3, 1913, Max A. Vogt was elected president of the bank, while F. W. Sims was advanced to the post of cashier. Max A. Vogt died January 23, 1919, and on March 6, 1919, the following officers were elected: E. M. Williams, president; E. O. McCoy and L. Barnum, vice presidents; and F. W. Sims, cashier. There were no further changes until June 15, 1927, when J. W. Hoech was elected a director and vice president. The present officers are: E. M. Williams, president; E. O. McCoy and J. W. Hoech, vice presidents; L. Barnum, vice president and general manager; F. W. Sims, cashier; and W. H. Wilhelm, L. A. Littleton, Max Kasberger, J. F. Tureck and J. L. Secton, assistant cashiers. The directorate is composed of L. Barnum, J. W. Hoech, J. L. Kelly, E. O. McCoy and E. M. Williams.

The statement issued by the bank at the close of business on October 10, 1927, showed a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; a surplus and undivided profits of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand, four hundred and forty-six dollars, deposits amounting to two million, four hundred and seventy-seven thousand, nine hundred and eighty-two dollars, and total resources of two million, eight hundred and ninety thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

In 1911 the old home of the institution was replaced by a new modern, class A bank building, five stories in height. It is made of pressed brick and stands in the

center of the business district. The bank occupies all of the lower floor and the remaining stories of the building contain office suites leased by local business and professional men. The bank pays three per cent interest on savings accounts and has safe deposit boxes for rent. Up-to-date banking appliances facilitate the work and the service is adapted to every need. On January 13, 1927, the First National Bank of The Dalles took over all the deposits of the Wasco County Bank, making this one of the largest and foremost moneyed institutions in eastern Oregon.

Mr. Barnum was married June 30, 1900, in Moro to Miss May Kunsman, a native of Ohio and a daughter of John and Mary Kunsman, both of whom passed away in Oregon. Their younger children, Roy and Mary Kunsman, were reared by Mr. Barnum and carefully nurtured. Roy is engaged in business at Arlington, Oregon, and has a wife and one child, Barbara May. Mary is now Mrs. Newton Crosfield, of Wasco, Oregon, and has a son, Newton Ladru.

During the World war Mr. Barnum was head of the local Red Cross organization and food administrator for his county. He was chairman of every bond and stamp drive in Sherman county and also participated in the campaigns promulgated by the Young Men's Christian Association. For a considerable period he was chairman of the republican county committee of Sherman county and for seventeen years was its representative on the republican state central committee. While a resident of Moro he was a school director for eight years and also filled the offices of councilman and mayor. For four terms he was president of The Dalles Chamber of Commerce and acted as district trustee of the local Kiwanis Club for a similar length of time. He is also a member of The Dalles Golf & Country Club and a Knight Templar Mason, holding the thirty-second degree in that order. In the blue lodge he is past master and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has been through all of the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is likewise connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a past patron of the Eastern Star. His wife belongs to the last named order, is past worthy matron and was active in the Grand Chapter. Enterprising, broad-minded and unselfish, Mr. Barnum has demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements for the general good and the rules which govern his life are such as constitute the basis of all honorable and desirable prosperity.

HON. J. A. BUCHANAN

Hon. J. A. Buchanan, judge of the municipal court of Astoria, is a member of one of the worthy old families of this state and has been actively identified with public affairs as educator, lawyer, jurist and legislator. In the Portland Daily Journal of July 10, 1928, Fred Lockley, after an interview with Judge Buchanan, printed the following: "My father, Rev. Amos Buchanan, was a minister in the Christian church. He received a salary of five hundred dollars a year and, as there were thirteen children in our family, we were not over-indulged in luxuries. I was born October 2, 1863, in Iowa. In 1875, when I was twelve years old, we came to San Francisco and from there on the steamer "Ajax" to Portland. In those days Monmouth was headquarters for Oregon of the Christian denomination. I went to school to the Christian College, of which Rev. T. F. Campbell was president. His son, Dr. Prince L. Campbell, was later president of the college at Monmouth, and still later was president of the University of Oregon. My father did evangelistic work here in Oregon, and also in Idaho. I graduated from the Monmouth Normal School in 1887. In 1888 I taught school in Amity. I taught two years at Amity, three years at Yamhill, three years at McMinnville and two years at Dallas.

"While teaching at McMinnville I read law with O. H. Irvine. I was admitted to the bar in 1896. In 1898 I began the practice of law in Roseburg. I practiced my profession at Roseburg nineteen years. I represented Douglas and Jackson counties in the state legislature and for fourteen years served as school director of the Roseburg public schools. I was captain of the Fourth Company of Coast Artillery, and when we declared war on Germany I was sworn into federal service. During the war I was stationed at Fort Stevens most of the time. I was commanding officer at Fort Columbia during the last four months of the war. After being mustered out of the service,

I began the practice of law here in Astoria. For the past six years I have been municipal judge of Astoria.

"I was married in 1900 in Roseburg to Madge Bond Ragsdale. We have two children, both daughters. Maurine married Richard T. Carruthers, of Astoria, and they have a son, Richard T., III, born June 16, 1928. Louise graduated from the University of Oregon, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1928.

"I presume you have seen my book, issued in 1905 in San Francisco, entitled "Indian Legends." I have another book ready for publication. I am intensely interested in the early history of Oregon. In fact, the study of Oregon history is my hobby. I would like to see more attention paid to it and more records of the pioneers recorded and preserved for the coming generations.'"

Rev. Amos Buchanan died at Roseburg, Oregon, and the mother also passed away there. Mrs. Madge Buchanan was born in Missouri and is a daughter of Peter J. and Mary E. Bond, who came to Oregon in a very early day and located at Roseburg, Douglas county. Her father was a jeweler by trade and conducted that line of business in Roseburg for several years. Later he engaged in farming on the Umpqua river for a number of years, and then returned to Roseburg, where his death occurred. Judge Buchanan is a member of the American Legion, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, while Mrs. Buchanan is a member of the Women of Woodcraft, and D. A. R. and Order of Eastern Star. The Judge has been secretary of the Kiwanis Club for the past ten years, is secretary of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, organized the Americanization Council of Astoria, of which he became president, is a member of the state Americanization commission, and was one of the organizers and is secretary of the Clatsop Pioneer Association. The Judge has written much, in both poetic and prose form, relating to Oregon pioneer days, and is the author of the official Oregon state song. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and give their active support to everything that is calculated to promote the best interests of the people. Judge Buchanan is a man of stalwart character, consistent life and agreeable personal qualities and throughout the community honored by his citizenship he commands the uniform respect of his fellowmen.

F. L. CLEMMENS

F. L. Clemmens, president of the Columbia Furniture and Fixture Company, is one of Portland's enterprising manufacturers, whose success has been based on sound business methods and close attention to his individual affairs. Mr. Clemmens was born in Newberg, Oregon, in 1883, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Clemmens. His parents came to Oregon about 1868 and the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, but is now retired.

F. L. Clemmens received a public school education, supplemented by a course in a Portland business college. He went to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad, being first employed in the billing department, but was later made depot Northern Pacific agent at Goldendale and Lyle, Washington. In 1920 Mr. Clemmens and George Hansen organized the Columbia Furniture and Fixture Company, of which Mr. Clemmens later became the sole owner. The plant was originally located on East Morrison street, and in 1922 was moved to Kenton Station, where it occupies two and a half acres of ground. The main building is two stories high and one hundred by one hundred and ten feet in size. The products are chiefly tables of medium grade, such as retail at from two dollars and a half to twenty dollars, and are made of mahogany, hemlock, alder and maple, the product being sold to the retail stores. The machinery in the plant is thoroughly modern and is operated by the individual electric motor system. Twenty people are employed in the plant and three traveling salesmen represent the company throughout the Northwestern states and in Hawaii.

In 1905 Mr. Clemmens was united in marriage to Miss Lenora Huff, who was born in Goldendale, Washington, and they are the parents of three children, Katherine, Leon and Elizabeth. Mr. Clemmens is a staunch republican in his political views and is a member of the Oregon Manufacturers Association. His father is a veteran of the Civil war and is now, at the age of eighty-four years, commander-in-chief of the

department of Oregon of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is remarkably active for a man of his years and commands the uniform respect and admiration of all who know him. F. L. Clemmens is a man of excellent executive ability and has managed his business in a manner that has brought him a well merited success.

HON. PHILIP A. MARQUAM

Hon. Philip A. Marquam was long an honored resident of Portland, where he won distinction as a lawyer, success as a real estate dealer and the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellowmen as the result of a busy and useful life in which the highest qualities of manhood and citizenship were exemplified. Judge Marquam was born in Maryland, in February, 1823, and his ancestral line shows connection with American interests at a period preceding the Revolutionary war. He was a grandson of Henry Poole, one of the most prominent planters and citizens of the south. During his boyhood days Judge Marquam accompanied his parents on their removal from Maryland to Indiana, where his youthful experiences were those of the farm bred boy living on the frontier. He aided in the work of the fields and became familiar with all the tasks incident to the cultivation of the crops, but it was his desire to enter upon an educational field of labor and it was no unusual thing to find him following the plow with a book in his hand, from which he studied as he walked along the new-turned furrows. He supplemented his knowledge of common school branches by the study of sciences, of Latin and of higher mathematics, but from his youth the story of men eminent at the bar thrilled him and it was his hope that he might become an attorney. He pursued his law reading under the tutelage of G. S. Orth, afterward representative in congress from Indiana, and later enrolled as a student in the law school of Bloomington, Indiana, being admitted to the bar at Lafayette, that state, in 1847.

Immediately afterward Judge Marquam entered upon active practice in that state, but with the discovery of gold in California the hope of rapidly acquiring wealth led him to the mining regions of California, where he worked with pick and shovel and met the usual experiences of life at that period among the gold seekers on the coast. At times he had to join with other miners in repelling the attacks of Indians who strongly resented the advance of the white men into their territory, and on one occasion he was wounded so that for several weeks he was unable to work. Following his recovery he was unanimously elected to the office of judge of Yolo county and for a year served on the bench but resigned at the end of that time in order to remove to Oregon.

Judge Marquam opened a law office in Portland and almost immediately gained a good clientage which grew in volume and importance as the years passed by and he demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate and involved problems that are presented before the bar. He prepared his cases most carefully and his conclusions were at all times strong and logical, while his application of a legal principle was seldom, if ever, at fault. In 1862 he was called to the bench of Multnomah county and his record was so commendable that his reelection followed. His decisions were ever strictly fair and impartial and his capability was widely acknowledged by his colleagues and contemporaries. With his retirement from the bench, however, Judge Marquam refused to again take an active part in politics, though in matters of citizenship his attitude was always progressive and his support could be counted upon to further any measure for the general good. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the republican party and always had strong reason to urge for his course.

On the 8th of May, 1853, Judge Marquam was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kern, a descendant of John Kern. Family tradition has it that the Kerns were of Holland Dutch extraction. John Kern was born in Little York, Pennsylvania, in January, 1768, there married a Miss Kaylor and removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county. He was a hatter and after he retired from business lived on a farm three miles from Greensburg. After the death of his first wife, by whom he had five children, he married Elizabeth (Singer) Hollinger in Greensburg. She was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1775. The children of John Kern's second marriage included William Kern, who was born January 12, 1813, and who in 1834 was

married in Jarretstown, Virginia, to Mary Ann Shull. In the same year they went to Washington, Illinois, and about 1845 removed to Stark county, Illinois, but in 1850 returned to Peoria, where William Kern had charge of the wagon bridge across the Illinois river in the winter of 1850-51. In April or May, 1851, they started for Portland, Oregon, by wagon and were five months and three weeks in completing the journey. Their daughter Emma was born February 22, 1836, and in 1853 became the wife of Judge Marquam. As the years passed they became parents of four sons and seven daughters: Mary E., who married Penumbra Kelly; Philip Augustus, Jr.; William W.; Charlotte C., who became Mrs. Thomas Prince; Jessie L., later Mrs. Charles B. McLaughlin; Grant; Sarah S., who married Dr. Charles E. Hill; Janie H., now Mrs. C. C. Newcastle, Sr.; Kate L., who wedded Samuel Lockwood; Metta, now Mrs. A. K. Velten, and Thomas A., an attorney of Fairbanks, Alaska. The Judge was ever a generous provider for his family. Realizing something of what the future had in store for Portland, he made large investments in city property and in the course of years realized a handsome profit therefrom. He erected the Marquam building, an unusually fine edifice, containing as it did the finest theater west of Chicago. This building, as well as its legal warfare, was really historic in Portland's annals. At one time he was the owner of two hundred and ninety-eight acres known as Marquam's Hill, constituting one of the most beautiful districts and attractive building sites in Portland. The sale of this property brought to him a handsome fortune, so that in his later years he was able to supply himself and his family with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He remained to the time of his death, which occurred May 8, 1912, one of the most valued and highly esteemed residents of his adopted city. His worth as a citizen was widely known. He possessed many sterling traits of character and he stood for all that was best in community life. His aid and influence were potent forces in the progress and development of the city and state and his opinions always carried weight among his friends and acquaintances, for they knew him to be a man of sterling honor, of broad vision and marked public spirit. He had won and throughout the period of his active practice always maintained a position as an eminent representative of the Portland bar, while his personal qualities made him a man whom to know was to esteem and honor.

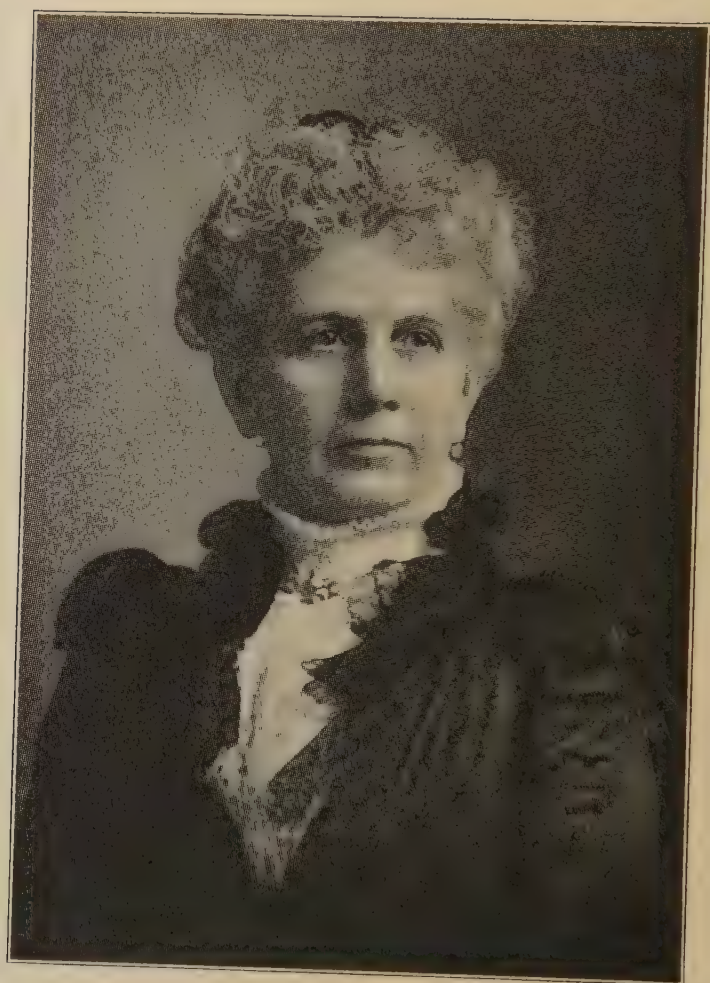
MRS. JACOB KAMM

Born at Lapwai, Oregon, October 16, 1840, and almost a life-long resident of Portland, Mrs. Jacob Kamm is a connecting link between today and the day of the missionary, when Oregon was considered foreign territory. She is a daughter of William H. Gray, an honored pioneer, who played a leading part in events which shaped the early history of this commonwealth and aided in planting the seeds of civilization in the Pacific northwest.

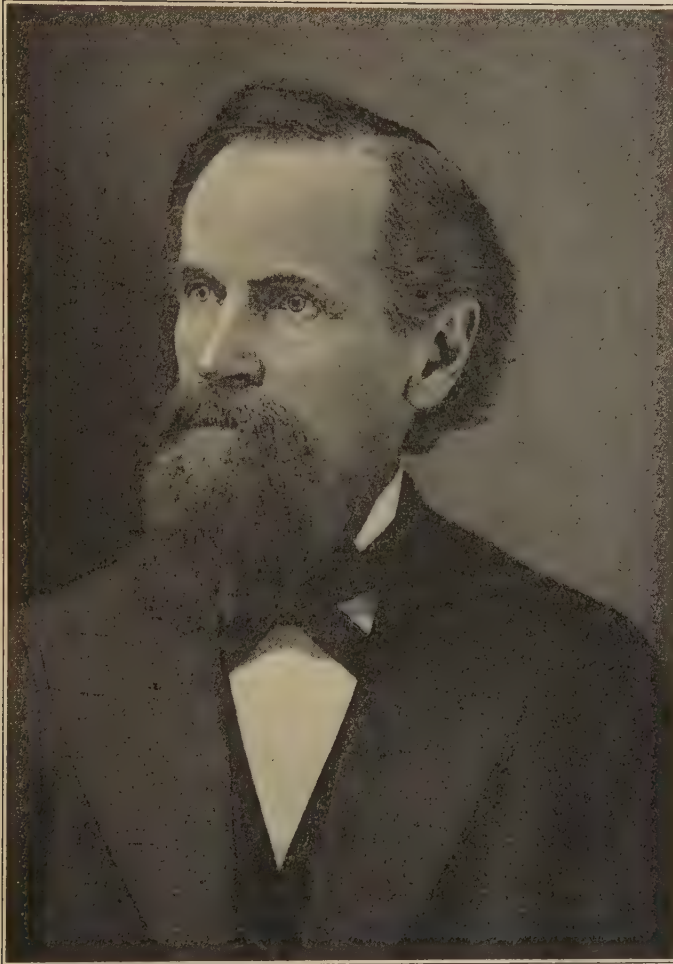
A native of Fairfield, New York, Mr. Gray was born September 8, 1810, and mastered the trade of cabinet-making, afterward becoming a medical student. He accompanied Dr. Marcus Whitman and Rev. Henry H. Spalding as secular agent of the mission party sent by the American board in 1836 to "Indian tribes west of the Missouri river," and having crossed the continent with them, rendered invaluable service in settling the Whitmans at Wailatpu and the Spaldings at Lapwai. Immediately thereafter he returned to the east for reinforcements and a graphic account of his perilous journey from Vancouver to New York, which was begun in December, 1836, and ended in October, 1837, has been preserved in his journal, a portion of which was published for the first time by the Whitman College Quarterly in June, 1913, after a lapse of seventy-six years. This record tells a fascinating story with vivid simplicity, incidentally throwing a strong light upon his own open mind and noble character.

On February 27, 1838, at Ithaca, New York, Mr. Gray married Miss Mary Augusta Dix, gaining a helpmate whose beauty, breeding and personal charm exerted a potent influence not only upon his life, but upon all their friends. She was of English lineage and came of the same ancestry as Dorothy A. Dix, the philanthropist. Mrs. Gray was born January 2, 1810, at Ballston Spa, New York, and was reared in a Christian home amid refined associations.

A few weeks after his marriage Mr. Gray received the following communication;



MRS. JACOB KAMM



JACOB KAMM

"This is to certify that William H. Gray has been appointed and is hereby duly authorized to act as assistant missionary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, Boston, Mass., March 13, 1838." This document has been framed and is exhibited in the rooms of the Oregon Historical Society. Beneath it is a passport which reads as follows: "William H. Gray, missionary and teacher of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to the tribes west of the Rocky mountains, having signified to the department his desire to pass through the Indian country to the Columbia river, and requested the permission required by law to enable him so to do, such permission is hereby granted and he is commended to the friendly attention of civil and military agents and all officers and all citizens, and if at any time it shall be necessary, to their protection.

"Given under my hand and seal of the war department, this twenty-seventh day of February, 1838. (Signed) J. R. Poinsett, secretary of war."

By stagecoach Mr. and Mrs. Gray traveled westward until they reached Independence, Missouri, where they were joined by the Rev. Cushing Eells, Rev. Elkanah Walker, Rev. A. B. Smith, and their wives, and Cornelius Rogers, who were also to become workers in the Oregon missionary field. They planned to make the journey on horseback—a difficult and arduous undertaking in that day when the streams and rivers in the west were unbridged and when little more than an obscure trail marked the way to the coast. The Indians often surrounded their camp and sometimes followed the party all day. The missionaries carried with them tents, which sheltered them at night, while a buffalo robe and oilcloth blankets constituted their beds. They had traveled for one hundred and twenty-nine days after leaving Independence, Missouri, when on the 29th of August, 1838, they reached the Whitman mission. Mr. Gray and his wife became the assistants of Rev. and Mrs. Spalding, who were in charge of the mission at Lapwai. Mrs. Gray undertook the task of instructing the Indian women and children, whom she taught under a pine tree until a log schoolhouse could be built. On Sunday she had charge of the musical part of the service and the Indians, who were much impressed by her singing, spoke of her as "Christ's sister." No doubt the awakening powers of her voice, coupled with her rare sweetness of character, were strong factors in bringing about a great revival among the Nez Perce Indians.

After four years of laborious work as a missionary and explorer Mr. Gray resigned from the mission and brought his family to the Willamette valley, becoming secular agent of the Oregon Institute, later Willamette University at Salem. He was an important factor in organizing the provisional government of Oregon and served as secretary of the Champoege conference. Through an error another signed in the place reserved for Mr. Gray, who deemed the mistake of slight importance, as his chief concern was the success of the meeting, and he allowed the document to stand as it was. He was a member of the first legislature of Oregon and in 1845 was elected representative from Clackamas county.

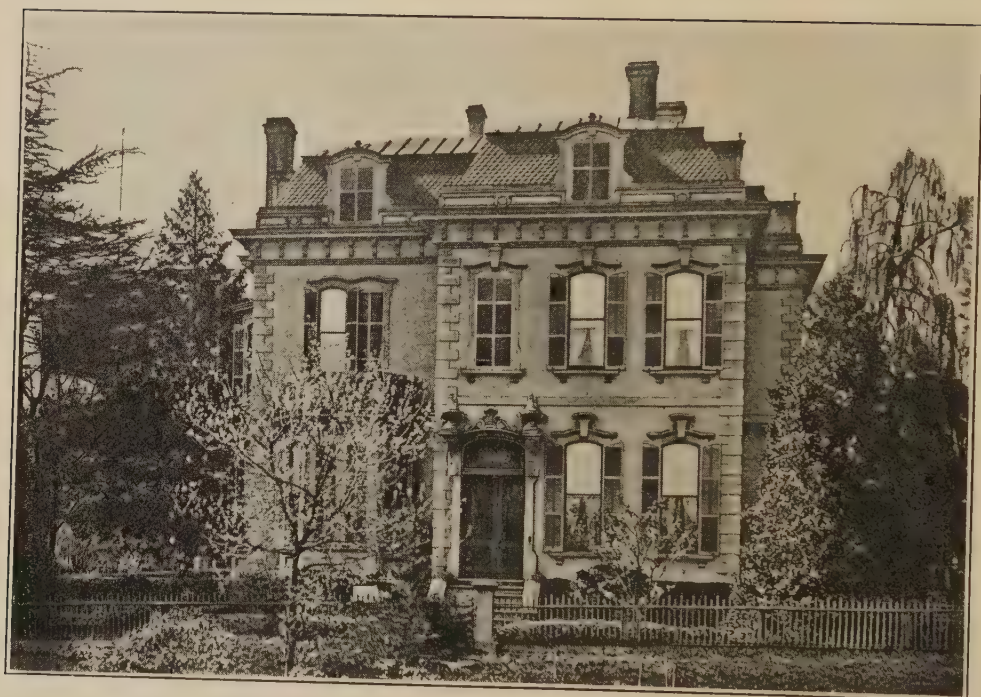
In 1846 Mr. Gray purchased from the Rev. J. L. Parrish a donation land claim on Clatsop plains and undertook the laborious task of converting the wild tract into a productive ranch. He went to California with the '49ers and while engaged in farming in Clatsop county made a trip to New York, bringing back a large flock of sheep, which were drowned in Baker's bay. In 1846 he assisted in organizing the Clatsop Plains Presbyterian church, the first of this denomination in the northwest, and became one of its devout and helpful members. Mr. Gray cultivated the old donation land claim until 1855 and then embarked in business at Astoria, Oregon. In 1858 he went to British Columbia on a prospecting trip and for a time operated a freight boat on the Fraser river. In 1861 he built the Sarah F. Gray and on this boat made his way along the Okanogan river to the Columbia, riding down stream to The Dalles. The Sarah F. Gray was a ninety-one foot boat of twelve foot beam, drawing twelve inches of water when empty. It was made from trees which Mr. Gray felled in the forest and from which he whipsawed planks, fastening them together with wooden pins, as he had no nails, and calking the boat with wild flax mixed with pitch gathered from trees. Lacking canvas for sails, he made sweeps, with which he guided the boat. Without credit for machinery, he rigged up mast and sail and endeavored to secure a load of provisions and supplies to take to the mouth of the Clearwater, the nearest point on the river to the newly-discovered Orofino mines.

Unable to secure goods because the Portland merchants did not believe he could

navigate the Snake river, Mr. Gray mortgaged his home in Astoria, his boat and his live stock and borrowed all the money he could from friends. With these funds he purchased supplies, which he shipped to the Cascades of the Columbia, where they were taken to the portage tramway around the Cascades and reshipped to The Dalles. They were then conveyed by wagon to Deschutes and put aboard his boat, which was delayed by calm weather and unfavorable winds, so that it did not arrive at Wallula until September 15. The crew deserted, as they heard that the boat was sure to be wrecked in trying to ascend the Snake river. Five days later, with a new crew, Mr. Gray left Wallula and started for the mouth of the Snake, eleven miles away. It took three days to reach that point. The wind was against them, so they had to tie a rope to a tree on the bank or a rock in the river and with the capstan wind the rope up and then repeat the process. They did not reach Lewiston until October 30. After a trip full of dangers and hardships Mr. Gray disposed of his flour and beans at fifty cents a pound. He sold all the blankets at twenty-five dollars a pair and the bacon brought sixty cents a pound. It took more than two months to make the trip from Deschutes to Lewiston, but only seven days for the return journey.

With the money realized from this trip Mr. Gray decided to get a steamboat. He placed his sixteen-year-old son, W. P. Gray, in charge of the Sarah F. Gray while he built his steamer at Columbus, on the main trail through which all the travel came from Yakima and Simcoe valley. Before long he sold the Sarah F. Gray to Whittingham & Company, of Wallula, who stipulated that Mr. Gray's son, Will, must manage the boat and agreed to pay him one hundred and fifty dollars a month. This boat proved tremendously profitable, as the sixteen-year-old captain, with a mate, two deckhands and a cook, made five round trips between Deschutes and Wallula during the month of July, taking twenty-five tons or more of freight each trip. During the first month it paid the purchase price, twelve hundred dollars, the wages of the captain and the crew, in addition to making a handsome profit for the owners. Meanwhile Mr. Gray was working day and night to finish his steamboat, which he named the Cascadilla. It was one hundred feet long, of eighteen foot beam, and drew twenty inches of water. Mr. Gray moved his family to The Dalles in the fall of 1862. He launched the Cascadilla that winter and early the next spring went up the Columbia and the Snake to Lewiston, plying on the Clearwater and the Snake rivers. In Alaska he acted as interpreter for W. H. Seward, who visited that country at the time he negotiated for its purchase from Russia.

Mr. Gray's History of Oregon was begun in 1864 and published in 1870. It comprised an octavo volume of six hundred and eighty-four pages, full of personal recollections, careful observation, and rich material for later historians. In the making of that history he played an active part, and his shrewd estimate of men and measures can never be lightly set aside. The fame of his great friend, Dr. Marcus Whitman, who was massacred by the Indians in 1847, was also dear to his heart, and for several years, beginning in 1874, he labored to secure money for a suitable monument to mark Dr. Whitman's grave. He obtained a considerable sum but the time was too early to allow success then to such a commemorative movement, which did not reach fruition until 1897. The marble shaft on the hilltop which now overlooks the site of the Whitman Mission, was built by others after Mr. Gray's death, but it was the result of his undertaking and may be truthfully called the fruit of his love and devotion. A vigorous man, broad-shouldered, broad-minded, big-hearted, Mr. Gray was in many respects much like his friend, Dr. Whitman, whose striking humanness and lofty Christian character have been glorified by the tragedy of his death. It is an interesting commentary upon the impression which Dr. Whitman had made upon his associates that Cushing Eells gave himself heroically to found a college in his memory, and that William H. Gray labored in his old age, without reward, to build him a monument. Into their labors the present generation has entered, and now Whitman College, the product of the pioneers, gratefully acknowledges its triple obligation and commemorates together the names of Whitman and Eells and Gray. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Gray visited their old home in New York, going from Portland to San Francisco and thence across the continent by rail and accomplishing in a few days a journey to which they had devoted months when they made their way on horseback to the Pacific coast thirty-two years before. Mrs. Gray possessed those qualities which are most admirable in woman and her life was beautiful in its simplicity and in the nobility of its purpose. She passed away at her country home, the Klatskanie farm, December 8, 1881, when nearly seventy-two years of age, survived



RESIDENCE OF MRS. CAROLINE A. KAMM



CHARLES T. KAMM

by her husband and seven of the nine children born to her. A man of courage, vision and high ideals, Mr. Gray aided in laying the cornerstone of this great commonwealth. His life was one of great usefulness and far-reaching influence and in 1889 he was called to his final rest, being at that time a resident of Portland.

His daughter, Caroline Augusta Gray, was married September 13, 1859, to Jacob Kamm, a native of Switzerland. He was born December 12, 1823, in Canton Glarus and when a child was brought to the United States by his father, who resigned his commission in the French army. Four years later he died in New Orleans when his son Jacob was a boy of twelve. For a time he worked in a newspaper office in the Crescent city and in 1837 went to St. Louis, Missouri. Before reaching his destination he was robbed and when he arrived in St. Louis had only ten cents. He obtained the position of cabin boy on the Ark, a small steamer operating on the Mississippi river, and during the winter months attended a private school. Through earnest study he mastered the technicalities of marine engineering and was steadily promoted. Eventually he became part owner of the Belle of Hatchie and operated that steamboat until illness compelled him to rest for a time. Later he was chief engineer on packet boats plying between St. Louis, Keokuk and New Orleans. Again his health forced him to seek a change of climate and in 1849 he crossed the plains, going to the mines near Sacramento. Soon afterward he was employed as an engineer on a steamer operating on the Sacramento and Feather rivers in California and a year later, while in San Francisco, he made the acquaintance of Lot Whitcomb, entering his service. He installed the machinery in the Steamer Lot Whitcomb, which was the first craft of the kind ever equipped in Portland, and acted as engineer until the vessel was sold and taken to California. Mr. Kamm built the first stern wheel steamer in Oregon, the Jennie Clark, of which he was half owner, his partners being Messrs. Abernethy, Clark and Ainsworth. The construction of this vessel was a notable undertaking in those days, for all of its machinery had to be brought around Cape Horn. Afterward Mr. Kamm was instrumental in building the Carrie Ladd, also one of the early steamers on the Columbia and the nucleus of the property that was later owned by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which was organized in 1860 with Mr. Kamm as chief engineer and one of the largest stockholders. In 1865 he sold his interest in the business to a syndicate, which in turn transferred its stock to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. Mr. Kamm was the owner of the George S. Wright, a steamer engaged in the coast trade between Portland, Victoria and Sitka. He likewise acquired the Carrie and this became the nucleus of the fleet of the Vancouver Transportation Company, which was organized in 1874 with Mr. Kamm as president. This office he continued to fill until his death on December 14, 1912, at the venerable age of eighty-nine, but several years prior to that time he had retired from the active management of the business. At one time he owned a large part of the stock of the Ilwaco Railroad & Navigation Company and with others he was instrumental in building the Ocean Wave and the Norma. These boats, owned by the Snake River Transportation Company, are the only ones that have passed through the famous box cañon on the Snake river without being wrecked. Long before the era of railroad transportation his labors had facilitated trade relations in providing a means of transportation for the products of the northwest and therefore this region owes much of its development and progress to the efforts of Mr. Kamm. An able financier, he became vice president of the United States National Bank of Portland and president of the First National Bank of Astoria. He was one of the large taxpayers of those cities and also had invested in real estate in San Francisco. In the early '60s he purchased fourteen acres of land, at that time outside the corporation limits of Portland, and on this estate, now situated in the very heart of the city, Mr. Kamm spent his declining years in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Kamm had one son, Charles Tilton, who was born December 30, 1860, and was associated with his father in business. He married Miss Fannie H. Walker, a daughter of W. B. and Catherine P. Walker, and at his death, September 11, 1906, left four children: Mrs. Caroline A. McKinnon, and Jacob G., Willis W. and Philip S. Kamm.

An earnest member of the First Presbyterian church, Mr. Kamm served as president of its board of trustees and championed all movements destined to advance the interests of his community along material, moral and civic lines. His Masonic affiliations were with Willamette Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter, No. 3,

R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Oregon Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; and Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His was a many-sided, forceful personality, and among his associates his high sense of honor won for him universal respect. There is no phase of pioneer life in Oregon with which Mrs. Kamm is not thoroughly familiar and her conversation is enriched with interesting reminiscences of the past. Patience, industry, unselfishness and fidelity to duty have been outstanding traits in her career and the passing years have brought her a large and ever widening circle of steadfast friends.

THE GRAY FAMILY

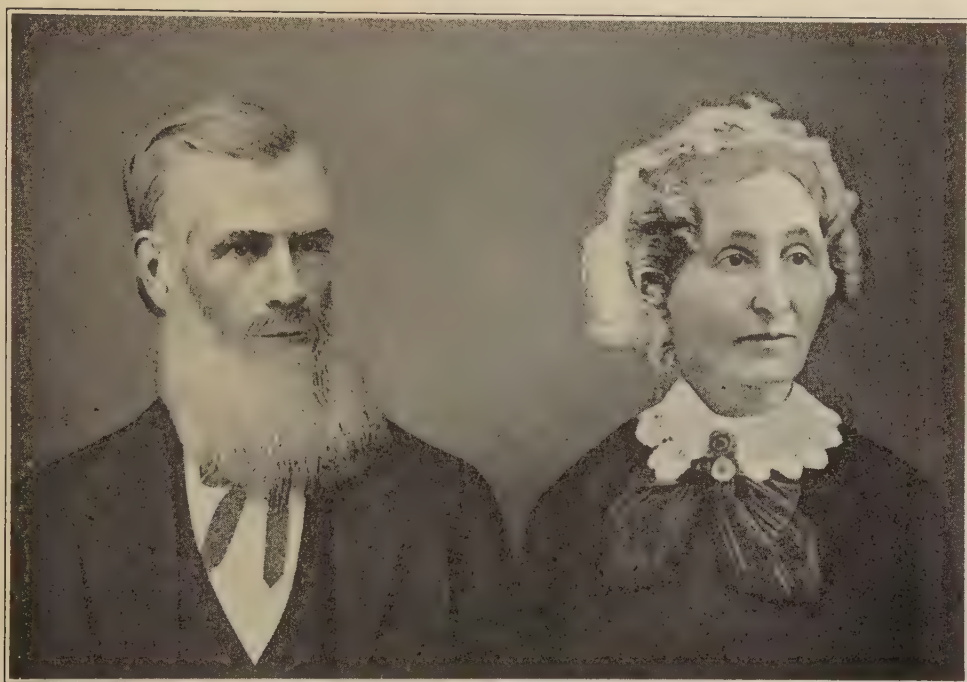
CAPTAIN JAMES T. GRAY

Said Fred Lockley in the Oregon Journal of May 1, 1925: "Captain James T. Gray, who lives at Grayhaven, midway between Portland and Oregon City, comes of a family of pioneers by land and sea, and himself is no exception. He is an old-time river man and has lived in Oregon for seventy-three years. When I visited him recently at his home on the Willamette river he said:

"I was christened James Taylor Gray. I was named for Colonel James Taylor, of Astoria, a pioneer who was very active in local affairs during the early days. I was born August 12, 1852, on Clatsop plains. My father, Dr. William Henry Gray, was born at Utica, New York, in 1810. When he was twenty-six he was employed by the missionary board as a secular agent. He came with Dr. Marcus Whitman to Oregon in 1836. In the following year he returned to Utica and married Mary A. Dix, my mother. While making the journey across the plains in 1837 he was attacked. The Indians with him were killed and he was wounded and captured. The redskins held a council to decide how to kill him. Some wanted him burned at the stake. Others thought torturing him more slowly would be more enjoyable, while some thought they would get more thrill out of having him run the gauntlet. While they were debating the manner of his death father took out his small black flute case from his coat pocket, opened it, screwed the flute together and played a hymn tune. As he played tune after tune the Indians stopped their discussion. They decided any man that could make music come from a hollow black stick was a medicine man—or was crazy, so they turned him loose. He kept a day by day journal of this trip. Years later my sister, Mrs. Jacob Kamm, located this diary in the east and purchased it.

"My mother was one of a family of ten children, nine of whom were girls. The only boy, my uncle, John Dix, was a wholesale chemist. Immediately after their marriage my father and mother started for Oregon on horseback. They had as companions Mr. and Mrs. Elkanah Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing C. Eells, Rev. A. B. Smith and Cornelius Rogers. At the Missouri river they joined a company of trappers and others who were going to the Oregon country. Captain John A. Sutter, the founder of Sutter's fort, where gold was discovered in 1848, was in the party.

"My father was a carpenter and joiner and an expert cabinetmaker. He was a natural mechanic and superintended the construction of the mission buildings at Wai-il-at-pu and Lapwai. Later he had charge of the work of constructing the first building at Willamette University. He moved to the Willamette valley in 1842. In 1846 he bought from Rev. J. L. Parrish a donation land claim on Clatsop plains. Father was a charter member of the First Presbyterian church on Clatsop plains. In 1849 he went to California and brought back a considerable amount of gold dust. While we were living on Clatsop plains father went back to Missouri, where he purchased three hundred blooded sheep. He and my cousin, Phil C. Schuyler, drove those sheep from Missouri to Oregon, the trip taking five months. When they reached the Willamette valley father put the sheep aboard the scow and took them down the Columbia river. He passed Astoria and brought the scow to Tansy Point to land the sheep. When close to the shore at what is now Flavel, father threw a rope to a man on shore, asking him to secure the line so that they could pull the scow to the bank. The man was a rather crochety individual. He refused to take up the line and the south wind, which had sprung up, carried the scow offshore, finally blowing it into the eastern end of Baker's bay, seven miles distant. Here it was wrecked in the shoals and all of the sheep were drowned. Father had mortgaged his place, and with this heavy loss was unable to pay up, so he lost it.



REV. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. GRAY

"We moved to Astoria, where father went into business. In 1858 he went to the Fraser river mines on a prospecting tour. He decided to stay up there, so he came back for the family. We went to Fort Hope, where father built a boat about fifty feet long. He employed Indians to row it and carry freight and passengers between Fort Hope and Fort Yale. I don't know what horse power this boat had, but I know it took twenty Indians to row it, so I guess you will have to rate it as twenty Indian power.

"Father did considerable mining in the next two years. While prospecting he ran across a claim on Ossoyes lake, the southermost link of the Okanogan lakes, which extend across the border into the United States. The claim was two miles south of the Canadian border and on the east side of the lake. He came back to Fort Hope and got the family. We rode across the mountains and took our possessions on pack horses. We camped while father hauled logs from the nearby mountains and built a cabin.

"The next spring father decided to build a schooner to go down the Okanogan river to the Columbia and thence down the Columbia to Deschutes Falls, as Celilo was then called. He planned to secure machinery for his schooner, load it with supplies and bring them up the Columbia and Okanogan to the miners in British Columbia. When he decided to build a boat he had no lumber or nails and very few tools. With the help of the older boys, he felled some trees, whipsawed the lumber, and built a boat, fastening the planks with wooden pegs. As the freight was a dollar a pound, he decided he would get along without nails and everything else that he himself could make. He located a patch of wild flax, which he had the children pick. He also set them gathering gum from the trees. He used the flax in lieu of oakum to calk the boat. The gum he melted for pitch. Not having any canvas, he made some large sweeps to serve as oars. He christened her the Sarah F. Gray, for one of my sisters. The boat, which was ninety-one feet long, had a twelve-foot beam and drew twelve inches of water. It was launched May 2, 1861, and on May 10 he started on his long trip to The Dalles. In spite of lack of machinery and sails, and though the boat was fastened together with wooden pegs, he negotiated Rock Island rapids and Priest rapids successfully, and in thirteen days arrived at Deschutes.

"On July 4, 1861, our family started for The Dalles. A. J. Kane decided to go with us. As we left the ranch his horse threw him and he was badly injured by his saddle horn. Will, my brother, who was sixteen, took charge of the party after Mr. Kane's injury. One of the reasons why we left the ranch was that the winter had been severe, and although we fed our cattle leaves, most of them starved to death. The following spring the mosquitoes were so bad they made the cattle almost frantic. When we left our ranch on July 4 for the lower country we went on horseback and by pack horse. We passed through McLoughlin's canyon just about noon. In all my life I have never seen so many rattlesnakes as in that canyon. They were sunning on the rocks and on the trail. There were thousands of them.

"We swam the Columbia at the mouth of the Okanogan. We went through the Grand Coulee and planned to go to The Dalles by way of the Yakima and Simcoe valleys. We crossed the Columbia and camped on the Yakima side. That night a stockman rode into our camp and told us the Indians were planning to go on the warpath and had killed a man and his wife at Moxee Springs the night before. We at once swam back across the Columbia, to go down on the other side. That night the Snake River Indians drove off our horses. Will struck out on his riding horse to recover them. He overtook the Indians and demanded the return of our horses. The chief sent some of his young men back with Will to return the horses to us. I shall never forget how we crossed the Big Bend through the Grand Coulee. The pack horse with the water kegs had run away and smashed the kegs. I had lost my moccasins and my feet were so sore from prickly pear spines that I could hardly walk. It was a hot day and we were all very thirsty. We saw some green willows in the coulee, and digging under the loose rock, we struck ice, and under the ice was a hidden spring. I shall never forget how good that water tasted.

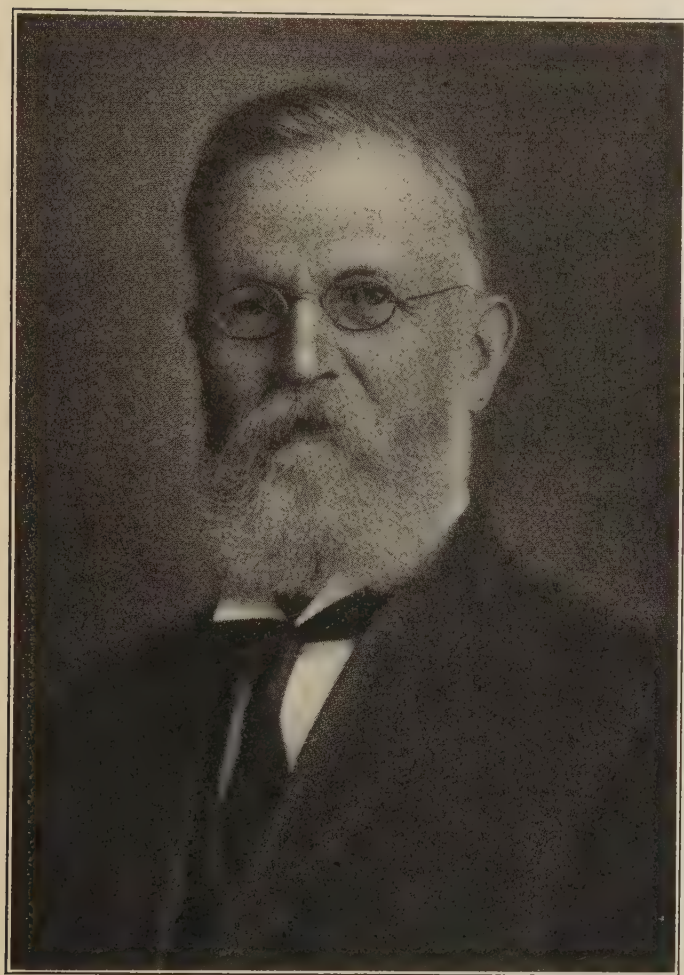
"Father built a steamer called the Cascadilla and launched it in December, 1862. He ran it to Lewiston and plied on the Snake and Clearwater rivers. He freighted wood from Lapwai and lumber from Assotin to Lewiston. Father sold the Cascadilla in the summer of 1864 and we moved back to our old home at Astoria. We had rented our house there while we lived at Portland and The Dalles. All of father's private papers, deeds, records and family keepsakes had been left in the storeroom. The renters had broken the lock, or it might have been broken by boys while the house was unoccupied. In any event, father's papers were scattered and lost. The

captain of an English ship saw a book floating out toward the bar and lowered a boat and picked it up. It was father's and mother's family Bible, which contained all of our records. The captain continued on his way to Liverpool and sent the records back to father from England.

"For some years father was in business at Astoria. In the late '60s the owners of the *Marine Gazette*, a paper published in Astoria, asked father to write about the early days in Oregon. In 1864 he had already been in Oregon twenty-eight years and the newcomers were interested in the experiences of the pioneers, so father wrote a series of articles about his experiences in the '30s, '40s and early '50s. These articles created such widespread interest that father decided to expand them and write a history of the settlement of the Oregon country. In our home we had a room twenty by thirty feet in size. Father put up shelves on three sides of this room and collected every book, pamphlet and document in Oregon that he could secure. He got together a wonderful collection of materials so he could consult the original sources. He and mother wrote "*Gray's History of Oregon*," a book long out of print and very hard to procure. It is too bad this wonderful collection of historical documents that father collected was destroyed, as many of them were almost unobtainable at that time, and that was more than fifty years ago.

"With his son-in-law, Jacob Kamm, father went to Alaska on the *George S. Wright* and acted as interpreter for W. H. Seward when he negotiated the purchase of that country from Russia. Father came home a great believer in Alaska and a thorough expansionist. He thought the United States made a great mistake in relinquishing to Great Britain the territory south of 54-40 and making forty-nine degrees our northern boundary. Father brought back to Portland from Sitka two Alaska cedar logs, the first exportation of Alaska timber to be made. This wood is not very aromatic, but it is free from gum and makes splendid cedar chests. My father, like most of the pioneers, had little money to spend in advancing the interests of Oregon. However, he gave his time and energy toward the upbuilding of our state and did all in his power to prevent the British from securing the Oregon country. While Dr. Whitman went to Washington, D. C., to confer with government officials father traveled throughout the Willamette valley, calling upon the widely scattered settlers, in whom he aroused a strong feeling in favor of United States annexation. The first council to organize a provisional government February 2, 1843, was held in his home and he made the address and offered the resolutions changing the meeting at Gervaise, first Monday in March, 1843, to a political meeting and he was chosen first secretary of the historic Champoe conference. He died in 1889. Mother passed away in 1879.

"My brother, Captain John Henry Dix, was the oldest child in the family. He was born in 1839 at Lapwai, Idaho, and in 1859 began his career on the water as a pilot on the Fraser river. Later he worked for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company on the Upper Columbia. While hunting he shot a ramrod through his hand. The surgeon who attended him was half-seas over and in place of amputating one of the fingers, cut off his hand at the wrist. Later, when the surgeon was sober, he was filled with remorse for what he had done, but this did not bring my brother's hand back. After this injury he left the employ of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and at Astoria purchased the steamer *U. S. Grant*. He obtained the contract to carry supplies and troops between Astoria and Forts Stevens and Hancock and also carried the mail between Astoria and Ilwaco. There was then no jetty or breakwater, so there were heavy seas in the Columbia. John's wife was Laura Bell, a daughter of Colonel John Bell. My sister Caroline married Jacob Kamm and has spent most of her life in Portland. Mary Sophia married Frank Tarbell, a merchant, who later became treasurer of Washington territory. Sarah Fidelia, a native of Salem, Oregon, became the wife of the only son of Governor George Abernethy and is living in Forest Grove. My brother, Captain William Polk Gray, was born at Oregon City in 1845 and resides in Pasco, Washington. Since the age of fifteen he has spent most of his life on the river and during the Civil war was a cub pilot on the steamer *Yakima*, operating between Celilo and Lewiston. He brought the first raft of lumber down the Snake river to Umatilla Landing. All previous efforts to bring rafts of lumber down the Columbia had met with disaster. Will married Ocia Falkland Bush whose father was a sea captain. She was born at sea, at the Falklands, hence her name. Albert Williams Gray was born on Clatsop plains and became a steamboat captain on the lower Columbia. While on river boats he rescued at least seven persons at the risk of his own life, and thrice saved me from drown-



CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. GRAY

ing. He married a Miss Schoeben, of Vancouver, Washington, and is deceased. My brothers, Edwin Hall and Truman Powers Gray, died in childhood. I was the next and last child.

"I went to school with Will Ladd to Professor Boynton. The Hotel Portland now occupies the site of our school, and where the Journal building now stands was a part of our playground. From Portland we moved to The Dalles and I attended the school there taught by Professor Post. He was strong on mathematics and current events. He drilled us on arithmetic and had us read from the papers and magazines. He was a peculiar man in some ways. He taught a summer term. We reported at three A. M. and were through at nine in the morning. Professor Post thought we studied better when it was cool than in the heat of the day. Some of the parents wouldn't let their children turn out so early and he had to teach them later, so he taught us from three A. M. to three P. M.

"When I was a boy the line of work that I most desired was on the river. In 1869, when I was seventeen, I went to work as a roustabout and deckhand for my brother aboard the U. S. Grant. Like my father, my brother John was a strict disciplinarian. I had to turn out at three A. M. to wood the boat every day. I was more or less used to getting up early, though, for my father was a great hand to be up by daylight or sooner. In the winter mornings we boys used to like to lie abed till five o'clock or later. Father would call us and woe be to the one who did not respond instantly. Father would come upstairs and throw cold water in our faces, then march us downstairs. He said the cold water would cure us of being sleepy, and it did.

"In the late '60s and early '70s one of the principal exports of Ilwaco was Shoalwater bay oysters. Our boat took these oysters, which were shipped in sacks so Astoria. When the weather was too rough for the small boats to land at Ilwaco, we would carry the oysters out to the boat and sometimes the waves would break clear over our heads. By letting my clothing dry on me I never caught cold. I became as strong as an ox from these long hours of heavy work and while in my brother's employ I rescued some passengers who had fallen overboard. When I was nineteen I could lift eight hundred and fifty pounds and many a time I have carried three hundred pounds up an incline of several hundred feet. When the U. S. Grant was laid up for repairs my brother hired a sailing sloop to put on the Astoria-Ilwaco run and I went along to see to the transfer of the mails and the loading of the cargo of oysters. On one of my trips the captain of the sloop put on more oysters than I thought safe, as a gale was brewing and the water was rough. I protested to the captain about his overloading the sloop. He thought I was a mere boy and resented my interference, so he loaded the boat heavily. We set out with a stiff breeze, but as we neared Sand island the wind veered to the northeast, which means that it came downstream with the course of the river. I said, "Captain, hadn't you better anchor until the tide changes to flood?" "We can make it," the captain replied. He soon saw that the overladen sloop couldn't make it back to the lee of Sand island, where I had advised him to anchor. The wind, added to a strong current, was taking us straight for the breakers of Clatsop Spit.

"Captain Wass of the tug Astoria saw our plight and he did a mighty venturesome thing. He drove in between us and the breakers to give us a line. He went so close to the shore that his tug bumped its bottom on the sand. He threw us a line. I caught it and took two turns around the mast, intending to take two hitches in the line. I had one hitch and had thrown the end of the line back of me, preparatory to making the second hitch, when one passenger, who was panic-stricken, stopped bailing and seized the end of the line. I tried to pull it from his grasp, but he held on with desperation. The hitch rendered, and we were loose. The passenger let go the line as he was about to be drawn overboard. The tug had given us headway, but we at once started drifting back toward the breakers. Captain Wass headed back once more and risked his own life and that of his crew, not to mention the wrecking of his tug, to get a line aboard us. I caught it and made it fast. We swung out and away from the breakers, and Captain Wass headed into the wind and sea for Fort Stevens.

"We were shipping considerable water. I set the passengers to bailing while I threw sacks of oysters overboard as fast as I could to prevent our filling and sinking. Captain Wass, seeing our plight, went as slowly as he could. When we got off Tansey Point, where Flavel is now, we shipped several heavy seas and the sloop began to go down. I seized a sweep, laid it across forward,

and signaled Captain Wass to stop. Sea and air were a smother of foam, and he failed to see my signal. As the boat sank beneath my feet I shoved off. I was dressed in heavy sea boots and oilskins. I found the oar wouldn't support me, so down I went. The water was ten fathoms deep. I held my breath as I started for the bottom. I couldn't kick my boots off. I had collected money in Ilwaco and was weighted down, both pockets being full of silver dollars and half-dollars. I had gone down about three fathoms and was losing the last of my breath when something floated up between my legs and I was shot up with great violence to the surface of the water.

"When the boat was swamped and went under she went down stem first. When the oysters rolled from her deck the boat came up bow first by reason of the air confined under the forward deck. The mast came up with a rush when the oysters were dumped. I happened to be directly over the place where the mast came up. It came up between my legs and forced me to the surface. There were five of us on the sloop—the captain, two deckhands, the passenger and myself. We clung to the rigging while the heavy seas broke over us. Captain Wass, looking back at his tow, saw the sloop emerging from the water. He lowered his lifeboat and the sailors dragged us aboard. He cut the towline and let the sloop go. We went down into the boiler room to thaw out, for the winter sea had chilled us to the marrow. The sloop rolled over once more and disappeared. Later it was found on the beach near Seaside.

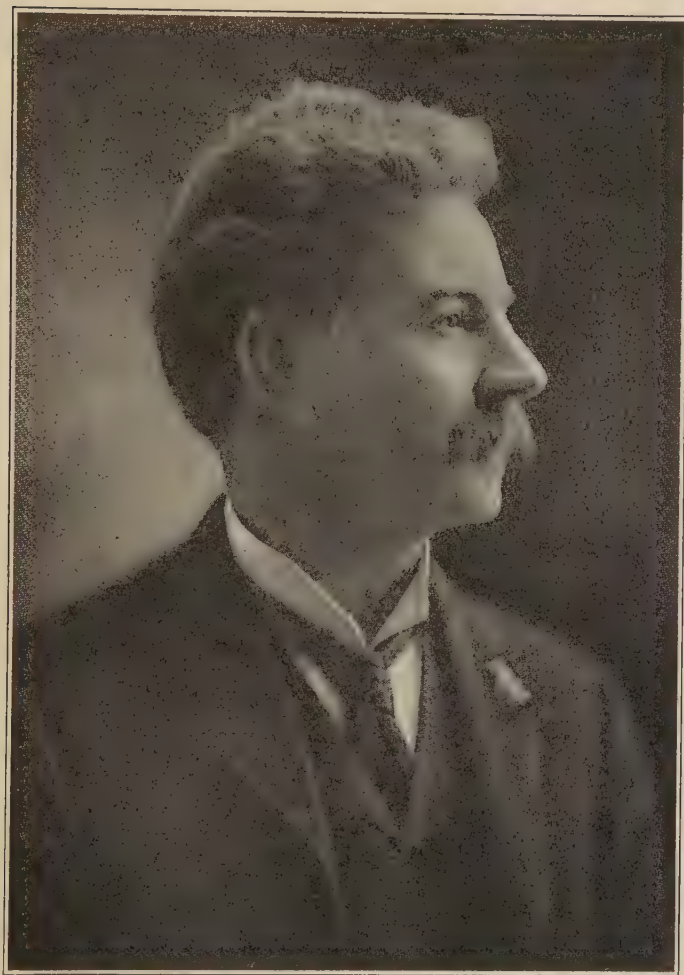
"I had piloted vessels across the bar before I was of age and was appointed a captain before my twenty-first birthday. My first application papers were signed by George Flavel, Sr., and Captain George H. Flanders and the first license granted me bore the signatures of Captain William Dierdorf and Captain James Lotan. When my brother, Captain J. H. D. Gray, bought the steamer Varuna on Puget sound and brought her to Astoria, he turned her over to me to run for him. She only drew nine or ten feet and was very fast. We plied between Astoria and the government forts, taking supplies to them, and also towing ships over the Columbia bar.

"I decided that if I was ever to amount to much in a business way I must have more book knowledge, so in 1872 I went to Portland and attended a business college. I worked on the Willamette river, as well as the Columbia, and was on the Carrie, the Vancouver, the Onward, the Dixie Thompson, the Lurline, the Undine and the Bailey Gatzert. My brother-in-law, Jacob Kamm, had the controlling interest in the steamer Carrie and offered me the job of captain. Jacob Kamm was a hard worker and expected those who served him to earn their wages. He was a just man and he carried out his agreements. I worked for him many years. When his steamer, the Vancouver, took the run between Portland and Vancouver I became her captain. In 1878 I became captain of the Lurline. Jimmy Troup, who was born in Vancouver in 1855 and was three years my junior, was my chum. Captain Ainsworth wanted us to take jobs with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. I decided to stick with my brother-in-law but Jimmy went with the navigation company. He is now manager of the water lines of the Canadian Pacific, with headquarters at Victoria, British Columbia.

"Jacob Kamm made me secretary of his company. I took one job after another until I was serving as captain and purser of the boat. This meant that I was responsible for the management and navigation of the boat. I had to collect all fares, as well as the freight bills, and keep three sets of double-entry books. In addition to my regular trip to Vancouver and my other duties, we made two trips a week from Vancouver to the Cascades with lumber. To give you an idea of my duties. I frequently worked from twenty-four to forty-eight hours without rest or sleep. Once, while captain of the Lurline, I was on continuous duty from seven A. M. on Saturday until three A. M. on the following Friday, with only one hour's sleep. My own eyes felt as if they were fried in vinegar. My knees refused to keep up my weight, so two deckhands held me up while I remained at the wheel.

"While I was on the Lurline we inaugurated the plan of running at night to Astoria. There were no lights and no buoys in those days and one had to be on the alert every instant. I was the first Portland harbor pilot appointed by the state board of pilot commissioners. They appointed me at the request of the marine insurance interests of Portland. In addition to making my regular daily trip to and from Vancouver, I would move from two to eleven ships in a day, so you can see I kept fairly busy.

"If your memory goes back to the '80s, you will remember the bitterness of the fight waged between Jacob Kamm, president of the Vancouver Transportation Com-



CAPTAIN JAMES T. GRAY

pany, and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. It was a ten years' war. One of their general managers told me afterwards that we had made them lose over one million dollars in carrying on this fight. They reduced fares to the vanishing point, so the more business they did the more money they lost. They finally decided to put us off the river by hook or by crook. I don't say that the captains of their boats had instructions to run into our boats, but such accidents became altogether too common for comfort. Time and again when I beat one of their boats into the wharf they would fail to slow down and if I had not been alert I would have had my boat crushed like an eggshell.

"Oh, yes, in spite of my utmost vigilance, at times we met with such accidents. One time in a heavy fog, while the Lurline was approaching Kalama, Washington, another steamer ran into us. I told my crew to go over the whole occurrence in their minds and tell the truth when they were examined. I said, "I will fire any man who lies in my favor. All we want brought out is the truth." The inspector before whom the case was tried had it in for me, so he decided that I had been at fault. Jacob Kamm wanted to settle the costs. I refused to allow it, for it would be a reflection on my skill as a navigator to acknowledge the fault was mine when I was not at fault in any way. It would be a black mark on my record. They brought suit against us. C. N. Dolph was our attorney. He had been retained by the opposition line on another case, and he said to appear for us against the rival company would embarrass him, so he told us to retain Judge R. S. Strahan. The case was tried before Judge C. B. Bellinger. Judge Strahan submitted an oral argument. Judge Bellinger told him to submit a written argument, so he could go over it at his leisure. Judge Strahan told me to meet him on the following Sunday at his office. It was situated on the fourth floor and the elevator did not run on Sundays. Judge Strahan climbed the four flights and I arrived a few minutes later. The climb had been too much for him. He had collapsed and died of heart failure. I went to C. N. Dolph, who said, "Settle the matter out of court." I declined to accept blame for the accident. I hired a stenographer, and on the trip to Astoria I dictated a more than one hundred page explanation of the matter to assist Mr. Dolph in presenting the case. I made a thorough analysis of the testimony and pointed out the flaws in it. Mr. Dolph read it and said, "It is too technical. I can't make head nor tail of it. Do as I say, settle the matter out of court." I told him he would have to come with me on the following Sunday and I would take him to Kalama and show him just how it happened. I made him take the vessel and I reproduced the thing just as it occurred. He argued the case for us and not only won the lawsuit but the owners of the other boat had to pay us for the damage done to the Lurline and allow us two hundred dollars addition for legal expenses.

"In 1898 I went to British Columbia to superintend the construction of the steamer Nahline, which was to run on the Stikine river. For many years I served as pilot and captain and later as port captain for the Seattle & Yukon Transportation Company on the Yukon and other runs in Alaska. I went to that country in 1898 and first worked for the Klondike Mining, Trading & Navigation Corporation, Ltd., of London, England. I found Alaska was a place where a man could not be judged by his dress, as I had men in greasy overalls and torn jumpers working as deckhands or firemen, who in the States were doctors, lawyers, civil engineers and members of the learned professions. The Klondike rush was a great leveler and you soon saw the real stuff that was in a man.

"I shall never forget my trip over Chilkoot pass. I had my outfit freighted over the pass by aerial tramway and pack horse. While walking over the pass I had as my fellow mountain climbers a flock of geese, a band of turkeys and a herd of cattle which were being taken in to Dawson to furnish fresh meat for the bonanza kings of the Yukon country.

"We built a boat on the shores of Lake Bennett. We loaded our outfit aboard the boat and started down the lake, following the edge of the ice. We were soon having all we could do to keep from having our boat crushed against the ice. The storm increased in violence. The old deep water sailor who was in the boat with me finally decided there was no show for us to weather the storm, so he took off his rubber boots and oilskins so he could swim whenever our boat should be crushed by the ice or swamped. As a matter of fact, a good many of the boats on the lake during that storm went down. I had seen equally rough weather at the mouth of the Columbia, so I believed we should weather the storm—which we did.

"We made our way through a series of lakes, traveling over one hundred miles

on the lake before we reached White Horse, which is the head of navigation for steamers. If you want a real thrill, just shoot the White Horse Rapids and the Five Finger Rapids. From White Horse we traveled down the river four hundred and fifty miles to Dawson. The distance from White Horse to St. Michaels is two thousand and fifty miles. White Horse is situated two thousand and fifty feet above the sea level, so there is an average fall of one foot to the mile for the two thousand and fifty miles.

"When I reached Dawson I was offered a position as captain of the steamer Robert Kerr, owned by the Frank Waterhouse Company, and at once started down the Yukon for St. Michaels. The trip of something over fifteen hundred miles took six days. The return trip took over three weeks, as it is slow work bucking the current. The lower Yukon is several times as wide as the Columbia. Navigation on the Yukon opens usually between June 15 and July 5. There are one hundred and twenty days of open water. Of this time the boats are actually moving about sixty days. The rest of the time is accounted for by the boat being tied up on dark or stormy nights toward the end of the season or by being on sand bars. The large amount of silt necessitates laying up for from sixteen to twenty-four hours every fifth day to clean out the boilers. The cost of operating a steamer on the Yukon is about five times more than on the Columbia. It usually took from fourteen to eighteen days to make the trip from St. Michaels to Dawson. The fare fluctuated from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars for the trip. On the Columbia if a pilot injured a boat to the extent of a few hundred dollars he would lose his job, but up there it is so hard to get a pilot trained to know the river that except in cases of gross negligence or carelessness nothing is said to him when accidents occur. When I was with the Frank Waterhouse Company we brought out in one trip from Dawson gold dust to the value of one million, seven hundred thousand dollars. When the new diggings in the Iditarod country were discovered I was pushing a barge loaded with supplies up the country. Flour was worth forty dollars a barrel; bacon brought fifty cents a pound and the price of sugar was about the same. My two hundred tons of cargo was worth over one hundred thousand dollars. I struck a submerged snag. The barge sank and nearly pulled the steamer under also. I had to raise the barge and patch it up under water. The flour, sugar and supplies were a total loss.

"I made two round trips in command of the Robert Kerr and then resigned, as I found conditions not as represented. I went down the river to St. Michaels and went aboard the Alliance, which had steam up, ready to pull out for Seattle. On board the Alliance I met Judge Wood, formerly mayor of Seattle, but at that time president of the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company. Knowing that I was an old-time river man and had been running on the Yukon, he told me he was up against it. He had taken the contract to transport government supplies to Fort Gibbon. The Rock Island, the vessel he had counted on using to take the freight up the river, was on the beach. The season was far advanced. All the winter supplies for the troops and animals at Fort Gibbon had been burned up when the warehouse there was destroyed by fire. He had been unable to secure a captain and it looked as if the difficulties of fulfilling his contract were insurmountable. By the time he could get to Seattle, secure a captain and get him back to St. Michaels ice would have formed on the Yukon and there could be no further trips until the ice went out the following spring. He said, "Will you tackle the job? It looks like a hopeless proposition, but if anyone can make it, you can." I accepted and had my baggage and myself put ashore, and the Alliance at once got under way for Seattle.

"I worked night and day fitting up the Rock Island and getting the government supplies aboard. I hired a deep sea sailor, who had never been up the Yukon, and two Indian pilots. As you know, the delta of the Yukon is very wide and shallow. There are five outlets. In the entrance we used the water was only fifteen inches deep at low tide. In the fall of 1899, when we were about ready to start for Fort Gibbon, a boat of the rival company came in at high tide over the mud flat where we lay and when the tide ebbed she lay up on the mud flat near us. Her captain and some of his crew came over to visit us. He was astonished and disturbed to learn that we had the Rock Island fitted up, loaded and ready to go up the river. He thought if he could persuade my two Indian pilots to desert me I would have to abandon the trip, so when he returned to his ship he took them back with him.

"It is how one meets and conquers difficulties that measures a man's worth. My father had met and overcome all sorts of dangers and difficulties. It had become a tradition in our family that it was better to die trying than to live denying. In

other words, failure to attempt was more of a disgrace than defeat while attempting; so I let my Indians go and decided to pilot the boat up the river myself. As we should have to run night and day, this meant that I must spend twenty hours out of each twenty-four at the wheel. We got the Rock Island off at high tide and started up the river. We crowded the boat with all the steam it would stand, as we were running against time, for any day might see the winter season close down in earnest and the Yukon would be a solid sheet of ice, with the Rock Island frozen in for the winter.

"On the way up the river I overtook the "Seattle No. 3" towing a large barge. The Seattle was one of the boats belonging to the company for which I was then working and had six hundred tons of freight billed through to Dawson. The captain of the Seattle No. 3 was unable to make it through the rocky rapids with his barge. He had tried it several times, narrowly missing the wrecking of his freight-laden barge, so he had tied up and was discharging his freight. I talked with him and he said the season was so late there was nothing to do but to land his cargo and winter there and take it the next morning. After talking the matter over with me he consented to make another try at it. I took the freight he had discharged and loaded it on my boat. He rigged up a long towline to the barge so that he could tow it after he got above the rapids. I made fast to the barge. When the Seattle had successfully negotiated the rapids the captain gave the signal, and when he put on all steam to pull the barge up stream, I did likewise to push it, and a few minutes later we were in deep, still water above the rapids. The goods aboard the Seattle No. 3 and the barge belonged to the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company, which made a big clean-up on the cargo of hams, bacon, flour and canned goods and forage that winter.

"When we reached Fort Gibbon the channel was still clear, but the ice was reaching out from both shores. At Fort Gibbon, eight hundred miles above the mouth of the Yukon, the river is a mile wide and quite deep, and there is a strong current. As I approached the post a soldier in a small boat came along. I hailed him and said, "Where are you going?" He pointed to some butcher knives and a cleaver in the bottom of his boat and said, "I am going down to the island to butcher the mules. They are on the verge of starvation. We have no hay for them and we shall have to kill them. We are going to use their meat for beef during the coming winter. All our supplies have been burned up and we can't get any more before spring." I told him not to kill the mules, as I had enough baled hay on board to last them all winter. You can imagine how glad the officers and men were when I pulled up to their wharf and they knew I had their winter's supplies on board. We unloaded in short order, for the weather was moderating and I wanted to get to Dawson as soon as possible. By running night and day we managed to reach Dawson before the river was completely closed. The boat was laid up for the season and I made my way back to White Horse, crossing the White pass by the new railroad. I caught a boat at Skagway and came back to Portland to spend the winter.

"The next spring I returned to Dawson as port captain for the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company. I certainly earned my salary that season. The discovery of gold at Cape Nome in 1899 caused a stampede from Dawson to Nome in the spring of 1900. I fitted up two steamers and two cargoes and sold over eleven hundred tickets at one hundred dollars each for the trip down the Yukon to St. Michaels, which, as you know, is not far from Nome. The fare included meals. I decided to feed the passengers all they could eat, but I figured that beef at seventy-five cents a pound would be too expensive, so I bought caribou meat from the Indians at eight cents a pound and fitted up the hold of one of the barges with a refrigerator plant, using natural ice from the Yukon. I rigged up a butcher shop in the icehouse, where the caribou meat was cut in readiness for the galley stove. My receipts from passenger fare alone on that one trip were over one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

"In 1901 there were five principal companies operating on the river. They were the Alaska Commercial Company, the North American Trading & Transportation Company, the Empire Transportation Company, the Blue Star Transportation Company and the Seattle & Yukon Transportation Company. In order to reduce operating expenses they were merged into one corporation, called the Northern Navigation Company, of which I was made assistant superintendent of transportation, with headquarters in Dawson. When the consolidation was effected the corporation had a fleet of fifty-seven steamers and sixty barges and I had charge of all river traffic below Dawson until the rivers were clear. The directors of the newly organized

transportation company made a clean-up and then sold the steamers and barges for two million dollars.

"In 1901 I built a steamer which was christened the Koyukuk, and this was probably the lightest draft steamer ever constructed. It was one hundred and twenty-four feet long, with a twenty-four-foot beam, and drew only five inches forward and nine inches aft. She plied the Koyukuk river from its mouth to Bettles, the head of river navigation, a distance of five hundred and fifty miles. She made one trip when I was aboard, drawing ten and a half inches, and the pole showed eleven inches of water, so she had only half an inch clearance.

"There were some rich mines on the upper Koyukuk, but as the charge for freighting in goods was sixty-two cents a pound, the miners couldn't make it go. We met a lot of miners coming out. We had fifty tons of provisions aboard. The miners camped, waiting to see if we could make it to the head of navigation. If we did, they would return to their claims; if not, they would go on to Dawson. We made it. The cost of provisions dropped to less than half of what they had been. The miners went back to their claims and that season more than a thousand dollars worth of gold dust for every man, woman and child in that district was shipped out from the Koyukuk mines.

"The Koyukuk was built at the Supple yards here in Portland and sent to White Horse in the knockdown, and I had it rebuilt and launched there. While in charge of the company's transportation interests in Alaska I built and launched the Tanana, the Koyukuk No. 2, the Washburn and the Reliance, all of which were set up and launched at St. Michaels. I also built a steamer and two barges for the Susitna river trade for the Alaska Commercial Company, and a gas boat for the Alaska engineering commission, to ply on the Matanuska river. I took a party up the Porcupine to make the boundary survey and traversed the river for a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. I left Alaska in 1917. At the present time there is practically no river traffic between Dawson and St. Michaels. There are wonderful trade opportunities in southeastern Alaska for Portland. We have only touched the fringe of that country as yet.

"Yes, I have had some rather unusual experiences as a pilot and steamboat captain and I have also seen some rather unusual sights. One year during the big flood on the Columbia and Willamette I took Mrs. Gray for a ride in a small boat to see the sights in Portland. At that time the Ladd & Tilton Bank was located at the corner of Stark and Front streets. I rowed through the main entrance of the bank and as I traversed the room my oar touched the counter. From there I proceeded further uptown and rowed through the main entrance and down the long hall of the Chamber of Commerce building.

"In 1861 there were two boat clubs in Portland. My cousin, Phil Schuyler, and Brooks Trevitt were members of one of the clubs. In 1895 they had a boat race on Fourth street. In those days Portland had a large Chinese population. Not to be outdone by the white boatmen, the Chinese had a boat race. It was much more exciting than that of the rival boat clubs of white men. There were twelve Chinese paddlers in each boat. The coxswain sat in the middle of the boat with a gong and timed the speed of the paddlers by striking the gong. They rowed like a well oiled piece of machinery. They held their boat race on Second street.

"Speaking of the Chinese as boatmen makes me think of Dr. Minor. He made a pleasure trip in a small boat along the Alaskan coast. He heard of a remarkable cave on the sea entrance of the glacier at Cape Spencer. He wanted to explore this cave but the Indians, though expert boatmen, were superstitious about rowing into the glacier. He finally hired a war canoe and secured a crew of Indians by paying them a stiff price and agreeing that if they were killed he would arrange to take care of their families. This was a sort of Indian plan of life insurance. They approached the cave but the Indians would not go in head on. They backed in. He said the inside of the cave was indescribably beautiful. The ice ranged from the color of jade and malachite to the hue of sapphire and on to deepest turquoise. As he was looking at the ceiling of the cave there was a grinding crash as the mass of ice began to settle. The next thing he knew he was lying on his back in the canoe and they were riding the swell out from where the ice had crashed down. He said the Indians, like one man, thrust their paddles deep in the water and exerted all their strength. The canoe was lifted almost out of the water and went out of the cave like an arrow."

Captain Gray married Miss Grace Howard, a daughter of Major General O. O.

Howard, and they became the parents of five children, of whom Elizabeth Howard, the first born, died at the age of sixteen. Her sister, Mary Augusta, is a teacher of history in the Washington high school at Portland and a capable educator. Grace Whitman is the wife of Dr. C. N. Perkins, a prominent dentist of Portland, and they have three sons: Oliver Dix, Norris Humphrey and James Gray. Jeanie is now Mrs. Samuel Powell and lives near Estacada, Oregon. She is the mother of four children: Samuel, Jr., Elizabeth, Grace and Cloan Perkins. Howard, who completes the family, is a resident of Portland. He married Miss Elin Johnson, by whom he has a daughter, Jeana.

Captain Gray has had an adventurous career, replete with thrilling experiences, and his life record constitutes an integral chapter in the history of the development of the Pacific northwest. He has an intimate knowledge of events that have influenced Oregon's progress and his part in the drama of civilization has been an important one. His achievements have brought additional prestige to an honored family name, and his friends are legion.

FREDERICK EGGERT

Courage, self-reliance, intelligence and determination were the youthful patrimony of Frederick Eggert, and with these assets he hewed his way through a forest of difficulties, becoming one of the foremost merchants of Portland. A broad-minded man and a good citizen, he was respected for his talents, admired for his strength of character, and honored for his integrity. He came of sturdy religious parentage. His father, John Heinrich Eggert, was born April 18, 1811, in Lippe-Deimoldt, Germany, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Sophie Wilhelmine Freitag, was born January 12, 1811, in Hanover, of the same country. Coming to America as young people, they were married in Detroit, Michigan, February 12, 1837.

Frederick Eggert was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 30, 1843, and died in Portland, Oregon, April 26, 1918. In his early childhood his parents settled in the vicinity of Freeport, Illinois, where at the age of three years he had a long and severe attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which left him with the handicap of a frail body, a weak heart and very limited physical strength. In the spring of 1856 his parents went to Kansas, settling on a farm near Lawrence, the first "free-state" town in that commonwealth, and there his limited strength was strained to the uttermost in working on the farm, while he had less than the average meager opportunity of the youth of that day in obtaining an education.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Eggert's active brain, and determined will led him to decide upon a different career, and with that degree of resolution that always characterized his long and useful life, he secured employment in a general merchandise store at Lawrence. There his unflinching courtesy and genial spirit won for him many life-long friends and through tireless energy and the exercise of sound business judgment he laid the foundation for future success. He was thus employed on August 21, 1863, and was sleeping in a room over the store when at daybreak Quantrell, with his fierce Confederate raiders, fell upon the town, which he sacked and burned. He left one hundred and sixty-five citizens lying dead in the streets and among his victims was one of the owners of the store in which Mr. Eggert worked. Frail and unprotected, he was about to be shot, when one of the raiders for some unknown reason interposed, saved the boy's life and did not desert him until he had maneuvered him out of harm's way.

Having decided to establish a dry goods business of his own, Mr. Eggert boarded a railroad train for the first time on November 2, 1865, when he went to Chicago to buy his first stock of goods. His abstemious habits, stern self-denial and rigid economy, coupled with his business ability, sterling worth and friendly nature won for him success, honor and influence in the mercantile world, while at the same time he was a leader in religious affairs. He contributed generously toward the support of the First Methodist church, of which he was a faithful member, and he served on its official boards.

Mr. Eggert was married, September 1, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Avery, M. D., a homeopathic physician, who was born in Oxfordshire, England, April 7, 1848, and her parents, Thomas and Selina (Slater) Avery, were also natives of that country.

In September, 1853, the family went to Connecticut and in that state Mr. and Mrs. Avery spent the remainder of their lives. They had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. Their daughter Elizabeth was reared in Connecticut and became a pupil in a boarding school. She attended the Ipswich Female Seminary, founded by Mary Lyon, and was graduated, February 24, 1870, from the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. At that time very few women were connected with the medical profession and Dr. Avery was the first of her sex to be admitted to membership in the Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society. For a short time she practiced in Ohio and later following her profession in Illinois, and had an office in Chicago at the time of the fire which destroyed the business section of that city. On May 1, 1872, she became a member of the Kansas Medical Society and her ability placed her with the leading physicians of Lawrence. In that city she met Mr. Eggert and continued to practice there until she left the Sunflower state. Theirs proved an ideal union and for nearly forty-five years they were permitted to enjoy unalloyed wedded happiness. Mrs. Eggert makes her home at Hotel Mallory in Portland and a useful, well spent life has earned for her a secure place in the esteem of all with whom she has been associated.

Seeking broader opportunities than those afforded by a university town, Mr. Eggert turned to the west and after a visit to Oregon during the rainy season in order to determine its effect upon his health, he decided to locate in this state. He closed out his business in Lawrence and on February 22, 1876, returned to Oregon. The late L. Z. Leiter, of the wholesale house of Field, Leiter & Company of Chicago, gave him a letter of introduction to Murphy, Grant & Company, the largest wholesale dealers in dry goods in San Francisco, and over his own signature he wrote: "Mr. Eggert's credit is good for all the goods you can persuade him to buy," thus proving his confidence in a man who, as it were, had only fairly started on his business career. Settling in Albany and finding trade conditions somewhat different from those in the east, he secured employment with the late Samuel E. Young, at that time the leading merchant of Linn county, and took charge of the dry goods department. During his six and a half years in that position his business qualifications made a lasting impression upon the pioneer residents of that place.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Eggert came to Portland and on November 11 of that year formed a partnership with Mr. Young and Walter E. Turrell, then in Mr. Young's office but now associated with Turrell Brothers, of Seattle and Tacoma, Washington. The firm of Eggert, Young & Company embarked in business at No. 109 First street as the successors of the Pacific Boot & Shoe Company and thus became the proprietors of the oldest store of the kind in the Pacific northwest. It was started by Champlin & Hollabaugh and the firm of Cardwell & Bennet were the next owners of the business, which was later the property of S. M. Barr, who sold it to Mr. Eggert and his associates. At first he found himself facing the most disheartening conditions but his indomitable courage and enterprising business methods enabled him to overcome all obstacles and win success. After three years he acquired the entire business, retaining the firm name by mutual consent, and held the lifelong friendship of both of his former partners. Afterward he was engaged in the retail shoe business in Tacoma and Seattle in partnership with Walter E. Turrell and his brother, George J. Turrell, and subsequently became associated with J. F. Kelly, A. Staiger and E. Rice, employes, with whom he shared his prosperity until each in turn was able to engage in business for himself. From time to time he joined with leading business men of Portland in various enterprises.

In 1889 Mr. Eggert formed a partnership with Messrs. Treen and Raymond, of Seattle, Messrs. Turrell, of Tacoma and Seattle, and his youngest brother, Charles F. Eggert, who for several years had resided on a farm in the Waldo Hills district of Marion county, and under the firm name of Treen, Raymond, Turrell & Company they established a wholesale shoe business in Seattle. Three months later the great Seattle fire reduced their store and stock to ashes. Mr. Eggert lost heavily, not only directly, but also through his interest in a local insurance company, which this and quickly following fires in Ellensburg and Spokane swept out of existence. Immediately after the fire Mr. Eggert established his brother in the retail shoe business in the unburned district and thus founded the Eggert Shoe Company of Seattle. To his brother's four sons, who from boyhood were connected with the business, Mr. Eggert sold his interest as fast as they were fitted to assume responsibilities.

During a period of illness in 1897 Mr. Eggert found the climate of the Hood

River valley of great benefit and from Hon. E. L. Smith he bought a portion of Beulah Land, to which he added by subsequent purchases one hundred and forty acres, and built a summer home upon what is conceded by many to be the most picturesque spot in the valley, naming the place Eggermont. He planted one of the first commercial orchards, if not the first, in the Hood River valley and was a pioneer in Hood River apple culture. The yield from his trees was so large that he found it demanded too much of his time and in February, 1911, he sold the place to the Eggermont Orchard Company.

On November 1, 1892, the Eggert, Young Company moved to the Hamilton building on Third street in Portland, occupying the store room planned for Mr. Eggert by Hon. H. W. Corbett, now deceased. Retail centers were gradually moving westward and the firm's increasing business and clientele required more spacious and modern quarters. In the course of time three employees, Jordan Purvine, W. B. Brazelton and Miss N. B. Townsend, had become stockholders and since Mr. Eggert's demise have succeeded to the management. As far as possible they have continued along the lines instituted by Mr. Eggert, who during the nearly thirty-six years of his business life in Portland had made for himself and his firm an enviable place as an influential factor in the solid structure of Portland as a mercantile center. The following tribute to Mr. Eggert's worth was paid by one who had been associated with him in his office for seventeen years:

"Those who knew Mr. Eggert best were impressed by his democracy. Every man coming in contact with him in a business way was given a hearing and if his proposition was economically sound, he was received in a friendly spirit.

"A man seeking employment found in him a sympathetic listener whether or not there was a vacancy in the corps of helpers. And to any boy—struggling with poverty and trying to make for himself a place—it gave Mr. Eggert the keenest pleasure to give a helping hand. His plan for doing that was to teach him the value of money and the need for industry—two branches of knowledge seemingly neglected in this day. Once interested in a boy, his movements were closely watched, and great was Mr. Eggert's disappointment if his teachings were disregarded. He frequently quoted Lincoln's saying that God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them.

"Another characteristic was his cheerful and sunny disposition. Blues did not find an encouraging glance from him, and they speedily took flight from any company of which he was a part. His friends came to him with a fund of funny stories and they usually took with them an equal number in exchange; good, wholesome, laugh-provoking stories—this always in spite of failing health and oftentimes in the face of serious weakness.

"Mr. Eggert stood for inflexible uprightness—requiring the same of himself that he expected in others. Nothing less than right characterized his dealings with men. Having struggled with poverty himself and retained his integrity, he knew whereof he spoke when he counseled men that honesty was not only the best policy but the only policy. His frequently expressed wish was that the race could realize the truth of the old Book's saying—'The wages of sin is death.'

"His very presence created a clean atmosphere in business, for he would not tolerate or excuse a deviation from the principles he believed in and knew to be right. Possessed of good judgment and keen business insight, his advice was frequently sought and always freely given. Many a widow and orphan have felt his loss as a counselor and friend; without realizing it himself, he was instinctively the friend of the friendless.

"And to those he called friend he was unswervingly true. Sometimes he was imposed upon because he never believed ill of those to whom his allegiance was given until he was forced to believe it. For those who betrayed a trust he had only contempt, and the wrongdoer saw himself in a new and unflattering light after an interview with Mr. Eggert.

"Those most closely associated with him in business miss his guiding hand. His decisions were quickly made, his judgment unerring and his spirit kind. He was a type of what might be called the 'old school' of business men—those who forged ahead in spite of handicaps—and who conducted affairs of today on the solid foundations learned in the early day. 'Continue thou in the things which thou has learned,' was a text he found helpful both in material and spiritual things, and so he built a life and a business upon that which would stand."

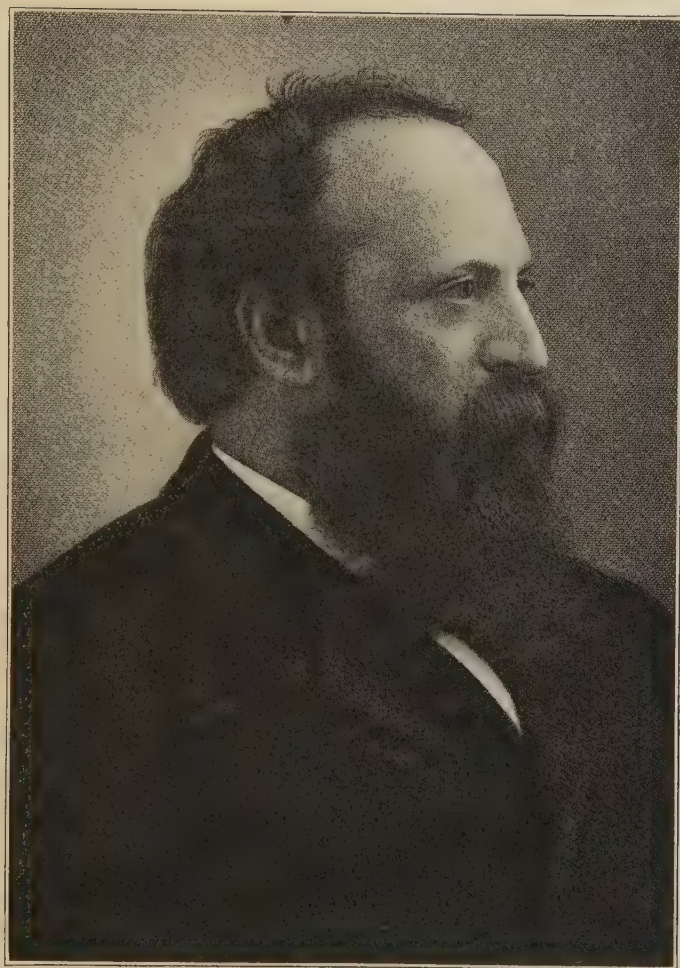
Another friend said of Mr. Eggert: "His success from every standpoint was founded on character. He was a man of clean life and sterling integrity; his yea was yea, and his nay, nay. In spite of frail health he was optimistic of soul and cheerful in spirit. His cheery smile and kindly greeting were always helpful and encouraging and after a little talk with him the world always seemed a brighter place and life a little more worthwhile. He loved Portland and its people; he loved Oregon, its snow-capped mountains, 'God's alabaster towers,' its beautiful scenery and equable climate. He loved his country, and dearly prized the honor of its flag. Less than two hours before he passed onward he held pen in hand for the last time to subscribe for a very considerable amount of Liberty bonds, of which he had previously taken an amount very large in proportion to his resources.

"He loved his church. On coming to Oregon circumstances led him and his wife to unite with the Congregational church, and no exigency of its needs ever failed to receive from him a response to the limit of his means. He was deeply religious by birth, training and temperament, and many ministers of the Gospel were among his dearest life-long friends.

"He loved life, made the most of its sunshine, dispelled its shadows by his optimism, bore its burdens with fortitude, 'scattering seeds of kindness' all along the way. During his last days he had expressed gratitude for having been granted 'five years of borrowed time' beyond the allotted human span of 'three score years and ten.' Even in declining health Mr. Eggert had with rare exception spent a portion of each day at his office. Three days before the end came his physical strength failed him and gradually waned until he entered into rest and at the age of seventy-five years closed an unusually successful career, leaving an unblemished record and a name honored at home and abroad."

SOLOMON HIRSCH

Solomon Hirsch left the impress of his individuality and notable ability upon the history of the northwest in many ways. He promoted its material expansion through his efforts as a merchant, its governmental policy through the legislative enactments which he influenced and later was called upon to assume responsibilities international in scope and influence. No history therefore of Oregon and the northwest would be complete without reference to Solomon Hirsch. His birth occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 25, 1839. His father, Samson Hirsch, belonged to an old and respected family there and five of his sons came to the Pacific coast, but of these Solomon Hirsch was the most widely and prominently known. His youthful days to the age of fifteen years were passed in his native land and he then embarked from Havre for New York, where he arrived after a voyage of forty-two days in 1854. The stories which he had heard concerning America and its opportunities led to his desire to come to the United States. He immediately secured employment as a clerk in New York and afterward was employed in a similar capacity in New Haven, Connecticut, and in Rochester, New York. In the meantime he received glowing reports of the northwest from his brothers on the Pacific coast and embarked on the Star of the West on the 20th of March, 1858, making the voyage on that steamer to Aspinwall. He then crossed the isthmus and started northward with San Francisco as his destination but after a brief period continued his journey to Portland, where he arrived in April, 1858. He immediately afterward joined his brothers in Salem and a little later opened a retail store in Dallas, where he carried on business until 1861. He was afterward engaged in merchandising in Silvertown, until the fall of 1864, when he again came to Portland and entered its wholesale trade circles by joining the firm of L. Fleischer & Company, doing business on Front, between Stark and Oak streets. In 1875 this firm merged with that of Jacob Mayer, under the firm name of Fleischer, Mayer & Company, and Mr. Hirsch continued an active member of the firm until his death, at which time his partners in the enterprise were Isaac N. Fleischer, Marcus G. Fleischer, M. A. Mayer and Samuel Simon. Mr. Hirsch possessed the requisite qualities of a successful merchant. He was enterprising, diligent, far-sighted and energetic. He never allowed difficulties nor obstacles to bar his path to success, for he knew these could be overcome by energy and capable management. He continually studied market conditions and did much to extend the trade of the house



SOLOMON HIRSCH

by making its methods attractive to its patrons. He was a man of large affairs who looked at life with broad vision, while his sound judgment enabled him to recognize the true value of every situation.

On the 1st of February, 1870, Mr. Hirsch was married in Portland to Miss Josephine Mayer, who was born in New Orleans and was a daughter of Jacob Mayer. Her death occurred March 28, 1924. Their family numbered three daughters and a son: Ella, Sanford, Mai and Clementine.

Fraternally Mr. Hirsch was a Mason and in being received into the order was accorded an honor that has been conferred upon but one other in the state, having in 1902 been elected without the usual scrutiny of the candidate by secret ballot.

In politics Mr. Hirsch was an earnest republican and he gave notable service to his state and his country through political activity. He was chosen a member of the Oregon legislature and in 1872 assisted in electing United States Senator Mitchell. In 1874 he became state senator and by reelection was continued in the upper house of the general assembly until 1885. In 1880 he became president of the senate, where he presided most capably and impartially, and he served on many of the most important committees of the upper house. The public, however, was loath to allow him to retire to private life and in 1885 he received such strong support for the United States senate that he lacked but one vote of election and could have had the office if he had voted for himself. Few men would have sacrificed their personal interest in this manner. In 1888 he went abroad to visit his partner, Mr. Fleischner, in Vienna and while in Europe, in 1889, received a cablegram notifying him of his appointment as United States minister to Turkey. In no way had he solicited the office and the appointment was an entire surprise to him. He hesitated about accepting because of the condition of his health, as he was then in Carlsbad for treatment, but the government granted him permission to continue his treatment as long as necessary and also the privilege of returning home after the formal presentation of his letters to the Ottoman empire. The letters were presented in June, 1889, and he then returned home to arrange his business preparatory to an extended absence. In October following he again sailed for Europe, accompanied by his family, and remained as minister in Turkey until the summer of 1891, when he returned to the United States for the purpose of resigning, but President Harrison was unwilling to accept the resignation and December, 1891, found Mr. Hirsch again in Turkey. However, in the following year he resigned, for his partner had died in 1890 and Mr. Hirsch felt that business affairs demanded his presence. His duties in Turkey were terminated in October, 1892, following the acceptance of the second resignation which he presented. He had done valuable work there not only in matters relating to the government but also in the interest of the missionaries and others living in that section. In 1897 he was offered the position of minister to Belgium by President McKinley but declined. Few men have shown equal public spirit or as great and unselfish devotion to duty. While his labors were far-reaching in extent, importance and in result, he at the same time never neglected his duties toward his city and in many ways furthered the welfare and progress of Portland. He was a life member of the Portland Library Association and belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, cooperating heartily in every plan and measure put forth by that organization for the city's benefit and improvement. He never ceased to take active interest in local as well as national and international politics and was regarded as one of the foremost republicans in Oregon, where he served as chairman of the state republican central committee in 1882 and again in 1896, and to him was largely attributable the success of the republican candidate for governor in 1882. He was likewise influential in keeping Oregon in the ranks of the supporters of the gold standard when the question of free silver was agitated. Mr. Hirsch long served as president of Beth Israel Congregation and passed away in that faith December 15, 1902. Nothing more clearly establishes his high position and the unqualified regard that was uniformly accorded him than the many expressions of regret at his passing voiced by people in every walk of life. The Portland Labor Press commended him for the sanitary conditions that surrounded his factories and his generous, just and kindly attitude toward his employes. Such men as Rabbi Stephen S. Wise paid tribute to his valuable service to his church and Attorney-General George H. Williams to his contribution to the civic advancement of Oregon. His life was an expression of the highest ideals of American manhood and citizenship and he reached out in kindly spirit to all who needed aid and gave his support to every measure that he deemed an uplifting force in the lives of his fellow-

men. The nobility of his nature was attested by all with whom he came in contact, and when the most extended tribute is written concerning his life and its work there will still be much left unsaid because of the many acts of kindness which he quietly and unostentatiously performed, and because there is no measure for the influence which he exerted upon the lives of those with whom he came in contact.

ALLISON BURNHAM

Resolute, self-reliant and capable, Allison Burnham has made the most of his opportunities, never fearing that laborious effort which must always precede ascendancy in the business world. He is now numbered among the leading abstractors of the state of Washington and has done notable work in the field of public service. He was born at Iola, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, on the 2d of January, 1866, and his parents were Justus and Marilla (Tousley) Burnham, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Illinois. The father was a teacher in Wisconsin and in 1883 brought his family to Oregon, locating in Portland, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was engaged in educational work for over a half century, displaying marked ability as an instructor, and for twenty-six years was principal of the Couch school in Portland. Mr. Burnham was a man of fine character and exerted a strong influence for good. His first wife died in 1873 and his second marriage was with Jennie E. Snell, who for thirty-three years was a teacher in the Couch school. She still resides in Portland but Mr. Burnham passed away in 1908. By his first union he had four children: Allison and Ralston, who are associated in business; Myrtle, who became the wife of J. F. Frank and who died in 1897; and Louis A., who died in infancy.

Allison Burnham spent his boyhood in Wisconsin. After he had had only five years of schooling, he began to teach at the age of fifteen and for five months taught a country school near La Crosse, Wisconsin. He was seventeen when the family came to Oregon, and one of his first jobs was assisting in decorating Portland for the celebration held here at the time of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in September, 1883. His next job was in the pressroom of the old Portland Daily News, in which he worked for three and a half years. Afterward he was a teacher in rural schools near Portland until 1889, when he moved to a farm which his father had purchased near Camas, Washington. For a time he taught a country school in that locality and then became principal of the Camas school, of which he had charge for three years. On the expiration of that period he came to Vancouver and for six and a half years was a teacher in the public schools of that city. For one and a half years he was a deputy auditor of Clark county under W. H. Brewster, who died suddenly just before election in 1902. Five days prior to the election Mr. Burnham was the nominee of the county central committee for the office of county auditor and won the contest. His record won him reelection and he served for two terms, from 1902 until 1906. In the latter year Mr. Burnham and Charles B. Sears purchased the C. C. Gridley abstract plant and effected a consolidation of it with the Clark County Abstract Company plant, then operated by C. W. Knowles, the combined companies being incorporated as the Clark County Abstract & Loan Company. The latter company existed until 1918, when a reorganization was effected, and the present style of the Clark County Abstract Company was adopted. Its officers are Allison Burnham, president; and Harry R. Porter, secretary and treasurer. Accuracy and reliability are outstanding characteristics of this firm, whose clients receive the benefit of expert service, and the rapid growth of the business testifies to the status of the company and the administrative powers of its executive head. Title insurance has recently been added to its other title service and the growth of this branch of its business has been very rapid.

In 1898 Mr. Burnham married Miss Ella W. Johnson, a native of Iowa. When but eighteen months old Mrs. Burnham lost her mother and in 1893 came to Vancouver to live with an aunt, Mrs. R. W. Peebles. She was the mother of two children. The son, Howard J., enlisted in the United States Marine Corps during the World war and was sent to Mare island, where he was stationed during the greater part of his term of service. On receiving his honorable discharge he returned home and is now connected with the business in which his father is engaged. He married

Miss Evelyn Woodhouse, of Seattle, and they have one child, Geraldine, born December 1, 1926. The daughter, Myrtle C. Burnham, was graduated from Washington State College in 1925 and is now a teacher in the high school at Rochester, Washington. His wife was active in the work of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church and also was active in the P. E. O. Sisterhood. She possessed many lovable traits which endeared her to all who were brought within the sphere of her influence and her death on January 26, 1927, was deeply regretted by her family and many friends.

Mr. Burnham belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a charter member and one of the directors of the Rotary Club of Vancouver. Along fraternal lines he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. For three terms he was a member of the school board of Vancouver and during the war was chairman of the Clark County Council of Defense. Always an ardent advocate of better and cheaper transportation facilities, Mr. Burnham fought years ago for lower street car fares between Portland and Vancouver and was very active in securing the erection of the interstate bridge which spans the Columbia river at Vancouver, connecting Washington with Oregon. He successfully managed the campaign in 1913 which resulted in the issuing of bonds for the building of this fine structure. For years he has been very active in community efforts to secure the abolishment of tolls on this bridge, success being finally achieved in an agreement to make this thoroughfare toll-free on January 1, 1929. The good roads movement, the building of public docks, the improvement of the Columbia river ship channel, the establishment of a Vancouver airport—in fact every community effort to develop and cheapen the use of the natural travel lanes leading to his adopted city—have also received his heartiest support. The recent rapid and very substantial growth of Vancouver, resulting primarily from the development and freer use of these natural travel lanes centering at this city that is truly a “city at the crossing of the ways,” has been a matter of keen satisfaction to Mr. Burnham. A strong champion of movements of reform, progress and improvement, Mr. Burnham has used his talents as readily for the public welfare as for his own aggrandizement and his life presents a forceful example of what constitutes good citizenship.

EMIL C. JÖRGENSEN

Starting out in life empty-handed, Emil C. Jörgensen made the most of his opportunities and for many years was numbered among the substantial business men of Portland, in which he settled during the pioneer epoch of the history of the city. Of sturdy Scandinavian stock, he was born February 12, 1851, in Haderslev Denmark, one of a family of seven children, and when a youth of nineteen decided to seek his fortune in the west. In 1870 he made the journey to California and for about six months worked for a wholesale liquor firm of San Francisco. On the expiration of that period he came to Portland and continued in the same field of activity. For some time he was a traveling salesman for Miller & Company, representing a wholesale liquor house on Front street, and eventually became the owner of the business, which he conducted successfully for many years. It was first located at the intersection of Third and Taylor streets and later was moved to the corner of Main and Third streets. In the management of his affairs Mr. Jörgensen displayed foresight and good judgment and accumulated a substantial competence which enabled him to retire in 1905. The property which he bought in early days, is now occupied by the Hotel Lenox, a modern, first-class hostelry, of which his sons are the proprietors.

In 1878 Mr. Jörgensen married Miss Pauline Landenberger, who was born in Yongers, New York, and attended the public schools of Portland, Oregon. She was one of five children whose parents were Christian Adam and Marie (Decker) Landenberger, natives respectively of Wurtemberg and Stuttgart, Germany. Her father made the trip to New York in 1825 and six months later the mother arrived in the city. The family left the Empire state when Mrs. Jörgensen was a child of seven and went to California by the isthmus route. They came to Oregon in 1866 and Mr. Landenberger engaged in the newspaper business in Portland. For a number of years he was the owner of the Oregon German Zeitung, which he sold in the early '70s, retiring from business at that time. His demise occurred February 7, 1906, and

Mrs. Landenberger died January 20, 1903. To Mr. and Mrs. Jörgensen were born three children, one of whom died in infancy. Their son, Edwin D., was graduated from the high school of Portland and for a time was identified with the jewelry trade, later turning his attention to the hotel business. He married Miss Grace Dalrymple, by whom he has two daughters, Grace and Sarah Frances. The younger son, Victor Hugo, pursued his high school studies in this city and also attended Portland Academy. He married Miss Martha Polivka and they now have three children: Polly Ann, Victor H., Jr., and Marita E.

Mr. Jörgensen exercised his right of franchise in support of the candidates of the republican party but neither sought nor held political office, preferring to remain in the background. He considered Portland an ideal place of residence and heartily cooperated in movements for the general welfare. The principals of truth and honor constituted his guide throughout life and his passing on June 2, 1923, deprived the community of a good citizen and a man of genuine worth. Mrs. Jörgensen still resides in Portland, occupying the home at No. 581 Glisan street, and is highly esteemed by all who have been brought within the sphere of her influence.

J. FRANK WATSON

In the death of the late J. Frank Watson, of Portland, the city lost one of its most progressive, enterprising business men. He was distinguished for his far-sighted judgment, his persistence in adhering to a course when once decided upon and his sterling integrity of character,—traits which gained for him not only prosperity, but also an enviable place in public confidence and esteem, so that his death was regarded as a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his citizenship. Mr. Watson was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, on the 31st of August, 1849, and his death occurred on the 24th of December, 1922. He was a son of Joseph Hanscom and Maria (Howe) Watson, both of whom were natives of Maine, the father having been born at Norway in 1811 and the mother at Westbrook in 1817. His ancestry, in both paternal and maternal lines, ran back in this country to colonial days, the Howe family having been established here early in the seventeenth century by Eliphalet Howe, who came from England to New England, and here became the father of Samuel Howe. One of his descendants, David Howe, built the Wayside Inn, which was described by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," and Mrs. Watson is now the possessor of the coat of arms also described in that poem. Joseph and Maria Watson died in Providence, Rhode Island.

J. Frank Watson received his educational training in the common schools and an academy, and in 1866 went to work in a bookstore, where he remained two years, there laying the foundation for his later taste for literature. In 1868 he became a bookkeeper in a dry goods store, and a year later accepted a position as bookkeeper and cashier in a hardware store and banking office. In 1871 he came to Portland, Oregon, and went to work in the Ladd & Tilton Bank, with which he was connected until 1879, when he bought an interest in Smith Brothers Iron Works, the name of which then became the Smith & Watson Iron Works, remaining identified with that well known concern to the time of his death. In 1894 he became president of the Merchants National Bank of Portland, which position he held for seventeen years, or until 1912, when that institution was merged with the Northwestern National Bank, and in 1916 he resumed active participation in the management of the iron works. In the same year, in association with A. F. Smith, he formed the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation, which during and after the war completed and sent to sea thirty-two modern steel steamers. In other fields of activity also he contributed to the commercial and industrial prosperity of the city in which he lived and was long an influential factor in its growth and progress, being regarded as a man of unusually dependable judgment in practical matters.

On November 17, 1880, Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Whalley, who was born in Yreka, California, and is a daughter of John William and Lavinia Talitha (Kimzey) Whalley. The former was born in 1833, at Annapolis, near Granville, Nova Scotia, to which locality his father had gone as a missionary from England. The mother was born in 1841 near St. Joseph, Missouri, and was of Scottish-Dutch ancestry, being a direct descendant of the Dutch family of Rucker in

New York. Mrs. Watson's maternal grandfather, John Kimzey, brought his family across the plains in 1847, coming to the Willamette valley over the Barlow trail, and his daughter Lavinia spent her girlhood at Forest Grove, Oregon, and at Shasta, California. She attended Umpqua Academy, at Wilbur, Oregon, and the Pacific University, at Forest Grove. Mr. Whalley was a school teacher at the time of his marriage, but later located in Canyon City, where he practiced law as a partner of Joaquin Miller. He was a direct descendant of the Whalley family of England, whose history dates back to the sixth century, while his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jones, was of Welsh extraction, her family having been for more than two centuries tenants of Lord Kenyon's manor of Overton Hall, in Cheshire, and in honor of this fact Mr. Whalley gave the name of Overton tract to a large acreage which he owned in East Portland. Mr. Whalley's parents were married in the Cheshire church in England. He had but little opportunity for a school education, but made rapid progress in his studies under the able tutelage of his parents, so that at the age of ten years he could read "Caesar" with ease. In boyhood he went to sea, sailing to Liverpool, but later left the sea at New York city, where he learned bookkeeping in his uncle's office. Lured by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he shipped as a sailor for California, and on the way met a lawyer, who suggested to him that he study and take up the practice of law. However, he followed mining for a time, and in 1848 returned to England, but soon afterward was again in California, where he began teaching school, at the same time reading law. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar before Judge Dangerfield, of California, and, after practicing at Canyon City until 1868, came to Portland, where he continued his professional labors until his retirement. He died in this city in November, 1900 and his wife died April 24, 1925. To Mr. and Mrs. Watson were born three children: Frank Whalley, who graduated from Hill Military Academy, studied at Leland Stanford University, and graduated in mining engineering from Columbia University, New York, was married to Mrs. Barbara Gerstner Brooks; Violet, who died in infancy; and Clifton Howe, who graduated from Hill Military Academy, and spent two years at the Oregon Agricultural College, specializing in electrical engineering. He was in active service during the World war and developed a number of valuable ideas in the practical application of electricity. He married Miss Clara Ingrid Moore and they have a daughter, Nancy May.

In his political views Mr. Watson was a staunch republican and served two terms as a member of the city council. He was a drummer boy and drill master in the Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, but was not permitted to go to the front on account of his youth. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Arlington Club and belonged to Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a vestryman for many years. He was intensely loyal to every cause which he espoused and was generous in his support of all worthy causes, standing consistently for all that was best in the life of his city. He was kindly and affable in manner and as constant in his friendships, while many less fortunate than he were the recipients of his material help. He was recognized as one of Portland's best citizens, commanding the unqualified confidence and respect of all who knew him and the affectionate regard of those close to him. Mrs. Watson, who attended St. Helen's Hall, is a woman of gracious manner, noted for her kindness of spirit and her thoughtful regard for the comfort of those about her, and these qualities have endeared her to a large circle of devoted friends.

ARTHUR J. VIAL, M. D.

Throughout practically his entire professional career Dr. Arthur J. Vial practiced in Portland, his native city, with ever increasing success and his devotion to duty and pronounced ability placed him with the leading physicians and surgeons of this part of the state. He was born in April, 1871, son of Leon and Louise P. (Belier) Vial, natives of France. His father was born in the Basse Alps and cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Oregon. The mother was born in the city of Paris and before coming to Portland was a teacher in a girls' school in San Francisco.

Dr. Arthur J. Vial was one of four children and received his public school education in Portland. He was graduated from the medical department of Willamette

University and at once opened an office in Portland but a year later located in McMinnville, Oregon. There he followed his profession for two years and then returned to the Rose city, which he left during the gold rush of the '90s. For a short time he practiced in Nome, Alaska, and then resumed his professional activities in Portland. He had a deep insight into human nature and possessed a genial, sympathetic disposition, which is one of the physician's chief assets in the sick room. Through earnest study he was constantly enlarging his field of usefulness and his medical knowledge and skill were much in demand.

On the 21st of June, 1893, Dr. Vial married Miss Grace Watson, a native of Portland and one of the three children of Andrew J. and Ona (Eddy) Watson. The father was born in the southern part of England and the mother's birth occurred in Watertown, New York. Mr. Watson spent a number of years in the mining district of Idaho. Afterward he opened a real estate office in Portland, buying property which he sold to advantage, and also built the Newmarket Theater. Mrs. Vial attended the public schools of Portland, completing her education in the Annie Wright Seminary at Tacoma, Washington, and remained at home until her marriage. To Dr. and Mrs. Vial were born three children. Louise, who, following her graduation from the Portland high school, took a kindergarten course at Oakland, California, and was a kindergarten teacher in Portland for two years, is now the wife of A. S. Peterson and the mother of one child, William Douglas. Marie was graduated from the Portland Academy and also took a course in a training school for nurses at Oakland. In Waldport, Oregon, she was married to J. S. Middleton, by whom she has a son, John H. Robert D. Vial completed a course in the Washington high school at Portland, after which he was graduated from Stanford University of California.

In Masonry, Dr. Vial attained the thirty-second degree and was also identified with the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. His religious views were in harmony with the teachings of the Episcopal church, with which Mrs. Vial also united, and his political support was given to the republican party. Toward the close of his career he retired from practice and on September 24, 1924, was called to his final rest. Dr. Vial maintained the dignity and honor of his profession, and his innate courtesy, his unselfish spirit and kind heart won for him a secure place in the esteem of all with whom he was associated. Mrs. Vial is connected with the Women's Convalescent Home and manifests a deep interest in philanthropic projects. Along social and cultural lines she is affiliated with the Woman's Club and the MacDowell Club of Portland. She has a keen sense of life's duties and obligations and her influence has been a potent force for good.

HERMAN F. VARWIG

A farsighted, sagacious business man, Herman F. Varwig was long a forceful figure in industrial circles of Portland. He possessed the courage, strength and resourcefulness of the true pioneer and although many years have elapsed since his death, his memory is still fresh in the hearts of those who knew him. A native of Germany, he was born in the province of Hanover in 1825 and during his boyhood came to the United States. He lived in the east for some time and after the discovery of gold in California went to San Francisco in the hope of bettering his fortunes. Later he moved to Sacramento and there engaged in merchandising for a number of years, drawing a large portion of his trade from the farmers of that locality. Much of his stock was lost during a flood and he then came to Oregon, settling in Portland early in the '60s. Here he was engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco business for many years, manufacturing a high grade of cigars, for which he found a ready market, and established a large industry, managed in systematic and efficient manner.

In New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. Varwig married Miss Sophia Wiebusch, who was a native of the locality in which his birth occurred and who died about 1902. Left an orphan, soon afterward she sailed for the United States, making the trip alone, and in this country became acquainted with Mr. Varwig. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom died in childhood. Louis, the first born, passed away in June, 1917. Thomas, who engaged in the wholesale and retail plumbing business in Portland, died in August, 1926. He had married Miss Rose Morrow, who has also

passed away, and they are survived by three daughters: Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, who is the mother of one child; Mrs. Lillian Russell, who has a daughter; and Mrs. Susan Howell, who is the mother of a son. Minnie Varwig, the third in order of birth, was born at Sacramento, California. Most of her education was received in Portland and she has remained a resident of the city, occupying the family home at No. 574 Fourth street. Herman F. Varwig filled a responsible position in the First National Bank and later was teller in the Portland Savings Bank. He married Miss May Eudly and their union was severed by his death in 1904.

Herman F. Varwig, Sr., adhered to the Lutheran faith and in politics was a staunch democrat but not an office seeker. He joined the Improved Order of Red Men and was much interested in the activities of the organization. In matters of citizenship he was loyal and public-spirited and in business affairs displayed that spirit of enterprise which makes for public progress as well as individual success. His life was terminated in 1895, when he was seventy-two years of age, and his passing deprived Portland of a citizen of high principles and substantial worth.

LEVI CHRISMAN

No public official of Wasco county enjoys a higher reputation than Levi Chrisman, who has served continuously as sheriff for a period of twenty-two years, and represents the third generation of the family in Oregon. He was born May 18, 1869, in Dufur, Wasco county, and his father, Campbell Ewing Chrisman, was a native of Pike county, Missouri. His natal day was January 4, 1835, and his parents were Joel D. and Margaret Chrisman, the former also born in Pike county, while the latter was a native of Ireland. In 1844, when their son Campbell E. was a boy of nine, they journeyed to Oregon in a covered wagon and located on a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres, situated one and a half miles south of Dayton, in Yamhill county. Margaret Chrisman there passed away in 1852 and her husband remained on the ranch until 1872. He then sold the place and came to The Dalles, where he lived retired until his death a few years later. He had a family of eight children: Gabrile, Ann, Elinor, Elizabeth, William, Campbell E., Chelnessa and Izza.

Campbell E. Chrisman was educated in the public schools of Dayton and remained at home until 1859, when he moved to The Dalles. For a time he leased the ranch near Dufur and about 1862 purchased the property. He cultivated the farm until 1870 and then sold the tract. Returning to The Dalles, he became a dealer in grain and conducted a grocery and a feed store. Catering to both the wholesale and retail trades, he established a large patronage and continued the business until 1887, when he retired. He served on the school board and manifested a deep interest in matters touching the welfare and progress of his community. On September 10, 1863, he married Miss Mary Adeline Murphy, who was born June 28, 1847, in Peoria, Illinois. Her parents, John E. and Frankie Murphy, were born in the east and came to Oregon in 1852, settling on a donation land claim near Independence, in Polk county. Her father was a Christian minister and one of the early circuit riders of Oregon, traveling on horseback to isolated districts in order to spread the Gospel. He passed away early in the '70s and his widow survived him by ten years. The demise of Campbell E. Chrisman occurred May 15, 1908, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Taylor, a resident of The Dalles, and on February 20, 1922, his widow was called to her final rest. To their union were born seven children. Lulu, the eldest, was born on the homestead near Dufur and is the widow of Henry Taylor. She has two children: Mrs. Lulu P. Hay, who is the mother of a daughter, Norma Jean; and Henry Clay Taylor, who is married and has a son, Richard Clay Taylor. Hugh Chrisman is sheriff of Sherman county and has been the incumbent of the office for eight years. Levi is the next of the family and his brother Frank lives in Oakland, California. Eugene makes his home in Toledo, Oregon, and Fred is a resident of Bradley, California. Emma, the seventh in order of birth, died in infancy.

Levi Chrisman attended the public schools at The Dalles and the old Wasco Academy. For four years he was a railroad employe and in 1890 ventured in business for himself at The Dalles. In partnership with his brother Frank he opened a meat market, which he conducted successfully for sixteen years, also dealing in live stock. He was elected sheriff of Wasco county on the republican ticket in 1906 and

his long retention in this office is an eloquent testimonial to the quality of his service. In the discharge of his important duties he is conscientious, efficient and fearless and during his tenure of office the percentage of crime in the country has been appreciably lowered. His record is unsullied and in length of service has never been equaled by any other sheriff in the state.

In 1893 Mr. Chrisman married Miss Edna C. Martin, who was born in Illinois, and died February 13, 1912. She had become the mother of five children. Edna, the first born, is the wife of Robert P. Johnson, of Portland, Oregon, and has two daughters, Margaret and Virginia. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman are: Mrs. Neva M. Rasmussen, of Seattle, Washington; Robert, who was admitted to the bar in 1926 and is practicing in Wallowa, Oregon; Cecil, who is a junior at the University of Oregon and is preparing to enter the legal profession; and Elsie, who was graduated from the high school at The Dalles and is taking a course in a Portland business college. The children are natives of The Dalles and all have received the benefit of a good education.

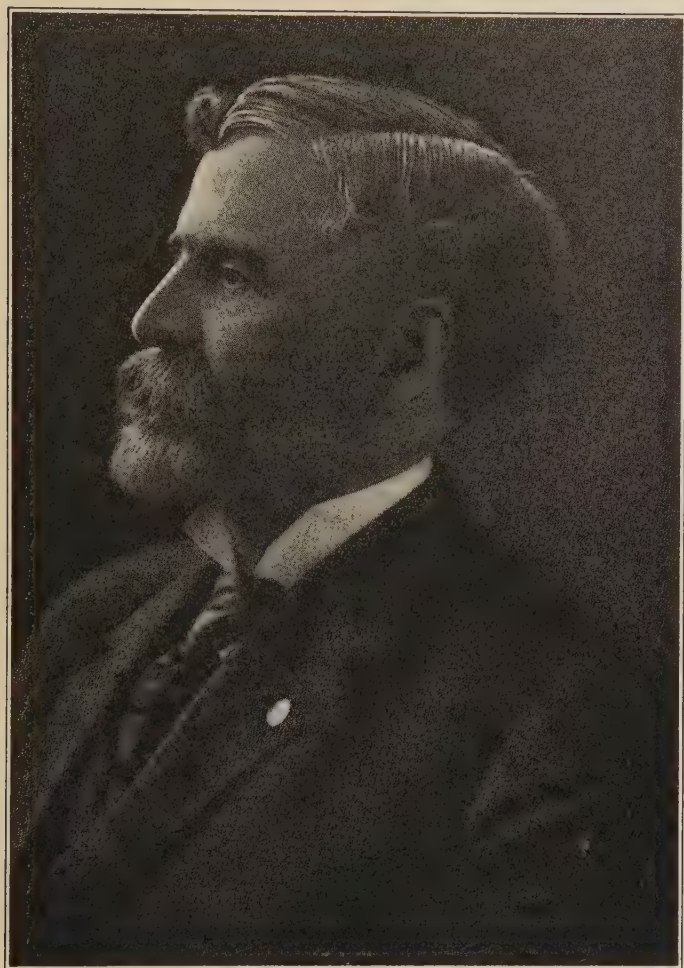
Mr. Chrisman is a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland. In the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias he has filled all of the chairs and is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has a wide acquaintance and draws his friends from all walks of life, possessing those qualities which inspire strong and enduring regard.

WILLIAM DAVID FENTON, Sr.

Of the distinguished men whose lives have shed luster upon the state of Oregon, whether born within its borders or on other soil, none have had a better record, a greater degree of success or a stronger hold upon the affections of their fellowmen than the late William David Fenton, Sr., who was a lawyer of exceptional attainments. He inherited the rich mental and moral fortune accumulated by a long line of worthy ancestors and added thereto the interest of his own individuality. During the many years of his residence in Portland he manifested an unselfish devotion to the general good and served well both his city and state.

Mr. Fenton was born June 29, 1853, in Etna, Scotland county, Missouri, and in the paternal line was descended from an English family established in America in 1790. His father, James D. Fenton, was born March 29, 1832, near Mexico, Missouri, and was a son of James Edwin Fenton, whose birth occurred in Virginia, March 2, 1798. He was a son of Caleb Fenton, who settled in the Old Dominion before the Revolutionary war. When a young man James E. Fenton went to Kentucky and later migrated to Missouri, where he passed away February 20, 1860. His wife, Susan (Hicks) Fenton, was born in Boone county, Missouri, in 1822. She was a daughter of Eli and Hanna (Davis) Hicks and of Welsh lineage in the maternal line. Eli Hicks was a son of Isaac Hicks, who was a native of Virginia and during the Revolutionary war served as a captain in the Third Georgia Cavalry under Colonel McIntosh.

On October 6, 1851, James D. Fenton was married in Missouri to Miss Margaret A. Pinkerton, who was born near Barbourville, Kentucky, and was a member of a Scotch family that was founded in North Carolina in 1745. Her father, David Pinkerton, was born near Asheville, North Carolina, and in his youth settled in Kentucky, removing to Clark county, Missouri, in 1846. His grandfather, David Pinkerton, was a maker of cartridge boxes, which he furnished to the Continental troops during the struggle for American independence. In the spring of 1865 Mr. and Mrs. James D. Fenton started for Oregon with their family of seven children, the youngest of whom was but six weeks old. The oldest, William D. Fenton, was a boy of twelve and during much of the journey assisted his father by driving an ox team. For a year they lived near Woodburn, on French prairie, and the father taught school at Bell Pass. From there they proceeded to Yamhill county and settled on a ranch near Lafayette, where they lived for several years. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fenton in Oregon and their family consisted of ten children, eight of whom were sons. Those now living are James E. Fenton, of Los Angeles, California; Frank Fenton, whose home is in McMinnville, Oregon; H. L. Fenton, of Dallas, Oregon; and Drs. Matthew F. and Hicks C. Fenton, who are practicing in



WILLIAM D. FENTON. SR.

Portland. The daughters are Mrs. Amanda Landers, who resides in Yamhill county; and Mrs. Margaret Spencer, of Portland.

William D. Fenton attended the country schools and in the fall of 1868 entered the preparatory department of McMinnville College, whose executive head, Dr. John Johnson, was later the first president of the University of Oregon at Eugene. In 1869 Mr. Fenton matriculated in Christian College at Monmouth, Oregon, and in 1872 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution. The late Judge Wolverton was a member of the same class and Judge Burnett, who now occupies a seat on the supreme bench, was graduated from Christian College a year later. In 1870 Mr. Fenton was offered a cadetship at West Point but refused this, as he had no taste for military life. After leaving college he decided to take a course at Yale University but by the time he had obtained sufficient funds through farming and teaching school his father needed the money and he altered his plans, going to Salem instead. He was appointed an assistant in the state library and while performing those duties read law, pursuing his studies at night. In December, 1875, he was admitted to the bar and then resigned his position at the state library, returning home to assist his father in operating the farm. During the following spring he was elected on the democratic ticket to the state legislature, in which he represented Yamhill county for one term, making an excellent record as a public servant. In 1877 he formed a partnership with James McCain, a Lafayette attorney, becoming junior member of the firm.

On October 16, 1879, Mr. Fenton was married in Monmouth to Miss Katherine L. Lucas, a native of Polk county, Oregon, and the ceremony was performed by Dr. Thomas F. Campbell, president of Christian College. The young couple began house-keeping in the home which Mr. Fenton had erected at Lafayette and there resided until 1885, when they removed to Portland. Mr. Fenton joined Judge J. C. Moreland in the practice of law but returned to Yamhill county six months later, owing to the death of his father, and from 1886 until 1889 followed his profession in Lafayette. During that time he was associated with his brother, Frank Fenton, and then went to Seattle, Washington, becoming chief deputy in the office of the prosecuting attorney for King county. While in Seattle he was engaged in private practice with W. Lair Hill and in June, 1890, returned to Salem. During the following legislative session he served as chief clerk of the senate committee on assessment and taxation and in April, 1891, again located in Portland, securing desk room in the law office of J. C. Moreland and Richard W. Montague. On June 6, 1891, he became a member of the firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, which became recognized as one of the strongest legal combinations of the city. Following the deaths of Judges Bronaugh and McArthur, Mr. Fenton practiced alone until his son, Kenneth L., was admitted to the bar and entered his office in 1910. During the illness of the father Benjamin Day and Alfred Hampson were admitted as partners in the firm, which was continued until the death of Kenneth L. Fenton on May 31, 1917, when the office was closed. In 1905, when W. D. Fenton erected the Fenton building at No. 86 Sixth street, he installed his large private library and this collection of law books, regarded as one of the best in Portland, was thrown open to all lawyers who wished to use it. No fee was charged for this courtesy and the attorneys gladly availed themselves of Mr. Fenton's offer. After the death of his son this valuable collection of books was donated to the University of Oregon and is now known as the Kenneth Lucas Fenton Memorial Library. Mr. Fenton was one of the best known corporation lawyers in the northwest and for twenty-eight years was counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Oregon. He was also attorney for the American Steel & Wire Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, the Equitable Assurance Society of New York and other large corporations. A tireless worker, he devoted much time and thought to the preparation of his cases and his decline in health was said to have followed the court battles of the Oregon & California Company in connection with land grants.

In 1882 Mr. Fenton was nominated on the democratic ticket for the office of congressman but was defeated by a small majority and later was made a Cleveland elector. He remained a democrat until 1896, when, rather than indorse the free silver plank, he joined the republican party and became an ardent advocate of the gold standard system. Mr. Fenton was a leading spirit in the movement for holding the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland in 1905. He was one of the directors of

the fair, president of the Horticultural Society during that time, and one of the commissioners in charge of the building of the auditorium.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Fenton united with the Christian church at Monmouth and remained a faithful follower of its teachings until his death on May 15, 1925, when seventy-two years of age. He was an exemplary representative of the Masonic order and in recognition of his services in its behalf was honored with the thirty-third degree. For forty-five years he was identified with the Masonic order, which he joined in 1880, at which time he was initiated into Lafayette Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M. In the Scottish Rite he was affiliated with Oregon Consistory, No. 1, and was also a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and became president of the Oregon Historical Society. Mr. Fenton was a charter member of the University Club and also belonged to the Arlington Club and the State Bar Association.

Mrs. Fenton traces her ancestry to the colonial period in American history and is a member of one of the old families of the south. Her father, Albert Whitfield Lucas, was born October 24, 1827, in Hardin county, Kentucky, and was a son of Marsham Lucas, also a native of the Blue Grass state. The grandparents of Albert W. Lucas were Cornelius and Sarah (Phelps) Lucas, the former a Virginian and the latter a native of Scotland. Marsham Lucas was born September 23, 1801, and in 1823 was married in Kentucky to Cynthia Whitman, also a native of that state. She was born in 1805 and her father, Thomas Whitman, was an Englishman. He was born in the city of London on June 15, 1765, and became a minister of the Baptist church.

When Albert W. Lucas was three years old he went with his parents to Warren county, Illinois, and his father became one of the founders of Monmouth, that state. Albert W. Lucas attended the public schools of that locality and afterward took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. On March 13, 1851, he married Elizabeth Frances Murphy, whose paternal ancestors were Pilgrims. Her father, John E. Murphy, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1805 and became a follower of Alexander Campbell and a minister of the Christian church.

In 1850 Elijah Davidson, Thomas Lucas, S. S. Whitman, Ira F. M. Butler and other relatives of Albert W. Lucas crossed the plains and settled in Polk county, Oregon, at what is now Monmouth. On April 30, 1852, Albert W. Lucas and his wife started for the Willamette valley, joining a train of thirty wagons, of which William Mason was the captain. At Grand Island, Nebraska, the party was divided and Albert W. Lucas was chosen captain of one section of the train. He drove one wagon and Lycurgus Ferguson, one of his wife's cousins, drove the other. Mr. Lucas bought eight hundred acres of land near Monmouth and aided materially in bringing to light the rich agricultural resources of that locality.

Albert W. Lucas and his kinsmen migrated to the Pacific northwest with the definite purpose of establishing a Christian community and an educational institution patterned after Bethany College in Virginia, founded by Alexander Campbell. In 1855 measures were taken to establish an institution of learning in which men and women could become schooled in the science of living and the principles of religion. The trustees chosen were Ira F. M. Butler, John E. Murphy, R. P. Boise, J. B. Smith, S. Simmons, William Mason, T. H. Hutchison, H. Buford, T. H. Lucas, D. R. Lewis, S. S. Whitman and A. W. Lucas. The board was organized with Mr. Butler as president, Mr. Hutchison as secretary and A. W. Lucas as treasurer. In the same year a charter was granted by the territorial legislature and Monmouth University was incorporated. Mr. Whitman donated two hundred acres, T. H. Lucas eighty acres, and Elijah Davidson and J. P. Smith contributed tracts of similar size, while Albert W. Lucas gave twenty acres as his share. The land was laid out in a town-site, which was named Monmouth in honor of their home city in Illinois. Lots were sold at a reasonable figure to those who desired to live near the prospective university. A two-story wooden building was erected and in its chapel services were held by members of the Christian church. Money was solicited and raised for the establishment of a school for orphans in connection with the university, but the plan was found impracticable and the funds were returned to the subscribers.

In 1856 Glen O. Burnett, Amos Harvey, Nathaniel Hudson, Doctor Warriner and others started Bethel Academy in Bethel Hills, Polk county. It was found that two schools in the same county divided the patronage, so at a council of the Christian church it was decided to unite Bethel Academy and Monmouth University under the

name of Christian College. Forty scholarships at five hundred dollars each were sold and Dr. L. L. Rowland, a graduate of Bethany College, was elected president of Christian College. Dr. Nathaniel Hudson, a graduate of the University of Paris, was appointed assistant, and his sister, Mrs. Nevins, was placed in charge of the preparatory department. After three years Doctor Rowland retired and in 1869 the Rev. T. F. Campbell, who was teaching a boys' school at Helena, Montana, was selected as president, as he was a graduate of Bethany College, a minister of the Christian church and a man of unquestioned ability and integrity. The trip from Helena to Monmouth was made in a stagecoach which Rev. Campbell had purchased. Shortly after his arrival a brick building was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars and this was the first unit of the present normal school buildings. President Campbell was a man of great energy and in addition to his duties as a teacher and preacher was for many years editor and manager of the Christian Messenger, of which he was the founder. He sent to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, for his brother-in-law, Professor J. C. Campbell, who became a member of the faculty of Christian College, in which his wife and daughter taught music, and Professor A. D. Butler was also one of the instructors. J. E. Murphy, the financial agent, rode all over the state, soliciting students, preaching, organizing churches, and in the meantime carried on the work of his farm.

In 1882 President Campbell resigned. At that time the property was valued at twenty thousand dollars and the college had an endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1890 the president's son, Prince L. Campbell, was chosen as his successor. The father was a man of high ideals and his Bible lectures each morning during the schools years made a lasting impression on all those who had the good fortune to be his pupils. Shortly after his son became president the property was deeded to the state and the name Christian College gave way to that of the State Normal School. Among those who went to Monmouth to educate their families were J. B. V. Butler, David Stump, whose daughter was the second wife of President T. F. Campbell, John Wolverton, Frank Powell and many others.

Albert W. Lucas served for many years as an elder of the Christian church at Monmouth and shaped his life by its teachings. He was an ardent advocate of the cause of prohibition but did not live to see the passage of the eighteenth amendment. On April 6, 1893, he was called to his final rest and was long survived by Mrs. Lucas, whose demise occurred on the 17th of November, 1914. Adah, their oldest child, became the wife of Dr. T. W. Shelton and both passed away in Eugene, Oregon. Jay Prentice, the first son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, was long a resident of Condon and for many years was county clerk of Gilliam county, while at one time he served as registrar of the land office at The Dalles. Katherine L., the third child, now the widow of W. D. Fenton, Sr., was born July 6, 1859, the year in which Oregon became a state. Her sister Susan became the wife of J. H. Stanley and passed away in Hillsboro, Oregon. Albert, the next of the family, lives in Portland and is an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Frank, the sixth in order of birth, also resides in the Rose city and is engaged in business on Fourth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenton became the parents of four sons. Dr. Ralph Albert Fenton was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1903 and is classed with Portland's leading physicians. He married Miss Mabel Smith, a member of one of the prominent families of southern Oregon. Dr. Horace B. Fenton also achieved success in the medical profession and passed away November 7, 1926, in Portland, where he had been engaged in practice for several years. He married Miss Lela Godard, by whom he had three children: Mary Katherine, Dorothy and Horace B. Jr. Kenneth L. Fenton married Miss Adelma Walters, of California, and his demise occurred on the 31st of May, 1917. William David Fenton, Jr., went to France with the American Expeditionary Force and was assigned to duty in base hospital, No. 46, in which his brother Ralph also served. W. D. Fenton, Jr., married Miss Lillian Mitchell, of Portland, and is well known in business and financial circles of the city as a dealer in bonds and mortgages.

William D. Fenton, Sr., possessed the simplicity and humility which ever mark real merit. Generous in thought and in deed, he was as incapable of an unjust suspicion as of an unjust act, and his high sense of honor won for him universal respect. Following is an excerpt from an article which appeared in the editorial columns of the Journal at the time of his death: "As a lawyer of the highest type in the profession, always conscientious and exalted, as a citizen in the fullest meaning of

citizenship, Mr. Fenton toiled and spun, and in the fullness of time passed on. It is such men that make civilization worth while."

The following tribute to his memory was written by one of the editors of the *Oregonian*: "The death of Judge William D. Fenton inspires reflection on the remarkable self-sustaining quality of the true pioneer stock which thrust the American frontier steadily westward, first across the Appalachians and Alleghenies, and finally beyond the Rockies. His grandfather was one of those who, like Daniel Boone, sought the freedom of the vast open spaces, and, also like Boone, emigrated from Kentucky in a relatively early time because he felt oppressed by the oncoming tide of settlement. His father came to Oregon perhaps for the same reason. The story of the family's last migration is typical of that time, and no epic in western history is more eloquent than the simple statement in his biography that at the age of twelve he was the eldest of seven children, who with their father and mother accomplished the extraordinarily difficult journey across the great plains.

"It was the formative period in the annals of Oregon, a day of hard work, of self-education, of small colleges devoted to thoroughness in a few fundamentals, of small help and little sympathy for those who could not, or would not, make their own way; and it is perhaps worth while to inquire whether conditions that then existed may not account for the amazing achievements of many of the old families, of whom the Fentons were one. Judge Fenton's life, his persistent efforts for improvement and advancement, are reminiscent of the temper and character of the pioneers. He was graduated with the first class of Christian College at Monmouth, which also evokes memories of a peculiar and distinctive epoch in the history of the west; he 'worked as a farmer and taught school,' as his biographer relates; 'was appointed assistant librarian and devoted his evenings to the reading of law.' He financed his beginning as a lawyer again by 'working on the farm.' All through it is a story of industry, not without parallel then, less common nowadays. Contrast with the comparative ease of the present is essential to appreciation of the magnitude of the task.

"They were days of plain living, albeit they produced men whom Oregon has done well to honor. Judge Fenton's interest in the history of the region is accounted for by his participation in numerous significant events, and particularly by his understanding of the true meaning of the services of the pioneers. In person he was serious, studious, scholarly, thorough and indefatigable—qualities which undoubtedly were the joint product of his sturdy ancestry and the stern conditions which the early arrivals were forced to meet. He was prominent in civic affairs, though not often an active candidate for office, and public-spirited, and possessed a marked talent for leadership. Oregon owes much to Judge Fenton and to the men of whom he was a type."

ARTHUR H. JOHNSTON

Resolute and energetic, Arthur H. Johnston steadily mounted the ladder of success, never losing sight of his objective, and his ability as a restaurateur placed him with Portland's foremost business men. He was born in Wooster, Ohio, in 1871, and traced his lineage to the colonial epoch in American history. His parents were Samuel and Helen (Johnson) Johnston, the former a native of the state of New York, while the latter was born in Shreve, Ohio.

Starting as a dishwasher in a restaurant, Arthur H. Johnston soon demonstrated his worth and worked his way through every department of the business, eventually becoming purchasing agent. Later he was made assistant manager of the Palmer House of Chicago and for eight years was in the employ of its proprietor, Potter Palmer, one of the best known hotelmen of the country. He was largely instrumental in securing for Mr. Johnston the position of manager of the South Shore Country Club of Chicago and the latter acted in that capacity until the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, when he came to the northwest. During the fair he conducted a restaurant in Seattle, Washington, and afterward went to California, locating in Los Angeles. In 1915 he allied his interests with those of Portland, Oregon, becoming the owner of Leighton's Dairy Lunch establishment, which he conducted for three years. With a capital of three thousand dollars he leased a small place, eighteen by fifty-seven feet, on Washington street and opened Coffee Cup No. 1.

He had long ago found that the way to succeed was by practicing the golden rule. From the very start he secured the highest quality of workers possible, paying them good wages and allowing them to become interested in the business. Before long he had outgrown his small quarters and leased a fourth of a block, establishing Coffee Cup No. 2.

"The secret of my success, if secret it is," said Mr. Johnston in an interview accorded Fred Lockley of the Oregon Daily Journal, "is in team work and cooperation and willingness to help others. Faith in mankind pays, not only in satisfaction, but pays in dollars and cents. There is no boss and no employe in our establishment. We are fellow workers and the end we are all aiming for is better service. I believe every worker is entitled to more than a living wage. The old idea of one or two having all of the profits and paying just enough to the laborers to keep them alive will no longer work. I believe we all should be able to have leisure to enjoy life. There is a verse somewhere—I think it is in the Bible—that says, 'They who give most, receive most.' It has certainly proved true in our business. Aside from the human element, the success of our business has been founded on quality. We make all our own pastry and also all of the mincemeat we use. Everything we serve is the best that money can buy. We spend over twenty thousand dollars a year for coffee alone. Our milk, cream and butter bill amounts to over ninety thousand dollars a year. We spend more than one thousand dollars a month for advertising. No one can be a stockholder who is not an employe of the company. Yes, the business has proved profitable to myself and fellow workers. It is paying as high as forty per cent a year and it would pay even more if we were not constantly investing our profits in betterment. My ambition is to have Coffee Cup cafeterias from the Pacific clear to the Atlantic, just as Harvey has his eating houses all along the Santa Fe. With Milton, I believe that 'They also serve who only stand and wait,' and the more one can serve his fellowmen the happier he will be."

In 1901 Mr. Johnston was married in Chicago to Miss Lillian M. Needham, who was born in Marquette, Michigan. She received her early instruction in that state, completing her studies in Wisconsin, and remained at home until her marriage. Her father, the Rev. Simon B. Needham, was a native of West Virginia and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, working zealously and effectively in its behalf. The mother, Mrs. Jane Ann (Brown) Needham, was born in Kentucky and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston was a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He held the thirty-second degree in the order and was also connected with the Rotary, Ad and Press Clubs, the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Restaurant Men. In politics he was a democrat and manifested a deep interest in community affairs but never aspired to public office. With him there was no compromise with anything that he did not consider right and his life in its thoughtfulness and consideration for others was the outward expression of a generous, sympathetic and unselfish nature. To know Mr. Johnston was to be his friend, and his death on March 4, 1926, deprived Portland of one of its most progressive business men and a citizen whom it could ill afford to lose. Since July, 1926, Mrs. Johnston has operated the Coffee Cup and under her judicious management the business is constantly expanding. Like her husband, she is endowed with tact and foresight, as well as executive ability, and has the respect, confidence and goodwill of those in her service, many of whom have been connected with the business since its inception. She directs the labors of one hundred and thirty persons, about two-thirds of whom are stockholders in the corporation, and all are striving for its best interests. The publicity work is handled by an expert and some one employe is always featured in the weekly advertising. Mrs. Johnston is president and manager of the company, which employs specialists in the various lines of cooking, and the equipment includes six cold storage refrigerators, each the size of an ordinary living room. The work is facilitated by electrical apparatus and in point of operation the Coffee Cup is modern to the ultimate degree. Conducted with notable efficiency, it has become the most popular restaurant in the city and serves approximately one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand persons annually. The menu includes a wide variety of foods and the cooking is unexcelled. The business was increased in 1927 over business of 1926 to the amount of one hundred fifty-three thousand, four hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifteen cents.

Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Woman's Club, the Woman's Research Club,

the Sorosis Club and the Business & Professional Women's Club, all of Portland. She is one of the Women of Rotary and also belongs to the Soroptimist, the local chapter of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of the Nile. Her political allegiance is given to the republican party, and to movements for Portland's growth and betterment she is always quick to respond. Earnest and purposeful, Mrs. Johnston is leading a busy, useful life and the scope of her interests indicates the breadth of her mind and the spirit by which she is actuated.

JOSEPH STADELMAN

Although a native of the east, Joseph Stadelman has spent practically his entire life in Oregon, becoming one of the leading merchants of The Dalles, and his success has been commensurate with his industry and ability. He was born on Hempstead, Long Island, and when a child made the journey to the west with his parents, Joseph and Mary (Rath) Stadelman, who settled on a donation land claim near The Dalles in 1881. Here the father engaged in farming until his death in 1923 and the mother still lives at The Dalles.

Joseph Stadelman, Jr., attended the public schools of this city until he reached the age of twelve years, when he became a wage earner, obtaining work in the fruit and produce store of Seufert Brothers, local merchants. His next position was that of messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, with which he spent about six months, afterward becoming a clerk in the D. Herbring dry goods store. In the shop of Maier & Benton he learned the trade of a tinsmith, working for the firm for three years, and later was employed for six months in the hardware store of Mays & Crowe. In 1898 he became associated with his brother, P. J. Stadelman, a dealer in fruit and ice, acquiring a third of the stock. They also handled coal and wood and in 1909 erected a large plant for the manufacture of ice, afterward constructing a cold storage building, likewise of extensive proportions. In 1925 Joseph Stadelman disposed of his holdings in the Stadelman Ice Company and his brother has since been the owner of the business. On June 24, 1914, Joseph Stadelman and N. A. Bonn had purchased the hardware business of the Walther-Williams Hardware & Implement Company on Second street but did not take over the stock of implements. The store was established in 1887 by Grant Mays and L. E. Crowe. It was afterward conducted by the firm of Sexton & Walther and on the retirement of the senior partner the business was reorganized, at which time the style of the Walther-Williams Hardware & Implement Company was adopted. The firm of Stadelman & Bonn carries a complete line of hardware and the stock includes paint and oil, house furnishings, stoves and ranges, plumbers' supplies and glassware, as well as guns, ammunition, fishing tackle and other articles used by sportsmen. The stock is valued at thirty thousand dollars and the firm handles goods of the highest quality. This is one of the best hardware stores in eastern Oregon and its patronage is drawn from a wide territory. Throughout his residence in Oregon, a period of forty years, Mr. Bonn has been connected with this establishment and knows every phase of the trade. The partners are experienced business men of mature judgment and their commercial transactions have always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor, which constitute the foundation of success in every line of endeavor and without which no commercial organization can long endure.

Mr. Stadelman was married October 8, 1909, to Miss Nellie M. Gilhousen, a native of Kahoka, Missouri, and a daughter of John and Julia Gilhousen. For many years the father was engaged in farming in Missouri and since his retirement has resided at The Dalles. He has reached the eighty-eighth milestone on life's journey and his wife is eighty-four years of age but as alert and active as most women of fifty. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilhousen were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who survive are: William, who lives at The Dalles; Charles, of New York city; Paxton, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Ernest, of Portland, Oregon; and Nellie M. All are natives of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Stadelman have a daughter, Joan Catherine, who was born February 14, 1914, at The Dalles and is attending high school.

The Stadelman residence was erected a few years ago and ranks with the finest in the county. It is a pressed brick structure of attractive design and has nine rooms in addition to a full basement. The house contains hardwood floors and is supplied with

all modern conveniences. Mr. Stadelman is an accomplished musician as well as a capable business man and in 1891 played the cornet in the Third Regiment Band of the Oregon National Guard. Resolute and energetic, he has converted his opportunities into tangible assets and is esteemed for the qualities to which he owes his success.

MARSHALL R. SPARKS

The progress of a community depends largely upon the ability and enterprise of its citizens, and through his mercantile activities Marshall R. Sparks has contributed his full share toward Vancouver's advancement along business lines, while he has also found time for public service. He was born October 7, 1860, in Dubuque, Iowa, and his parents, Edwin and Priscilla (Spurgeon) Sparks, were natives of Ohio and of colonial ancestry. His great-great-grandfather fought with the Continental troops in the struggle for American independence and his great-grandfather served in the War of 1812, while his father was a soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted in 1861 and gallantly defended the Union cause. While in the service he was wounded and afterward returned to his home in Dubuque, Iowa. In that state he married Priscilla Spurgeon and in 1874 they started for Vancouver, Washington, bringing with them ten of their twelve children. Their eldest daughter was married in Iowa and their son, Walter W. Sparks, had made the journey to Clark county, Washington, in 1873. The father was a brick mason and followed the trade for a number of years, aiding in constructing many of the older buildings in Vancouver, and was also a well known contractor. He was called to public office and served as assessor of Clark county from 1878 until 1880. His upright, useful life was terminated February 19, 1891, when he was sixty-one years of age, and the mother passed away January 15, 1919, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Marshall R. Sparks attended the public schools of Dubuque until he was fourteen years old and during the winter of 1874 was a student in the Vancouver high school. Afterward he worked on the homestead, grubbing stumps and aiding in clearing and cultivating the land. He also assisted his father in filling contracts, becoming well versed in the brick mason's trade, and then served an apprenticeship under G. H. Daniels, a tinsmith and plumber, with whom he remained for a period of twelve years. About 1892 he bought out Mr. Daniels, whose shop was situated on Main street between Fifth and Sixth, and continued as a plumber and tinsmith, afterward adding a small stock of hardware. As time passed Mr. Sparks was obliged to seek more commodious quarters and about 1911 erected a large modern building in which the business has since been conducted. It is located at No. 605 Main street and is well adapted to his needs. In the lines of plumbing, tinning and steam heating he is the acknowledged leader in Vancouver and also handles a complete stock of hardware and sporting goods. Mr. Sparks is an honest dealer whose word is always to be relied upon. His business has steadily expanded, becoming essential to the life of the community, and he is also identified with financial affairs, here serving on the directorate of the Washington National Bank.

In Vancouver, Mr. Sparks was married April 10, 1884, to Miss Alice Sharp, whom he had met in Dubuque, her native city. Her parents, William B. and Mary A. Sharp, migrated to the Pacific northwest about 1880, settling on a farm near McMinnville, Oregon, and both here passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Sparks were born four children. L. Clay, the eldest, is an automobile dealer in Vancouver. Harry W., who lives in Kelso, Washington, and is also engaged in the automobile business, is married and has a daughter, Mary Alice. M. Reine is associated in business with his brother, W. Clay, and has a wife and one child, Mary Louise. Norma May is the wife of H. L. Craig, who is connected with her father's business, and they have two children, Norma Ann and James Sparks Craig.

Mr. Sparks is a York Rite Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery in Vancouver, and is connected with Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Tacoma. In the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has held all of the chairs and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. His wife is affiliated with the Daughters of Rebekah, the Eastern Star and the Woman's Club. Mr. Sparks is a valued member of the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce and his political

allegiance is given to the republican party. For several terms he was a member of the city council, also serving on the school board, and has always worked for the best interests of the community, county and state of his adoption. Time has proven his worth and the respect accorded him is well deserved.

His brother, Walter W. Sparks, was born December 22, 1853, and is also a native of Dubuque. He attended the public schools of that city and when a young man of twenty responded to the call of the west. He engaged in teaching in Washington and Oregon and afterward read law under Judge Stewart and also in the office of Miller & Stapleton, well known attorneys of Vancouver. During 1890 and 1891 he was a student in the law department of Willamette University and in the latter year was admitted to the bar. He has since practiced in Vancouver and his industry and ability have placed him with the city's foremost attorneys. In 1894 he was appointed police judge and soon afterward was elected to that office, which he filled until 1896. In 1898 he was elected prosecuting attorney on the republican ticket, serving for four years, and after an interval of two years was recalled to the office, retiring at the end of his term. The prestige which he won in that connection led to his selection as a member of the lower house of the state legislature, in which he took his seat in 1908, and ably represented the twenty-third district. He was also city clerk of Vancouver and made an enviable record as a public servant.

Mr. Sparks was married in 1877 to Miss Emma J. Goddard, who died ten months later, in 1878. On June 6, 1883, Mr. Sparks was joined in wedlock to Mrs. Mary E. (Poe) Spurgeon, the mother of two children, Margaret Matilda and George H. Spurgeon. By his second union Mr. Sparks has a son, Ernest Ray, who was born in 1885 and resides in Pomona, California.

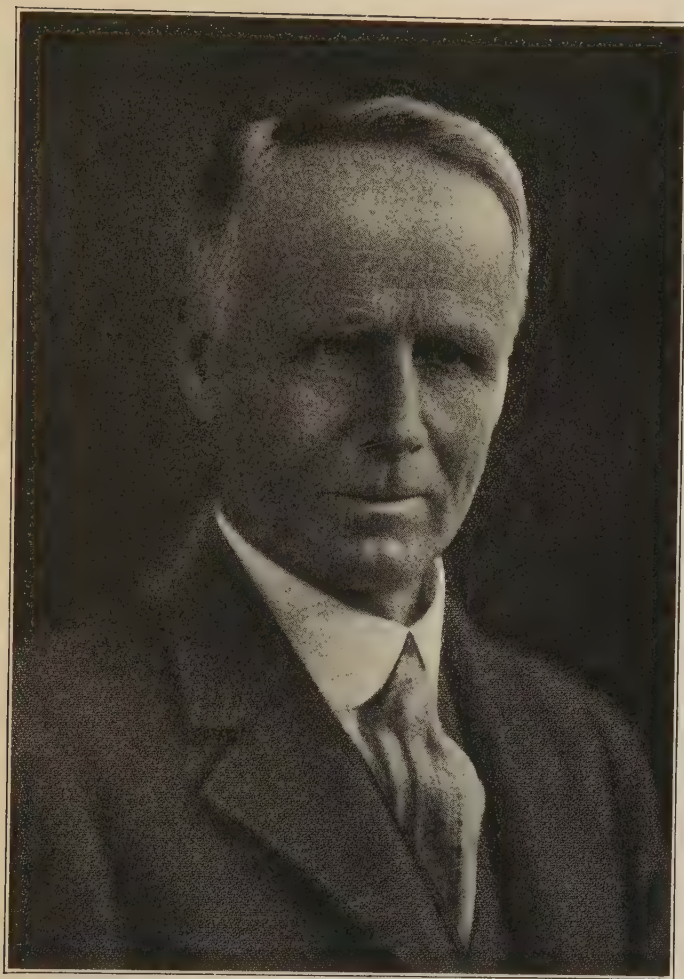
Mr. Sparks is a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Eastern Star. His wife belongs to the last named organization and has filled all of the chairs in the local society of the Daughters of Rebekah. Both are prominent in the social life of the city and enjoy the esteem of many friends.

SIMON BENSON

No history of the Columbia River Valley would be complete without a record of the life of Simon Benson, whom Governor Withycombe designated as "Oregon's first citizen" in recognition of his public benefactions and service in the promotion and organization of the state highway system. The city of Portland contains many evidences of his generosity and public-spirit, and as a lumberman, hotel builder and capitalist he has furthered the development of this region to a notable extent. Starting out in life empty-handed, he is accorded the respect which the world ever yields to the self-made man.

Mr. Benson was born October 7, 1852, in Gulbarns-dalen, in the central part of Norway, a son of Berger Bergerson, who was the owner of a small farm containing one and one-half acres. There were seven children in the family, four sons and three daughters, who assisted their mother in cultivating the farm while the father was employed as a carpenter in the neighborhood. When a child of nine Simon began to provide for his own livelihood, becoming a sheep herder, and later milked cows for his board, lodging and clothing. His oldest brother, John, left home in 1863, when a young man of eighteen, and sought the opportunities of the new world. He obtained work in the pine woods of Wisconsin and within five years had saved enough money to send for the rest of the family, who came to the United States in a sailing vessel which was five weeks in crossing the Atlantic. From New York city they journeyed to Black River, Wisconsin, and all secured employment. They simplified the family name by changing it from Bergerson to Benson.

In 1868, when sixteen years of age, Simon Benson became a farm laborer in Wisconsin. Although he worked sixteen hours a day, he considered himself fortunate, as he received three times as much as a farm hand was paid in Norway. At the end of three months he had learned to speak English. His savings were used to repay his brother who had furnished the funds for his trip to the United States. In the



SIMON BENSON

fall of 1868 Simon Benson entered the employ of another farmer and attended school during the winter, paying for his board by doing the chores.

Mr. Benson was thus employed until he reached the age of twenty-three years and in the fall of 1875 married Miss Esther Searle. At that time he opened a store at Lynxville, Wisconsin, and soon established a good trade, but four years later fire destroyed the building and his stock of merchandise, on which there was little insurance. Undismayed by this financial loss, he decided to start life anew in the Pacific northwest and in 1879 came to Portland, being accompanied by his wife and their son Amos, who was then an infant. Leaving his family in the Overland Hotel on Third street, Mr. Benson went by boat to St. Helens and during the trip had the good fortune to meet John Beavis, a lumberman, from whom he obtained work in a logging camp on Tide creek. His employer soon recognized his worth, raising his salary from forty to sixty dollars per month, and Mr. Benson then established his family at the camp. In the spring of 1880 he invested his savings in land, purchasing a quarter section by making small payments from time to time. On this tract he built a small cabin and cleared a small place for a garden, making these improvements after the completion of his day's work as a logger.

The homestead contained about six million feet of timber and Mr. Benson decided that he could make more money by working for himself. From Samuel Miles, a pioneer cattleman of St. Helens, he obtained six wild steers on credit and within three weeks had them thoroughly trained for work. In the winter he put sawlogs in the river and sold them to the Northern Pacific Lumber Company. With this money he paid the salary of the man whom he had hired and also made payments on the oxen and the land. He continued his logging activities and at the end of three years had discharged all of his indebtedness, also depositing money in a bank.

Owing to his wife's illness Mr. Benson was obliged to seek a drier climate and in 1883 sold his timber, logging outfit and oxen for six thousand dollars. Going to Colfax, Washington, he obtained a position as foreman in a sawmill. His wife's health steadily declined and in 1890 their union was severed by her death. She was a daughter of Joseph Utter and Jane Dalton Searle, of Lynxville, and became the mother of three children: Amos, Alice and Caroline. After paying the expenses incurred during his wife's illness Mr. Benson had practically exhausted his money and returned to St. Helens with no assets save courage, intelligence and energy. Obtaining four yoke of oxen from Samuel Miles on time, he reentered the lumber industry and contracted to buy timber across the river from Kalama at fifty cents a thousand stumpage. He prospered in the venture and later became a partner of Ordway & Weidler, to whom he had sold his logs. They were the owners of four thousand acres of timber near Cathlamet and decided to build a logging railroad there, constructing a mile of track. The partners were successful in the undertaking and contracted to buy a large body of fine timber at Oak Point at fifty cents a thousand. About that time the price of logs declined and Mr. Ordway withdrew from the firm, selling his holdings to Mr. Benson, who purchased the interest of Mr. Weidler about a year later.

Mr. Benson was then employing about ninety men in his camp and used oxen to get out the logs. A deep thinker, he decided to adopt a more effective method and to use machinery. His camp was the first in the Pacific northwest to successfully conduct all of its logging operations by means of donkey engines, which had been used by other lumbermen and discarded, proving an unprofitable experiment. Mr. Benson greatly reduced the cost of production by this change and gradually increased his timber holdings, purchasing land from homesteaders, to whom he paid what was considered a fabulous price in those days. At the same time he extended his logging railroad and soon built up an export demand for special lengths and sizes. His aim was to produce lumber more cheaply and his business was thoroughly systematized. After long and deep study he finally solved a problem which had baffled the logging operators of Oregon for many years and was the first lumberman to perfect the ocean rafting of logs. Mr. Benson constructed a cigar-shaped raft of sawlogs containing six million feet of lumber, which he transported with complete success to San Diego, thereby saving two dollars a thousand on freight. Later he sold his sawmill in that city to Frank Lynch, who also purchased one of his logging outfits and the land that went with it, and a company of Duluth bankers acquired twenty-five thousand acres of Mr. Benson's timber holdings, transactions involving millions of dollars. Investing in Portland, he erected the Benson Hotel, on which he lost

money at first, but after taking over the management himself soon instituted new methods, resulting in improved service, and placed the business on a paying basis. Under his wise direction this became one of Portland's assets and the high standard which he established is still maintained although the hotel has passed into other hands. Another fine hostelry which Mr. Benson constructed is the Columbia Gorge Hotel, which is patronized by tourists from many parts of the country.

Mr. Benson represents that class of men to whom personal gain is but one aim in many, secondary in importance to public growth and development, and lower in value than many other elements which go to make up the sum total of human existence. His first public work was the good roads cause. In 1915, in company with a party of newspaper men from Portland, he made a tour of Oregon to advocate paving and addressed small meetings in towns and villages. This was the practical beginning of a change in public sentiment that made Oregon's forty million dollar paving program possible. He was the first chairman of the Oregon highway commission and to him is due the perfect condition of the Columbia River highway. Mr. Benson planned and supervised its construction free of cost to the state, and at times replenished the funds from his own purse. When Hood River bonded itself for seventy-five thousand dollars toward the highway fund and could not sell the bonds, he came to the rescue and purchased the entire issue. During these years he was efficiently aided by his son Amos, a civil engineer who was also assistant roadmaster. The completion of the paving of the Columbia River highway from Portland to Hood River was marked by a large celebration in the latter city and Mr. Benson was the guest of honor. At the time of his resignation from the board of state highway commissioners the following comment was made by the editor of the *Morning Oregonian*:

"Simon Benson has been a great factor—indeed the great factor—in systematic and permanent road building for Oregon. He has not been a mere enthusiast, whose service ends with a rhetorical picture of his dreams; he has been a promoter, an educator, an engineer, a constructor and a financier all in one. When he and others with him brought the people of Oregon to an understanding of his plans, and to an agreement to support them, he undertook to carry them out; and astonishing progress has been made. He has been impatient of delays or obstruction and intolerant of opposition, but withal he has had a great conception of what a road should be and a sound judgment as to where it should be built; and he has nearly always been proved to be right. Sectional interests, local influences, political considerations have never moved Simon Benson. The state as a whole is the beneficiary of his sturdy honesty, his large vision, his trained experience, his tested philanthropy, his proven willingness to serve."

Knowing the evils wrought by the liquor traffic, Mr. Benson became an ardent advocate of the cause of prohibition and decided that in a city famous for the purity and excellence of its water workmen should not have to rely upon saloons to quench their thirst, so he donated to Portland twenty bronze drinking fountains. When these had been installed he sent out a trusted agent to discover the effect of the fountains upon the business of the liquor dealers, learning that in many saloons the sales had decreased from twenty-five to forty per cent. Scores of other cities followed Portland's example and established public drinking fountains, thereby promoting the cause of temperance. Mr. Benson's humanitarianism and public spirit also prompted his donation to the city of a tract of seven hundred and sixty-eight acres, located on the highway and known as Benson Park. His greatest gift to Portland was the Benson Polytechnic school, toward the building of which he contributed one hundred thousand dollars, and a like amount was voted by the school board. About six hundred thousand dollars was expended upon this imposing structure, which is two stories in height and covers seven and one-half acres of ground. The main building faces on East Twelfth street and the several units extend from East Twelfth to East Thirteenth, and from East Irving to East Glisan streets. The building is of brick construction with terra cotta trimmings and one of its chief features is a fine auditorium with a seating capacity of two thousand. But of much greater interest to the public than the physical aspects of the building is the kind of instruction given. When it is remembered that three-fourths of the world's work is industrial, the need of good training schools of this sort at once becomes apparent. The thought in mind in planning the courses for the polytechnic school has been not only to train workers, but to prepare young people for leadership in large industrial ventures. The school rates very high and has been of distinct benefit to the city and the state at

large, constituting a most valuable element in the educational system of Portland and standing as a monument to the high ideals of Mr. Benson.

Mr. Benson's interest ever centered in his home and the record of his family has reflected credit upon his name. His son, Amos Benson, became his active associate in business. He learned the logging industry at Cathlamet, Washington, and at Oak Point, and when the camps were moved near Clatskanie, Oregon, he became manager with full control over them and also over the mill which was built there a few years later. He was an apt pupil, readily mastering every phase of the business, and he modernized and perfected in every way the methods of handling lumber and doubled the output of the plant. He perfected a very efficient organization, controlling the operations of the mills and camps, while his father remained the executive head of the business, with offices in Portland. A few years ago Amos Benson removed to Beverly Hills, California, where he has gained distinction as a man of finance, displaying keen mentality and sound judgment in investments. He was associated with his father in the work of improving the state highways of Oregon and gave to the city of Portland for park purposes an eight-acre tract, situated on a bluff north-east of the Portland Flouring Mills and overlooking the Greeley street extension. His first wife, Georgia Bozeley, died at the birth of their daughter Georgia in 1901. The latter became the wife of Paul Patterson, an attorney of Hillsboro, and they have a daughter, Georgia Searle, born April 17, 1928. By a second marriage Amos Benson has four daughters and one son: Esther, Margaret, Virginia, Mary and Arthur. He married Bertha Van Dermeer on the 4th of April, 1924, and they have a son, Amos, Jr.

Alice the elder daughter of Simon Benson, was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1905. She also spent a year as a student in Stanford University of California and six months at the University of Berlin and she has been very active as an executive in university and civic affairs and also in golf circles. In August, 1920, she became the wife of Patrick Herbert Allen, an Englishman, who was drowned in 1923 when attending the American Legion convention at Astoria, Oregon. Mrs. Allen has two children by a former marriage: Benson Beach Allen, born January 26, 1911; and Esther Alice Beach Allen, born July 14, 1913.

Caroline, the younger daughter of Simon Benson, attended the University of Oregon, was graduated from Stanford University in 1908 and is a member of the Gamma Phi Beta. She married Sigfrid Unander, formerly of Portland, Oregon, and has one son, Sigfrid, now attending school in Santa Barbara, California.

Gilbert, the second son of Simon Benson, was born at Chehalis, Washington, May 5, 1896, and was graduated with high honors from Leland Stanford University, which granted him the Master's degree in June, 1925. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and was a brilliant student. At the time of his death, which occurred suddenly at Palo Alto, April 15, 1928, he was a graduate instructor in botany and his work for a textbook of Pacific coast flowers for his Ph. D. degree was practically compiled.

Chester, the third son of Simon Benson, was born in Portland, May 7, 1902, attended the Washington high school and Reed College, both of Portland, and then entered the University of Southern California. He was married November 10, 1927, to Dorothy Logan, a daughter of John Logan, an attorney, and is residing in Portland.

Mr. Benson's second wife was Miss Pamela Loomis, of Chehalis, Washington, and two sons, Gilbert and Chester, were born to them. In 1920 Mr. Benson was married in Hood River to Mrs. Harriet King, one of Oregon's native daughters and a woman of charm. She was instrumental in organizing activities in the Hood River valley and also stimulated interest in behalf of highway improvements. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Benson made their home at Long Beach, California, during the winter months and they are now residents of Beverly Hills, that state.

In accordance with the plan of the directors of the Pan-American Exposition to set aside one day to honor a man from each state of the Union, August 17, 1915, was chosen as Simon Benson day. The selection of Mr. Benson was a recognition of his long and public-spirited life in Oregon, of his philanthropy and all that makes for the state's welfare and of his unselfish devotion to the work of making a better commonwealth. He was chosen as the personification of ideal citizenship. On May 19, 1924, the Portland Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Benson as an acknowledgment of the many public services which he has rendered to the state

of Oregon. The following tribute to his worth was paid by ex-Governor Olcott, who said:

"Oregon owes Simon Benson a heavy debt of gratitude for the invaluable services which he has rendered. He is one of our greatest and best citizens and, as Oregonians know, his services to the state have by no means been confined to what he has done in the way of highway development. But his efforts along that line alone will make him forever remembered by the people of the state.

"He has been in a large measure one of the foremost pioneers in the movement to pull Oregon out of the mud. His own money, his time, his services, all have been at the command of the people of the state in this enormous undertaking, and he has given of them unstintedly. Mr. Benson has reared for himself in the hearts of the people of Oregon an enduring monument, and every man, woman and child in the state should have a just appreciation of his splendid services so freely given."

MRS. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH WINGARD

While the records of the men of a community are apt to figure most largely upon the pages of history because of their more active connection with public affairs, every generation recognizes the fact that much is due to the women whose work, although more that of influence than of active effort, has been none the less potent, especially in sustaining the intellectual, moral and social status of a locality. Mrs. Henrietta Elizabeth Wingard was of this type of woman and her memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew her. As one of the early settlers of Oregon she endured many hardships and privations but possessed that valiant spirit and courageous nature which rises superior to adversity, never yielding to defeat. For the record of her interesting career we are indebted to Fred Lockley, who wrote the following article for the Oregon Daily Journal in 1925.

"A day or so ago I called at the Portland home of Mrs. Henrietta A. Cole to see her mother, Mrs. Henrietta Elizabeth Wingard, who told me of her pioneer experiences as a homesteader and also of her experiences before coming to the west. 'I was born at Roseland, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1837,' said Mrs. Wingard. 'I am a descendant of Samuel Shoemaker, who in 1759 became Philadelphia's first mayor, and my great-grandfather was an aide-de-camp to General Washington.

"I was the fourth child in a family of eleven children. My father's name was Edward Shoemaker. He was a widower when he married my mother, whose maiden name was Mary Hanson. His first wife was a Catholic. Father had no use for the Catholic church. He would take his wife to church and call for her with the buggy at the end of the service but he would not enter the church. He promised his wife that if they had children he would allow them to join the Catholic church, but he had to make this promise or he would not have won her consent to be married. His wife died within a year. Four years later father married my mother, who was a strong Methodist. Father kept regretting that he had opposed his first wife in her religion, so after much thought he joined the Catholic church. As I have just told you, mother was a devout Methodist but she promised father that if they had children they could join the Catholic church. Shortly after the birth of her first child she took it to the Catholic church to be baptized and she told father she did not want a difference in religious opinion to interfere with their happiness, so she also was baptized and joined the Catholic church. Those who join the Catholic church from other churches are usually more strict in the observances of the forms of the church than if they were born and brought up as Catholics. It was so in the case of my mother. All of us children joined the Catholic church and of course all of children are Catholics. It is rather strange, when you think of it, that my father, who was so bitterly opposed to the Catholic church, and my mother, who was a strong Methodist, should both have joined the Catholic church and brought up a family of eleven children to be such strict Catholics. I married a Methodist but all of my children have been educated in Catholic schools and are communicants of that church. My husband promised me before we were married that our children should follow me in my religious affiliations.

"I was married September 28, 1854, when I was seventeen. My husband, Charles Wesley Wingard, was at that time a law student. He had gone to Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, prior to taking up the study of law and was ad-

mitted to the bar not long after our marriage. When President Lincoln issued his first call for three-months men my husband enlisted. He received an appointment as major and later became lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was detached from his regiment and assigned to the paymaster's department. We were stationed at Washington, D. C., during the closing years of the Civil war and were there when President Lincoln was assassinated. My husband and I were on very friendly terms with President Lincoln and his wife. Mrs. Lincoln could be very cold and unfriendly to those she did not care for, but to those whom she liked she was more than cordial. I visited her frequently and she always made me welcome. Mrs. Hayes, the wife of President Hayes, was in later years a frequent visitor at our home. My oldest daughter had married an army officer, Major T. F. Tobey. Mrs. Hayes fell in love with their little boy, Harry. She used to run in informally at frequent intervals to see him.

"My husband told me that President Lincoln and his wife were to attend the performance at Ford's Theater on Friday night, April 14, 1865, and he asked me if I cared to go. I said, "No, I cannot go, as Friday is Good Friday, but I do not mind your going." He and my nephew, John Bingham, who was my husband's clerk, went and they saw John Wilkes Booth kill President Lincoln.

"On the morning that President Lincoln was assassinated John Wilkes Booth took a carpenter to Ford's Theater and had him fix a bar on the door to the president's box that overlooked the stage. In telling me of the tragedy he had witnessed my husband said that Booth, after shooting President Lincoln, jumped from the box to the stage and, turning to the audience, shouted, "Sic semper tyrannis." He then stumbled off the stage and through the stage entrance to where he had a saddle horse in waiting in the alley. The audience was dazed and appalled. President Lincoln was carried to a house across the street from the theater, Mrs. Lincoln going with her husband. Booth went to the home of Dr. Mudd, who cut the boot from his injured foot, dressed it and put his leg in splints. Booth continued his flight and took refuge in Garrett's barn near Bowling Green, Virginia, where he was discovered and, after a siege, was shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett.

"My husband's sister had married a brother of John A. Bingham, the special judge advocate who conducted the trial of the conspirators concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln. Because of this relationship we were given tickets admitting us to the trial. My husband and I were assigned seats about ten feet from the prisoners, so we had a good opportunity to see and hear everything that went on at the trial. It was brought out in the trial by Judge Advocate Bingham that the conspirators had plotted to assassinate President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson, Secretary of State William H. Seward, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, and General U. S. Grant, in command of the army. He also brought out the fact that a man named Kennedy was to set fire to a large number of buildings in New York city in the hope of destroying it. Much of the plotting was done by the conspirators in secret meetings in Canada. It was also planned to destroy as much shipping and as many wharves as possible. He also brought out the fact that the plot was first hatched in the fall of 1864. It was brought out that the choice of the man to kill the president lay between John Wilkes Booth, Harper, Caldwell, Randall, Harrison and Surratt. It was also shown that Dr. Merritt, who was familiar with the plans, did not countenance the killing of President Lincoln and on April 10, four days before the assassination, he filed information of the proposed plot to kill the president with Judge Davidson, a justice of the peace in Canada, who did not attach much importance to the statement.

"It would be too long a story to tell you all the evidence brought out in the trial, so I will make it short by saying that George A. Atzerodt, David E. Herrold and Lewis Payne were executed and their bodies buried in the arsenal at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mary E. Surratt was also executed. She was buried about a mile outside of Washington and I have often seen her gravestone, which bears an inscription containing her name and the date of her death. Dr. Mudd was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary at Dry Tortugas. Lieutenant Colonel Rath was in charge of the execution of the conspirators. It was supposed that the body of Booth was sunk in the Potomac, but Lieutenant Colonel Rath had the body secretly buried in the arsenal at Washington, D. C.'

"One of the interesting exhibits at the trial of the conspirators was a letter

dropped by Booth, which was found and delivered to Major General Dix and by him turned over to the war department on November 17, 1864. The letter was written by Charles Selby and was as follows: 'The time has at last come that we have all so wished for, and upon you everything depends. As it was decided before you left that we were to cast lots, we accordingly did so and you are to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century. When you remember the fearful, solemn vow that was taken by us, you will feel there is no drawback. Abe must die, and now. You can choose your weapons—the cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup failed us once and might again. Johnson, who will give this, has been like an enraged demon since the meeting because it has not fallen upon him to rid the world of the monster. . . . You know where to find your friends. . . . Strike for your home; strike for your country; bide your time, but strike sure. Get introduced; congratulate him; listen to his stories (not many more will the brute tell to earthly friends); do anything but fail, and meet us at the appointed place within the fortnight. You will probably hear from me in Washington. Sanders is doing us no good in Canada.'

"President Lincoln was shot at ten minutes past ten o'clock on the night of April 14. At the same time Lewis Payne entered the sick room of Secretary of State Seward, whose son, Major Seward, he struck with his knife and in the struggle stabbed him repeatedly. He wounded Hansell and Robinson, the attendants, and stabbed Secretary of State Seward in the throat and face, but was again seized by Robinson. Then, dropping his bloody knife to the floor, he broke away and fled. George A. Atzerodt was interrupted in his attempt to kill Vice President Johnson at the Kirkwood House. General Grant had taken the evening train from Washington and the man assigned to kill him did not learn of Grant's change of plans in time to take the train with him and kill him.

"Shortly after President Lincoln was killed,' continued Mrs. Wingard, 'my husband was sent to Charleston to adjust accounts there and in the fall of 1865 he was assigned to the department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. We went to California by way of the isthmus of Panama. Our daughter Mary was twelve years old at that time. The only person I knew in San Francisco when I arrived there was a Catholic priest who had been transferred from Pennsylvania to California. I hunted him up at once and he advised me to send Mary to the convent at San Jose. For six years she was a student there and when she graduated at the age of eighteen my husband chartered several cars, in which he took most of his fellow army officers at the presidio to San Jose to attend the graduating exercises. My husband was very proud of our six children and of their progress in school.

"When General O. O. Howard took charge of the department of the Columbia in the '70s my husband was transferred from San Francisco to Portland. In 1876 he was transferred to Washington, D. C., and a year or so later he was sent to Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Utah. Brigham Young went out of his way to be accomodating to us. One day he called for my husband with his team and asked him to take a drive. While on this drive he asked my husband if he had sufficient influence to secure the appointment of two of his sons to West Point, as he wanted them to become army officers. Colonel Sharp and his family had been close friends of ours while we were stationed at Washington, D. C. Colonel Sharp had married one of the Dent girls and Ulysses S. Grant had also married a Dent girl. So my husband wrote to Colonel Sharp, who saw his brother-in-law, President U. S. Grant, and one of Brigham Young's sons was given an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, while another was given an appointment to the Annapolis Naval Academy. Nellie Grant, one of the children of General Grant, and also a daughter of General Sherman were schoolmates at Georgetown of my daughter Henrietta.

"My husband died at Fort Douglas, August 30, 1880, and after his death I went back to our former home in San Francisco. I found my widow's pension was insufficient to live on in the city, so I decided to go where I would have no rent, no bills for water or fuel or light, or other expenses involved in living in a city. I came up to Portland with the idea of finding something to do to earn my living or of locating a homestead. I went up to eastern Oregon, where I met Mr. Bingham, the proprietor of Bingham's Springs, situated in the Blue mountains near Gibbon, on the road between Pendleton and La Grande. He employed me as manager of this resort. I am a good manager, and if I do say it who shouldn't, my cooking proved popular. I served as manager of Bingham's Springs from 1881 to 1888. The patronage of the springs

kept up well and it was quite profitable to Mr. Bingham. Ask Ben Selling or Mrs. Selling some day about what they thought of Bingham's Springs when I was in charge. They used to come up every summer. So did Harvey Scott and his family, and Levi Ankeny and his family from Walla Walla, Washington, as well as Major Sharpstein. Mrs. C. S. Jackson will tell you, or you could ask Major Lee Moorhouse. In fact, you can ask any of the old-timers and they will tell you that in the early '80s Bingham's Springs was one of Oregon's popular mountain resorts. When Mr. Bingham married his wife decided that they should have a man as manager. Mr. Bingham didn't want to make the change and asked me to stay as assistant at an advanced salary, but after having had full charge for seven years I didn't feel like playing second fiddle, so I quit and came to Portland.

"From here I went to Cannon Beach and took up a homestead one and a half miles back from the ocean. There were only one or two homesteaders in that section when I took up my place. I lived on my homestead for five years and the government issued me a deed to it. In those days, and that was more than thirty-five years ago, there were no roads to Cannon Beach. We managed to get along with trails through the woods. Seaside was a small village to which some of the well-to-do families from Portland came down each summer. Long Beach was the popular resort in those days. I have lived at Cannon Beach off and on for the past thirty-seven years. For the past fifteen years or more I have made my home there constantly. Yes, I can qualify as a pioneer of the Cannon Beach country."

Mrs. Wingard had a strong, self-reliant nature and was also the possessor of tender, womanly qualities which made her greatly beloved. She was devoted to her family and friends and on May 9, 1925, her long and useful life was brought to a close. Her surviving children are Mrs. Henrietta Cole, of Portland; C. L. Wingard, a resident of Portland; and Mrs. T. F. Tobey, who lives in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Cole's first husband, Dr. W. M. Hendrickson, was a surgeon in the United States Army and was stationed in various parts of this country but his demise occurred in Coupeville, Washington. His widow subsequently became the wife of Edward Cole, a native of Ogdensburg, New York. He was prominently identified with mining operations in the west and passed away in 1900. Mrs. Cole became the mother of six children, two of whom died in infancy. Her son, Jerome Tredway Hendrickson, was graduated from Stanford University. His sister, Augusta Hendrickson, is the wife of Charles Grant MacAvoy, of New York city, and has three sons. The second son, Grant Hendrickson, was graduated from Mount Angel College and is closely associated with building activities in Portland. Charles Edward Cole, a son of the second marriage, a graduate of the Christian Brothers College, married Miss Jane Eaton and they have become the parents of one child.

E. M. BLUROCK

Vancouver's financial growth and strength have been fostered by E. M. Blurock, who is wisely and successfully controlling the destiny of the United States National Bank and at the same time exerts a strong and beneficial influence in civic affairs. He was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1856, his parents being John and Marguerite (Sang) Blurock, who were natives of Germany. In childhood they came to the United States with their respective parents and in Pennsylvania they were married. Later they went to Tennessee, in which state they spent about two years, and next journeyed to Missouri, remaining in that state for five years. Joining a train of thirty wagons, the family made the journey overland in order to bring their stock, and arrived on the Pacific northwest, September 30, 1876. Having friends in Vancouver, Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Blurock paid them a short visit and then rented a ranch near that city. The father engaged in the dairy business and also devoted his land to the raising of vegetables. Later he purchased a half interest in the meat market of Jere Harmer and after the death of his partner took over the business, which he conducted successfully until 1897, when it was acquired by his son, Charles A. Blurock. The father remained in Vancouver until his demise in 1912. The mother passed away in 1922.

E. M. Blurock received a public school education and was a young man of twenty when the family left Missouri. He aided his father in the cultivation of the ranch

and for many years was engaged in farming and dairying. At one time he was numbered among the leading stockmen of Clark county, raising blooded Durhams and high-grade shorthorn cattle. During 1878-79 he raised two fine crops of wheat on the land on which the post of the Hudson's Bay Company was situated in early days and he aided in leveling the ground for the government.

In January, 1924, Mr. Blurock was elected president of the United States National Bank of Vancouver, which was chartered January 27, 1910. Its organizers were J. M. Langsdorf, now deceased; his son, J. S. G. Langsdorf; and L. M. Hidden, who has also passed away. J. M. Langsdorf was the first president of the bank, of which L. M. Hidden next took charge, and he was succeeded by E. M. Blurock, who has since remained at the head of the institution. At the time of the organization L. M. Hidden became the first vice president, and Dr. Wiswall was chosen as his successor. The first cashier was J. S. G. Langsdorf, whose place was later filled by Charles C. Otto. The original directors were L. M. Hidden, Jessie M. Langsdorf, C. S. Shaw, E. N. Green, C. E. Earl, Dr. R. D. Wiswall, F. J. Bailey, J. E. Norelius, T. J. Rederich and E. M. Rands. Of these all are deceased except Dr. Wiswall and Messrs. Earl, Bailey and Rederich. The present officers are: E. M. Blurock, president; Dr. R. D. Wiswall, vice president; and Charles C. Otto, cashier. Their associates on the board of directors are O. M. Hidden and Chapin A. Mills.

The institution was started with a capitalization of one hundred thousand dollars and was the first bank in this part of the state with a capital of that size. The capital stock has remained unchanged and the bank now has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to eighty-two thousand dollars, all of which has been earned, while its resources total two million dollars. The business is in a prosperous condition and since 1920 the bank has paid an annual dividend of ten per cent to its stockholders. The institution maintains both commercial and savings departments and is connected with the Federal Reserve System, also with the Washington State and American Bankers Associations. The first quarters of the bank were in the St. Francis Hotel building and since the early part of the year 1913 it has been housed in the finest office building in the city. The business is facilitated by the most modern banking appliances, and the steady growth of the institution is proof of its usefulness and the quality of service rendered to its patrons.

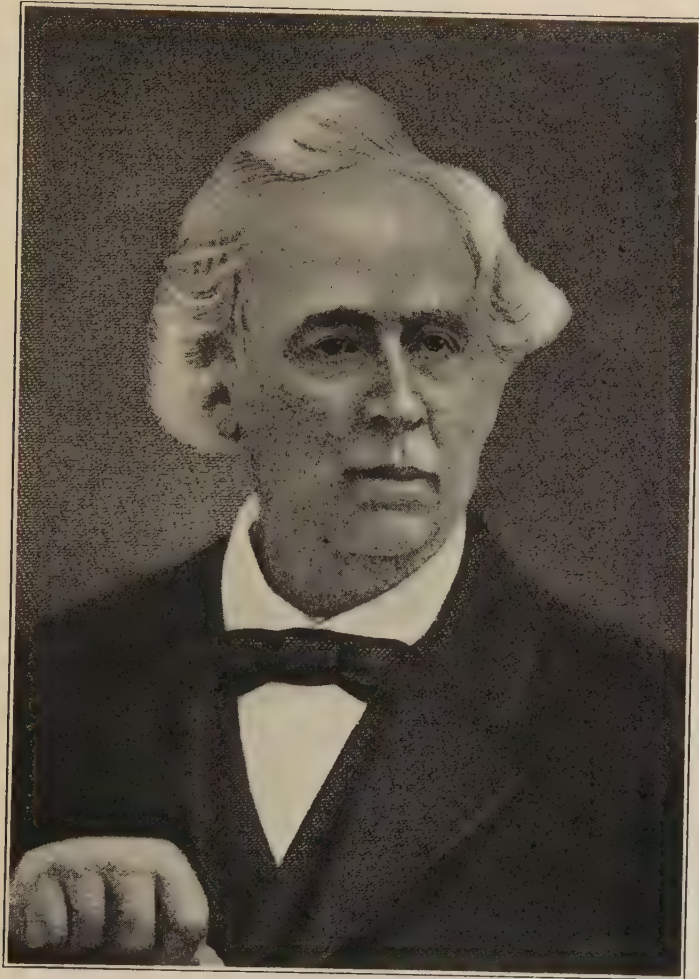
In 1891 Mr. Blurock married Miss Gertrude Shepard, a native of Michigan and a daughter of A. G. and Mabel Shepard, who came to Oregon about the year 1886 and are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Blurock have two children: Frances, who is society editor of the Vancouver Evening Columbian; and Florence, who is the wife of Walter Hubbard, of San Francisco, California, and has a daughter, Margaret.

Mr. Blurock is an adherent of the republican party and for four years has been a member of the city council, exerting his best efforts in behalf of the municipality. The Chamber of Commerce numbers him among its energetic workers, and along fraternal lines he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His public-spirit has been expressed by word and deed, and time has strengthened his position in the regard of his fellow citizens, for he has been a well ordered, upright life.

ROBERT C. KINNEY

MARSHALL J. KINNEY

For more than a century the name of Kinney has been associated with the advancement of civilization whereby important chapters have been written into American history. Illinois, Iowa, Oregon and other states owe their advancement in substantial measure to those who have borne the family name and in the years of an active business career Marshall J. Kinney has directed his efforts in harmony with those of his forebears and has done much to further the development and progress of Portland and the empire of the northwest. His great-grandfather, Joseph Kinney, had a family of seven sons and four daughters, one of the sons, William Kinney, who later became lieutenant governor of Illinois, driving the first wagon over the newly made road from the Ohio to the Kaskaskia river in Illinois. The family had previously been residents of Kentucky, in which state occurred the birth of Samuel



ROBERT C. KINNEY

Kinney, grandfather of Marshall J. Kinney. Samuel Kinney settled near the Kaskaskia river in 1800 and the birth of his son, Robert C. Kinney, father of Marshall J. Kinney, occurred at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, July 4, 1813. He was the youngest of a large family and he was reared in the home of his uncle, Lieutenant Governor William Kinney, at Springfield. The latter was an attorney and a man of brilliant intellectual attainments, and in his youth Robert C. Kinney, through his uncle's influence, became familiar with "Plutarch's Lives," the writings of Horace, Shakespeare and others of equal note, his liberal education qualifying him for the large responsibilities that came to him in later life. When a young man he preempted a tract of land on the western bank of the Mississippi river. Soon after his marriage Robert C. Kinney, with a friend from Springfield, Illinois, went to St. Louis, where they bought a small steamboat which they took up the Mississippi river to the claim that Mr. Kinney had secured. On that claim he built a house and laid out a townsite which he called Muscatine. This was in 1833 and six years later the town was incorporated. On his land Mr. Kinney erected a hotel which he called the Iowa House, and he served as agent for the steamboat and also as land agent at Muscatine, while his partner at St. Louis acted as freight and passenger agent for their boat and also induced prospective settlers to locate at Muscatine. Mr. Kinney likewise built a wharf there and erected a flour mill and sawmill and at the same time devoted his attention to reading law, gaining considerable knowledge of legal principles, although he never practiced. The first three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kinney passed away in Muscatine, and on hearing reports of the fertile land in Oregon and the healthful conditions, they decided to establish their home in the northwest, leaving Iowa in 1847 and traveling by the Platte route over the Oregon trail to the Pacific coast. Robert C. Kinney had wedded Eliza Bigelow, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1813 and was one of a family of thirteen children. Her father, Daniel Bigelow, built and operated vessels in Nova Scotia and engaged in commercial fishing there but in 1830 took his family to Belleville, Illinois. Later he removed to Wisconsin, where he purchased timber land and built a sawmill which became the nucleus of a settlement that was named Milwaukee. As stated, his daughter became the wife of Robert C. Kinney and the year 1847 witnessed their removal to Oregon, where Mr. Kinney secured a donation claim near Lafayette. They had traveled westward in a covered wagon that was part of the train of which General Joel Palmer was captain. In 1848, when the news reached Oregon of the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Kinney joined the first party that went from this state and took up a claim near where the city of Stockton was later built. However, in 1849 he returned to the farm and planted an apple orchard, and it was upon his return home after buying his nursery stock that Marshall J. Kinney tasted an apple for the first time. Within a few years that orchard was the largest and most successful commercial orchard in the state, and the father realized substantial profits by making shipment of the fruit to California. In stock raising, too, Robert C. Kinney was very successful and later he purchased a flour mill at McMinnville. In this venture he made enough money to enable him to move to Salem in 1868 and he bought an interest in the Willamette Valley Manufacturing Company, after which he was put in charge of the flour mill with a production of four hundred barrels daily. Mr. Kinney afterward purchased the mill for fifty-six thousand dollars and began the development of a trade that ultimately reached Liverpool, England, China, Hindustan and other points in the Orient and to Montevideo, South America. In the meantime Mr. Kinney admitted his sons to a partnership under the name of the Salem Milling Company and they chartered the first vessel for the shipment of flour from Portland to Liverpool. Mr. Kinney was also largely instrumental in introducing high-grade stock into Oregon and was the owner of the first large band of sheep ever driven from the Willamette valley to eastern Oregon. He likewise aided in formulating the government of the state as a delegate to the convention which framed the first constitution and in many other ways he assisted in shaping the policy of the new commonwealth. In the second generation, too, the work of progress was promoted by the family. Eight of the eleven children born to Robert C. and Eliza (Bigelow) Kinney reached adult age. Mary Jane became the wife of J. H. Smith, of Harrisburg, and died in Astoria. Robert William, born in Muscatine, October 3, 1843, married Virginia Newby. Augustus Couch, born at Muscatine, July 6, 1845, married Jane Welch and became a physician. Marshall Johnson was the fourth son. Alfred Coleman, born on the family farm in Chehalem valley, January 3, 1850, also devoted

his life to the practice of medicine. Josephine E., born on the old donation claim January 14, 1852, became the wife of James G. Walker of San Francisco. William Sylvester was born on the Oregon farm in 1854. Eliza Lee, born in Oregon in 1858, became the wife of Dr. J. E. Peyton of Salem.

The birth of Marshall J. Kinney occurred in Muscatine, Iowa, January 31, 1847, and he was but three months old when the family started on the journey to the northwest. His early education was acquired in the public schools and he also attended the McMinnville Academy. He then became an active assistant of his father in the milling business in Salem, where he remained until 1866, when his father sent him to San Francisco to pursue a course in Heald's Business College. The father was anxious to export flour and after completing his studies in San Francisco, Marshall J. Kinney opened an office in that city for the promotion of the trade. During his student days there he had availed himself of every opportunity to become acquainted with all export and shipping people and acquire a knowledge of foreign trade conditions. In 1868 he took charge of the office which his father established in San Francisco through his influence and there continued for twenty years, exporting flour and grain. It was not without a battle that he accomplished his purpose. The manufactured flour was sent out under the name the "Pride of Oregon." California people wanted him to change this name, as they did not care to have flour sent from their state as an Oregon product. Mr. Kinney, however, steadfastly refused and in course of time built up an enormous business as an exporter. It was also largely through his efforts that the milling business in Salem was developed to meet the demands of the foreign trade. He chartered ships and carried on a very extensive business with the Orient, particularly in China, and all ships made schedule runs. The steady growth of the business was attributable to the superior quality of the product and the progressive methods which he instituted in developing trade. His father died in 1875 and his brother Albert in 1882. This was followed by the sale of the mills at Salem, after which Marshall J. Kinney returned to Oregon to become an equally outstanding figure in connection with the salmon packing industry. It was about this time that he decided to build a flour mill in South America and chartered and sent to that country the first shipload of flour from the coast. He wanted a Scotchman to go there and build a mill and accordingly Mr. Kinney made a trip to Europe to find the right man for the project, but he never carried out his plans along that line, for while in London he walked through the fish market, where he saw a big salmon and on asking the price was told that it was five shillings per pound or about twenty-five dollars for the fish. It was at that moment that the idea of packing salmon on the Columbia river occurred to him. He hurried back to New York and thence went to Nova Scotia, where his mother's people had lived. There he investigated the fish packing business with the result that he employed a man familiar with the industry and three others to join him in Astoria. Mr. Kinney hurried on to San Francisco and immediately began perfecting his plans for the establishment of a cannery on the coast. He purchased forty acres of land and in California obtained the necessary machinery. When he reached Astoria the piling was being driven, but he felt that a near-by sawmill was a fire hazard. Consequently he purchased another piece of land and rapidly pushed forward the work of equipping the plant and in the first year—1876—packed more than fifty thousand cases of salmon. He was one of the pioneers in the business on the Pacific coast, there being but two other canneries at the time. During his sojourn in San Francisco, after determining upon this step, he had bought or had made contracts for the building of fishing boats and supplied everything necessary in the way of equipment, so that the cannery was in operation by April. It was rapid work for a young man of thirty years who previously was entirely unfamiliar with the business. His patronage steadily increased until he was owner of the largest cannery on the Columbia river, the output of which was shipped over wide territory. It was Mr. Kinney who was instrumental in forming the Columbia River Packing Association, which took over his cannery and many others, and of this corporation he was at one time the largest stockholder. The business reached mammoth proportions, for after the merger Mr. Kinney established canneries at various places, many of which he sold to the Association. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. His father had taught him the theory of "have only the best" and this teaching he followed in the securing of equipment for the factories and in the yield of output. Not content with one line of activity, he took an option on one

hundred thousand acres of timber land in Coos county, Oregon, at thirty-five thousand dollars, but the deal fell through. Later he got another option on the same land at six hundred and fifty thousand dollars and employed the best attorneys to search the records for clear titles. Finally all titles were approved, but the attorneys fell down and later he lost out on acquiring the property. At Astoria, however, he built a saw-mill and manufactured his own cases and he afterward built a mill at San Francisco, shipping the lumber to that city and manufacturing boxes for fruit shipment. His first mill at Astoria burned down and was replaced by another with a capacity of eighty-five thousand feet a day. In the conduct of his sawmill operations his partner was Will Kinney, who had full charge of that work. The Kinney brand of salmon is still on the market, having been shipped on the same label for over fifty years. The Columbia River Packing Association was formed about 1900 and some years afterward Mr. Kinney withdrew from active connection with the business, supposedly to retire, but such a course would be utterly impossible for a man of his nature. In the meantime he had become the owner of canneries at Chilkoot and Cape Fox in Alaska and a cannery at Fair Haven, Washington, and another at Tillamook, Oregon, and thus through the establishment of many business enterprises at various points he contributed in notable measure to the material development and progress of the northwest, his ramifying trade relations reaching out over an extensive territory and putting into circulation millions of dollars. While nominally living retired, he still has many business connections through his investments and these, like all of his other interests, indicate his sound judgment and broad vision.

While residing in San Francisco, Mr. Kinney was united in marriage to Margaret Morgan, who spent her entire life in that city and at her death left a daughter, Harriet M. In 1888 Mr. Kinney wedded Miss Narcissa White, whose work in connection with the temperance movement has brought her national fame. She was born in Grove City, Pennsylvania, in 1854, being the sixth daughter of George W. and Susanna Kerr (Wallace) White, both of whom were of Scotch lineage, her mother having been a direct descendant of Adam Wallace, who was burned at the stake in Scotland because of his religious belief, the record thereof being found in Fox's Book of Martyrs. His sons, David and Moses Wallace, fled to the north of Ireland, whence Hugh Wallace came to America in 1796, settling in western Pennsylvania. He was the father of Susanna K. Wallace. Walter White, an ancestor of Mrs. Kinney in the paternal line, was one of the Christian martyrs of the reign of Queen Mary and four of the ancestors of Mrs. Kinney were soldiers at the battle of the Boyne. Her father, George W. White, was a man of liberal education and marked intellectuality. He died in 1883, when eighty years of age. His wife was eighteen years of age when she came from her native country, Ireland, to America. Their eight children were reared in Christian faith and liberal educational opportunities were accorded them. Their youngest daughter, Maria, prepared for work as a medical missionary and in 1886 sailed for India, beginning work in Sialkote under the board of the United Presbyterian church. In a few years she had raised funds sufficient to found a medical hospital there. Her sister, Narcissa White, attended the public schools of Grove City, Pennsylvania, and was graduated with high honors from the State Normal School. She became principal of the training school in Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and later was sent out to organize county institutes, but her health became impaired and she entered upon an enforced rest of two years. During this time she became deeply interested in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and with great enthusiasm entered the field. She became county president and state superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in Pennsylvania and in that connection visited county institutes, where she instructed her auditors on the effects of alcoholics and narcotics on the human system. In 1880 she was made national lecturer and organizer and in that capacity visited every state in the Union and also Canada and British Columbia. Her talks were based upon a thorough understanding of the scientific principles involved and her influence was a most potent one. While engaged in temperance work on the Pacific coast she formed the acquaintance of Marshall J. Kinney with the result that their marriage followed, and in 1888 they established their home in Astoria. Although she left the lecture field, Mrs. Kinney continued most active in philanthropic, charitable and educational work, including the task of elevating and Christianizing the hundreds of fishermen in the employ of her husband, who was in full sympathy with her work. She utilized every available method or agency to uplift mankind and introduce higher

ideals of living. In 1894 she was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oregon and continued to serve until ill health forced her resignation. In the autumn of 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Kinney established their home in Portland, where her work has continued, and there was perhaps in all Oregon no woman who has had wider or more helpful influence. She had used her talents wisely and well and hundreds of lives have been enriched and ennobled by her teaching and her influence.

Mr. Kinney has long been deeply interested in historic research, to which end he has become an active member of the Oregon Pioneer Association and the Oregon Historical Society. While in San Francisco he joined the Masonic fraternity and his entire life has been an expression of its high principles. It is almost impossible to overestimate the part played by the Kinney family in the northwest. Coming to Oregon in early pioneer times, Robert C. Kinney saw the opportunities for development and laid broad and deep the foundation upon which the superstructure of Oregon's greatness has been built. The work which he instituted was taken up by his son, who, wisely following the example of a noble sire, used his time and his efforts in a manner that has brought notable returns. He has always kept abreast with modern-day conditions and in fact has been in the forefront among those who have builded upon the foundation of the past new and greater structures of business enterprise and notable achievement. While success has crowned his efforts in gratifying measure, the attainment of wealth has never been the end and aim of his life. He has found keen pleasure in playing the game and in playing it according to the most advanced rules. The call of opportunity has ever been to him a call to action and his ready response resulted in the establishment of the salmon canning industry, one of the most important business enterprises of the northwest, and also in the establishment of other commercial and industrial concerns of far-reaching effect and importance. While Marshall J. Kinney has long since passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, having now reached the age of eighty-one, he is still mentally alert and closely in touch with modern interests, standing today as one of the eminent and honored citizens of Oregon.

JOHN E. K. ROOD

John E. K. Rood, a veteran of the World war, affectionately termed "Johnnie" by his many friends in Vancouver, fills an important place in the business life of the city. He is a product of Clark county and a member of one of its old and prominent families. His birth occurred in Image, Washington, June 21, 1891. His father, Charles S. Rood, was a native of Wisconsin and about 1880 settled in Clark county, Washington, purchasing a portion of the old Lieser donation land claim. Here he married Miss Ida L. Bird, a native of Sifton, Washington, and a daughter of Charles J. and Elizabeth (von Pfister) Bird. The Bird family went to California in 1849 and afterward migrated to Washington territory, settling on a donation land claim in Clark county.

Charles S. Rood worked as a hay baler throughout Clark county and also developed a productive farm. He was likewise a well digger whose services were much in demand but owing to an accident he was obliged to abandon this strenuous work and in 1912 located in Vancouver. For four years he was associated with his son John in the fish business and in 1916 located on the old Bird place, where he engaged in dairying for about a year. Along fraternal lines he was connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and manifested a keen interest in the activities of the order. His ability and probity led to his selection for public office and while a resident of Vancouver he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners. At one time he was clerk of the school board and also served as master of the Pomona Grange in Clark county. In his family were nine children: Cecil, who lives in Los Angeles, California; Leon, of Spokane, Washington; Mabel, who is Mrs. H. L. Heller, of Vancouver; John E. K., of this review; Bessie, the wife of C. O. Piert, of Vancouver; Alice, the wife of Frank Steel, also a prominent citizen of Vancouver; Ray R., who resides in Los Angeles; Eunice, deceased; and Ira, whose home is in Vancouver. Charles S. Rood passed away in January, 1927, his wife having preceded

him in 1912. Of her mother, who resides in Seattle, Fred Lockley wrote as follows in the Oregon Journal of July 22, 1922:

"About ten years ago I bought a tract of land in Clark county, Washington. On this tract was an old log house. My place, which is a part of the old Covington donation claim, is located on Fourth Plains and was formerly farmed by the Hudson's Bay Company. I still own this ranch and occasionally go out to see how the man who has rented it is getting along. I met Mrs. Elizabeth Bird, one of the most interesting characters I have met for many a day. As we stepped into the old log house she said: 'I was married in this old house. We stood in front of that inner door. I was born at Hilo, in the Sandwich islands, June 19, 1840. My mother was a Hawaiian. My father was John Ramsey von Pfister. My father's mother was a Scotchwoman. His father was an officer under Commodore Wilkes and was on the Peacock. My mother lived at Hilo. Her name was Anna P. Kapua. That means, in the Hawaiian language, a flower. My father resigned from the navy, married my mother and took up his residence in the Sandwich islands. The marriage ceremony was performed by one of the missionaries. That was in 1839, the same year that the missionaries in the Sandwich islands shipped the printing press to the Whitman mission. As you know, this was the first printing press ever used west of the Rocky mountains. I was the first child born to my parents. They had two more children, both boys. My mother died at the birth of her third baby.

"Sanford B. Dole, later president of the territory of Hawaii, lost his mother when he was three years old. I was six years old. Mr. Bishop was a missionary there. Sanford Dole and I were both sent to the Bishop home to be cared for. Serano, one of Mr. Bishop's children, was a playmate of mine. I stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop for a year. About a year after my mother's death my father married Sara Rhodes. Her sister Anna had married Richard Covington, the man who owned this old log house of yours. Richard Covington was a civil engineer. He came from London as an employe of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1846 he taught the children of the Hudson's Bay employes in this old house.

"After my father's marriage he moved to Honolulu. He and his brother-in-law owned a plantation on which they raised coffee. When gold was discovered in California in 1848 my father's brother, Captain von Pfister, sent for my father to come to California. He told him he could make his fortunes in the mines. My father sent my stepmother to live with her sister and sent me to a boarding school in Honolulu kept by an English family named Gunner. My father's brother started a saloon at Sutter's mill, now called Sacramento. My uncle, who looked very much like my father, had thrown a drunken Mexican out of his saloon. The Mexican swore he would be revenged. He met my father, whom he mistook for Captain von Pfister, and stabbed him and killed him.

"My father was a Mason, so the Masons raised a fund which kept me at the boarding school until I was eleven years old. My brother John was six years old at the time my father was killed. His uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Covington, sent for him at Honolulu. He went to them at Vancouver. They adopted him and educated him. When I came to Vancouver my brother was fifteen years old. He was a fine violinist. He went to the mines in the Boise basin and from that day to this we have never had a word of him, though we suppose, of course, that he was killed there. My mother went back from the Oregon country to the Sandwich islands when I was eleven. She apprenticed me to a dressmaker. When I was seventeen years old I came to Vancouver. I reached here June 1, 1857. The sailing vessel on which we came from Honolulu was consigned to Leonard & Green of Portland. They had the first wharf in Portland and owned the old waterworks and the gas works. Dugald McTavish, an old-time Hudson's bay man, met us at Vancouver. Captain Ingalls, who was a friend of my uncle, Richard Covington, sent a four-mule team to meet us and brought us to this house here on Fourth Plains. It was a good thing this old house was so roomy, for when I came there were seventeen people living in it. You see, Mr. and Mrs. Covington were running a boarding school, and in addition to our own family they had quite a number of students.

"Charles J. Bird did the butchering for Mr. Covington. His mother, after the death of Mr. Bird, married John Calder, who took up the first donation land claim on Fourth Plains. My uncle, Richard Covington, took up the second. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Calder, Richard Covington was appointed administrator of their estate and guardian of their children. The first time I saw Mr. Bird was during a church

service at the old stockade half a mile from here. I had not been here long when they employed me as a teacher, and I taught in this old stockade.

"I married Charles J. Bird, April 5, 1858. Dr. John McCarty, post chaplain at Vancouver, performed the ceremony. Not a person who was present at my wedding is now alive. After the ceremony I moved to my husband's farm. I have had seven children, five of whom are still living. In the old days Lieutenant U. S. Grant often used to ride over here to visit the Covingtons. He and Richard Covington were warm friends. When Grant became president he appointed Mr. Covington to a position in the bureau of engineers at Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Covington rented this claim, but the renter did not have success with it, so it was sold at a sheriff's sale. Jersey Van Fleet bought the six hundred and forty acres for fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Covington was born the same day as Queen Victoria. He was an artist of considerable ability. You probably have seen the sketches he made of Fort Vancouver in 1855.

"I often think back to the old days in Honolulu. The Doles, the Castles, Coles, Cooks, Bishops, Diamonds and most of the other missionary families of those days did well financially and their children and grandchildren are now wealthy. My uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Covington, both died in the Sandwich islands. They went there after Grant's second term. In those days as soon as a president went out the new president put in all of his own friends and let the old officeholders out, so after my uncle lost his place in the bureau of engineers he went to Honolulu, where he died.

"If you will look up the old records you will find that in about 1861 or 1862 I was teaching in the old log house near here. This old house, in which I was married, is probably the oldest building now standing in the state of Washington, and it should be fixed up and preserved as a relic of the day's of Oregon's provisional government."

John E. K. Rood attended the Russell school. When a young man of twenty-one he embarked in the fish business in Vancouver in partnership with his father, and they were associated for four years, but toward the close of 1916 the business was discontinued. The son then joined his father on the Bird farm near Sifton, Washington, and aided in its operation until 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Navy. He was trained at Goat island and detailed for duty as a baker of the first class. For two years and two months he was in the service of his country and during that period crossed the ocean seventeen times, making ten trips on the United States Steamship Northern Pacific and seven trips on the Panaman. After the war he became a clerk in the B. & M. grocery store at Vancouver, filling the position for a year, and was next employed in a bakery at Portland for several months. In May, 1920, he was persuaded by his friends to reenter the fish business in Vancouver and in 1921 removed to his present location at No. 710 Main street. He has a fine market and is a reliable dealer who has won a large share of the local fish trade.

Before receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Rood was married September 6, 1919, in Yonkers, New York, to Miss Olive R. Coleman, a native of that state and a daughter of E. R. and Sadie Coleman, who still reside in Yonkers. Mr. and Mrs. Rood have one child, Katherine Eunice, who was born October 8, 1926.

Mr. Rood is an influential member of the American Legion and in 1924 was elected commander of his post. In 1925 he was made commander of the fifth district, which made the largest gain in membership during that year and brought the flag to Vancouver. Mr. Rood is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Chamber of Commerce. He is an enterprising young business man, capable of coping with the strenuous conditions of modern commercial life, and enjoys to the fullest extent the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

JOHN T. KERN

Energy, ability and determination are the factors that have brought John T. Kern to the fore in business affairs of Portland, making him a personality in insurance circles of the city, which has been his home for a period of fifteen years. He was born in Menominee, Michigan, February 4, 1895, and is a son of Michael H. and Harriet A. (Root) Kern. They settled in Portland in 1913 and the father became one of its prominent lumbermen, operating a number of mills, but is now living retired.

John T. Kern received a public school education and obtained his business train-

ing under his father, becoming conversant with the various phases of the lumber industry. In 1917 he responded to the call of his country, enlisting in the air service, and was sent to the University of California for instruction in ground school work. His training in aviation was completed at Rockwell field at San Diego, California, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant, and is now a member of the officers reserve corps of the United States army. After the World war he returned home and for two years was associated with his father in the lumber industry, acting as superintendent of logging operations. In 1922 he entered the insurance office of John Ker, who died in the same year, and afterward acquired the business, which he has since conducted under the style of the John Kern Company. He specializes in the surety business but writes all forms of insurance and is general agent for the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company. His offices are situated on the tenth floor of the Yeon building and under his capable guidance the business is rapidly expanding.

Mr. Kern is allied with the republican party and adheres to the Catholic faith. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Reserve Officers Association, the American Legion and the Columbia Country Club. A young man of serious purpose and enterprising spirit, he never stops short of the attainment of his objective, and his personal qualities are such as inspire respect, confidence and friendship.

CAPTAIN C. L. JOHNSON

Captain C. L. Johnson, who served his country with distinction in the World war, has long been identified with military affairs and is also a successful business man and prominent merchant of Milwaukie. A native of the town, he was born in 1885 and is a son of J. L. and Margaret A. (McCann) Johnson, who are numbered among the honored pioneers of this community. The father was born in Iowa and attended the public schools of that state. In 1875, when fifteen years of age, he came to Oregon with his parents and lived for a time with an uncle, J. B. Stevens, whose home was in East Portland. Afterward J. L. Johnson was engaged in fishing on the Columbia river and was next employed in Oregon shingle mills. Subsequently he followed agricultural pursuits in Clackamas county and now resides in Milwaukie, in the vicinity of which he has spent much of his life. Here he was married in 1884 to Miss Margaret A. McCann, a native of Oswego, New York. Her parents made the trip to the Pacific coast when she was a baby, choosing the isthmus route, and in November, 1868, arrived in Oregon City, where they visited Mrs. McCann's sister, Mrs. J. G. Porter. In the spring of 1869 Mr. and Mrs. McCann located in the town of Clackamas, which they left about twenty months later, and in October, 1870, established their home near East Milwaukie. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Johnson was ticket agent at Milwaukie for the Oregon & California Railroad Company and since 1908 she has operated in real estate. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born seven children: Captain C. L. Johnson; LeRoy, living in Pennsylvania, who is married and has a daughter, Margaret Alice; Margaret Johnson, wife of Charles Braun, who is serving in the United States navy, stationed on the New Mexico; Eugenie, the wife of R. L. Large, of Hoquiam, Washington, and the mother of three children; Olivia, now Mrs. C. C. Conner, of Malone, Washington, and is the mother of a daughter; Frances, wife of Thomas W. Leedham, of Milwaukie, and mother of three children; Amy, who was united in marriage to D. Smith, of Milwaukie, and has a daughter.

Captain Johnson received a public school education and his first commercial experience was obtained in the Wiesinger grocery store in Milwaukie. He was employed in that establishment until 1916, when he was sent to the Mexican border. In 1903 he had joined the Oregon National Guard, becoming a member of Battery A, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. For eight months he was stationed on the border, returning home in February, 1917, and then organized Battery B of the Oregon National Guard, becoming its captain. During the World war he joined the Forty-first Division at Charlotte, North Carolina, and was ordered overseas, sailing on the Olympic, January 9, 1918. The boat landed at Liverpool, next stopping at Southampton, England, and finally reached the port of Havre, France. For a time the Forty-first was a replacement division and toward the close of May, 1918, Captain Johnson was transferred to the Thirty-second Division. He was stationed in

the Toul sector and later was sent to the Alsace front. About July 12, 1918, he took part in the Marne drive and was next on the Soissons front. While with the Thirty-second Division he was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Field Artillery, handling the "75s," and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On May 15, 1919, he was ordered to Brest, France and sailed for the United States fourteen days later on the battleship *Kansas*, landing at Philadelphia. On leaving that city he went to Camp Dix, later to Camp Dodge, and was mustered out at Camp Lewis. While training for service at the front he took a special course in mathematics and also devoted considerable time to the study of maps. He is now a member of the officers' reserve corps and a captain in the field artillery.

Following his return to Oregon, Captain Johnson decided to embark in business for himself in Milwaukie and formed a partnership with Joseph Dahlman, with whom he has since been associated. The firm of Dahlman & Johnson took over the business of the Milwaukie Mercantile Company and now handle groceries and other lines of merchandise. Their stock is carefully chosen and the patrons of their general store receive good value for the amount expended. The partners are always prepared to supply the demands of the public and the methods employed by the firm are such as inspire trust and confidence, resulting in a large and constantly increasing patronage.

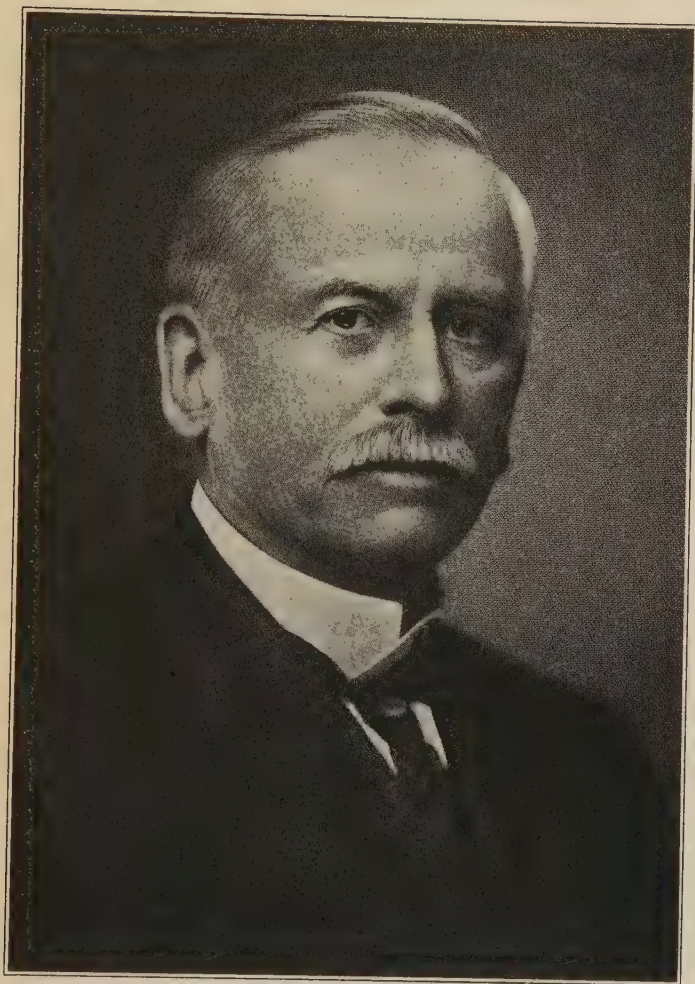
In 1919 Captain Johnson married Miss Mary R. Hamilton and their union was severed by her death in 1923. In October, 1926, Captain Johnson wedded Miss Elizabeth I. Duffy, a native of South Portland and a daughter of Thomas and Mary Duffy, who came to the city many years ago. Mr. Duffy is deceased but his widow still resides in Portland. Mrs. Johnson is a graduate of St. Vincent's Hospital and a thoroughly efficient nurse. Captain Johnson is the father of one child, Thomas Leo. The family are adherents of the Roman Catholic faith and earnest church members. Captain Johnson is a member of Rex-Appleby Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in which is senior vice commander. He belongs to the Community Club of Milwaukie and for many years has been assistant chief of the volunteer fire department. To every movement for the advancement of the locality he is quick to respond and measures up to the full stature of American manhood and citizenship.

JAMES W. COOK

Investigation into the history of Portland and the northwest will indicate clearly how closely James W. Cook was associated with the development and upbuilding of this section of the country. The beautiful metropolitan city of Oregon is largely a monument to his enterprise, clear vision and recognition and utilization of opportunity.

His life story had its beginning in Newark, New Jersey, on the 22d of August, 1833, his parents being Horatio and Anna (Bennett) Cook, the former a native of Worcestershire, England, and the latter of the city of London, where her birth occurred in 1795. She was a soldier's daughter, her father serving in the war against Napoleon in Egypt, in which his life was sacrificed. When twenty years of age Anna Bennett came alone to the new world on the same ship on which Horatio Cook was a passenger, and the acquaintance then formed culminated in their marriage in New York. After residing in that city for a time they established their home in Newark, New Jersey, where Mr. Cook engaged in business as a wood turner, being regarded as one of the most expert in that line in the United States. In 1837 he went to Chicago, which was incorporated that year, and in 1839 he was there joined by his wife and their six children. In 1852 the two eldest sons came to Portland, where in the following year they were joined by the father, and in 1854 the other members of the family arrived in Portland, their journey being concluded on the 26th of January, 1855. It was in their home, known as the Robbins house, that the first Unitarian congregation met, which later became the Church of Our Father, Mrs. Cook being always one of its devoted workers. It was said of her: "A woman of remarkable strength of character, she was one of the best known, best loved of Portland's pioneer settlers, and her death January 4, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, was the occasion for universal sorrow."

Such a mother undoubtedly had marked influence over the life of her children and



JAMES W. COOK

James W. Cook never tired of honoring her memory. He was a young man of twenty-one years when he accompanied his mother and other members of the family on the trip to Oregon by way of the Isthmus of Panama and later met the usual experiences of frontier life in Portland. He had a cash capital of but five dollars when on attaining his majority he started out independently. While in Chicago he had learned the trade of a chair finisher and here he first worked along that line. In 1855 he turned his attention to the manufacture of tents and wagon covers, which was the first business of that kind in the city, meeting a long-felt want here, as all travel in that day across the country was by wagon train. With the passing years his business grew in volume and importance and was continued successfully until 1870. In the meantime Mr. Cook had realized something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and judiciously invested in real estate both in Portland and in the adjoining districts. These investments in the course of years brought him very substantial returns as property values increased. He also utilized his opportunity for investment in different business enterprises which were established. He knew that industrial and commercial activity would constitute the basis of the city's growth and he was even willing to risk a loss if he could promote Portland's development. He became one of the pioneers in the salmon packing industry when in 1870 he and his brother Vincent began that business under the firm name of J. W. & V. Cook. In 1873 they built a cannery at Clifton and for twenty-five years thereafter were closely associated with an industry that has constituted one of the basic elements of commercial development here. The plant was sold in 1898, but in the meantime the partners had realized handsome profits from their labors. Two years later, or in 1900, they established canneries at Port Townsend and Blaine on Puget Sound and operated these until 1909, when after forty years of connection with salmon packing they sold out and retired from active business. For an extended period they had ranked as the largest packers on the Columbia river and the Sound and their output was shipped to many markets of the world.

On the 4th of January, 1888, in Salem, Oregon, Mr. Cook wedded Iantha Miller, a daughter of John F. and Zarilda (Jackson) Miller of that city. Her mother was a daughter of Hancock Lee Jackson, who at one time was governor of Missouri. Mrs. Cook's grandfather, Robert E. Miller, was an Oregon pioneer of 1849, in which year he took up a donation land claim on the upper end of Sauvie Island. In the spring of 1852 he removed to southern Oregon, where he resided for five years, this being during the period of the gold excitement at Jacksonville, gold being so plentiful that an ounce of the precious metal was traded for its weight in salt. While the Miller family was living in southern Oregon, John F. Miller, the father of Mrs. Iantha (Miller) Cook, ran a pack train from Oregon City to the mines. After five years spent in that section of the state he removed to Yamhill county, his father having in the meantime died in southern Oregon. When another five-year period had passed the Miller family settled in Salem, where they made their home for forty years, and there John F. Miller became a leader in business circles and in the public life of the community. He was president of the first woolen mills there operated and for a time was associated in business with Joe Smith, who later sold his interest to L. F. Grove, subsequently governor of the state. After conducting his interests profitably at Salem for a number of years John F. Miller sold out there and went to Lake county, Oregon, where he engaged in the cattle business on a very extensive scale until a short time prior to his death. There was an interesting military chapter in his life record, for before coming to Oregon, at the time of the Mexican war, he had raised a company and went to the front with General Scott, participating in all of the campaigns that led to the advance on Mexico City. It was after the close of the war that he returned to Missouri, married and then came to Oregon, where he was known as one of the most active and influential men of the state. During the Indian troubles in the southwestern part of Oregon he raised a company and went to the scene of hostilities, participating in the fighting which largely occurred in Curry county. It was his daughter Iantha who became the wife of James W. Cook and to them were born two daughters. Cornelia is the wife of P. L. Menefee, of Pasadena, California, and the mother of three children—Bruce Lee, Towner and Cornelia, the last two being twins. The daughter, Cully Ann, is the widow of Maurice Crumpacker, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Cook established a beautiful residence on Portland Heights, overlooking the

Willamette valley for miles and with a splendid view of snow-capped Mount Hood. In his later years he lived retired, devoting his time to those interests which furnished him recreation and enjoyment. He held membership in the Commercial and in the Portland Heights clubs and for more than a half century he was well known in Masonic circles here, the honorary thirty-third degree having been conferred upon him. At its organization he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was in hearty sympathy with all of its projects for Portland's development and up-building. His first vote was cast soon after his arrival in Portland and he was an active supporter of Lincoln in the campaign of 1860. Thereafter he was recognized as one of the republican leaders of Oregon and by appointment he served as a member of the city council yet was not desirous of filling office, preferring to discharge his public duties as a private citizen. He was a gentleman of innate culture and refinement, of high ideals and of firm purpose. He accomplished what he undertook by methods that neither sought nor required disguise and his operations were so extensive as to make him one of the foremost business men of the northwest—a man honored wherever known and most of all where best known. He had attained the venerable age of eighty years when called to his final rest on the 25th of August, 1913.

CHESTER GRIFFIN MURPHY

Upon the broad foundation of intensive study and exceptionally thorough training for his chosen field of endeavor Chester Griffin Murphy has reared the superstructure of his professional success and is accorded a position of prominence in legal circles of Portland. He has also won success in other walks of life and has important business and agricultural interests. A native of Salem, Oregon, he was born February 3, 1876, and represents one of the old and prominent families of the state. His father, John Joseph Murphy, was long a well known figure at the Oregon bar and served for sixteen years as clerk of the supreme court of the state, acting in that capacity until his death on June 17, 1907.

The mother, Elizabeth Catherine Murphy, was a daughter of Dr. William and Catherine (Murray) Lister, the former a native of London, England, while the latter was born in Ireland. Dr. Lister's father, who was a man of wealth, sailed for America, promising to return to London after finding a suitable location for the family, but disappeared in New York city after purchasing a ticket for Lexington, Kentucky, and his fate remained a mystery that was never solved. Dr. Lister came to this country in search of his father and decided to remain here, sending for the members of his family. While crossing the Atlantic they were shipwrecked near the Bermudas but were rescued and taken to New York city, where they were reunited. They settled in Versailles, Kentucky, where his daughters, Maria, Catherine and Elizabeth Catherine, and his son, William, were born. Thomas, the first child, was a native of London, and Joseph, the second son, was born while Mrs. Lister was en route to the United States. The father prospered in the south and became the owner of many slaves.

Elizabeth C. Murphy, the youngest child, was twelve years old when the family left the Blue Grass state, owing to the mother's failing health, and went by boat down the Kentucky river to the Ohio and thence up the Mississippi to the Missouri, landing at St. Joseph. There the father purchased wagons, oxen and supplies and hired a driver and a cook for the overland trip to Oregon. The mother remained in St. Joseph with her son Joseph and his wife, who was one of Kentucky's most beautiful women, and promised to join the family in the Pacific northwest in the following year. In 1852 thousand of emigrants had died of cholera and had been buried by the side of the Oregon trail. The Indians dug up the bodies in order to secure the clothes and blankets in which they were buried. Many of the savages contracted the disease and consequently they gave the emigrants of 1853 a wide berth. After several weeks of hard driving Dr. Lister managed to catch up with the main body of emigrants, who were told of a short cut across the mountains by what is now known as the McKenzie pass. They lost the trail by not following the trees that had been blazed in the foothills and after reaching the tules of the Klamath Lake country they had to retrace their way to the eastern slope of the Three Sisters. For seven weeks the Listers were without bread, having divided their supplies with those who had none. Two young men volunteered to go on horseback across the mountains to the settlements

and secure help. They were lost in the head waters of the McKenzie but finally reached Eugene. Meanwhile the emigrants were crossing and recrossing the McKenzie in an attempt to find their way and one of the wagons tipped over, precipitating into the stream a woman and her baby, who were drowned. At last help arrived and they gained the valley.

On arriving at the forks of the Willamette the Lister family pitched their camp and the next day met Presley Scott, who had entered a section of land in the Mohawk valley, offering one of the Doctor's sons a half-interest in the claim. The next year Dr. Lister went back to Missouri and brought his wife to the home which he had established ten miles from Eugene. Their daughter, Elizabeth C. Lister, was married when a young girl of sixteen to Stephen F. Church, who was engaged in mining on Althouse creek, in southern Oregon, where, with a partner, he also conducted a small store. Later they removed to Harrisburg, situated in a wheat-raising district, and at that time the grain had to be hauled by ox teams to Corvallis. In association with David and Asa McCully and others, Mr. Church organized the People's Transportation Company, which operated a line of steamers up the river as far as Harrisburg. Subsequently the family settled in Salem and some years after the death of Mr. Church his widow became the wife of John Joseph Murphy. To Mr. and Mrs. Church were born three children: Samuel W., who is survived by a widow and two daughters, all residents of Portland; Harriet Ida, who became the wife of Dr. A. J. Giesy; and Elizabeth, who married L. G. Clarke, of the well known Portland firm of Woodard, Clarke & Company.

About a year and a half after her second marriage Mrs. Murphy became the mother of a son, who was christened Chester Griffin Murphy. For eight years he was a pupil in the public schools of Salem and in 1893 entered Willamette University, which he attended for three years. One of his classmates was Fred Lockley, who is now a member of the editorial staff of the Oregon Journal and well known in newspaper circles throughout the state. Mr. Murphy next matriculated in Stanford University, from which he won the A. B. degree in 1900, and also began his law studies in that institution, which he attended for five years. His course was completed in Harvard University and in 1903 he received the degree of LL. B. He was a brilliant student and also excelled in athletic sports. While at Willamette University he was made captain of the football and baseball teams and was a member and captain of the Stanford football and baseball teams for four years, while his connection with the track team of that university covered two years. At Harvard he played on the football and baseball teams of the Harvard Law School and after returning to Oregon played several games with the football and baseball teams of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club of which he is a life member. A year was devoted to travel in Europe, and in 1903 he entered upon the work of his profession in Portland, becoming associated with the late Judge William D. Fenton, a relationship that existed until 1906. At that time Mr. Murphy became an independent practitioner and was also called to public office, becoming referee in bankruptcy for Oregon through appointment of the United States district court. He acted in that capacity from 1906 until 1914, discharging his duties in a manner that won for him high commendation, and also continued his practice. Mr. Murphy specializes in the law governing corporations and real property and has successfully handled much important litigation, having a large and lucrative clientele. From time to time he has made profitable investments in Portland and Salem realty and also owns two ranches, one being located in Marion county and the other in Polk county. On the land near West Salem he grows fine hops, and his stock farm in the vicinity of Woodburn he devotes in part to the raising of thoroughbred horses. At Salem he constructed the Bligh Hotel and as one of the builders of the Trinity Place apartments and Murlark Hall he has also contributed toward the development and improvement of Portland. Expanding his business connections, he organized and became secretary, treasurer and general counselor of the Oregon-Washington-Idaho Airplane Company, organized for the purpose of promoting commercial aviation in the northwest, and which company was the pioneer in the aviation field in the northwest.

Mr. Murphy was married June 4, 1912, in Portland to Miss Angela Kinney, a daughter of Timothy Kinney, a well known Wyoming capitalist, and they now have two children: Marion Margaret, who was born November 21, 1913; and Catherine Elizabeth, born February 21, 1915.

During the World war Mr. Murphy served on the exemption board at Portland

and was active in the Liberty bond and Red Cross drives. In July, 1918, he was sent abroad by the Young Men's Christian Association and for eight months was director of recreation and athletics with headquarters at Aix-les-Bains, in the district of the Savoie in southeastern France, where five thousand soldiers were sent on leave each week. He is affiliated with the Congregational church and casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party. In 1920 he was made state chairman of the Hoover Republican Club of Oregon, which supported the pre-campaign efforts to turn the nomination for president of the United States to his boyhood and Stanford friend, Herbert Hoover, whose work in behalf of starving Europe brought him prominently before the American public. Since his return from overseas Mr. Murphy has been instructor in bankruptcy in the night law school of the Northwest College of Law. For recreation Mr. Murphy turns to horseback riding, golf and other outdoor sports, thus promoting his mental alertness and physical well being. He is a life member of the Multnomah Athletic and Golf Clubs and also belongs to the Waverly and Portland Country Clubs, the Portland Hunt Club and the University Club. His name likewise appears on the membership rolls of the Chamber of Commerce, the Zeta Psi and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities, and the Multnomah County, Oregon State and American Bar Associations. The elements have been happily blended in the rounding out of his nature, and his has been a symmetrical, well balanced life, crowned with success and characterized by the accomplishment of much good.

ROGERS MAC VEAGH

No member of the Portland bar stands higher in public esteem than does Rogers Mac Veagh, whose record of continued professional success has stamped him as a man of ability. Mr. Mac Veagh was born at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, in 1888, and is a son of Charles and Fanny (Rogers) Mac Veagh. The former, a well known attorney of New York city, is now United States Ambassador to Japan. He is a son of Wayne Mac Veagh, who was United States Minister to Turkey in 1870 and 1871, Attorney General of the United States in 1881, Ambassador to Italy from 1891 to 1893, more recently represented the United States at the Hague Court of International Arbitration, and was a brother of Franklin Mac Veagh, who served as secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Taft. Wayne Mac Veagh was a son of Major Mac Veagh, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and Margaret Lincoln, second cousin of President Abraham Lincoln. Major Mac Veagh was the great-great-grandson of Edmund Mac Veagh, a native of Ireland, who came to the Colonies in 1689 and established the family in this country. Fanny (Rogers) Mac Veagh is a daughter of Sherman Skinner Rogers and Christina Cameron (Davenport) Rogers, of whom the former was an attorney in Buffalo, New York, where his father, Gustavus Adolphus Rogers, lived before moving to Chicago. The family is descended from Thomas Rogers, who came to America on the "Mayflower," and whose descendants settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and later in New York state. The Davenport family was of English origin and located in Bath, Steuben county, New York, where also settled the Camerons, who trace their line back through the Stewarts of Scotland to the eighth century.

Rogers Mac Veagh, after completing his preliminary education, and securing a bachelor's degree at Harvard College, entered Harvard Law School, where he studied from 1909 to 1912, and in the following year was admitted to the bar of New York state, while in 1919 he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He practiced his profession in New York city for one year and in 1913 came to Portland, where he has since devoted his attention to his profession, mainly to corporation and admiralty law. He was a member of the firm of Teal, Minor & Winfree from 1916 until 1923, since which time he has been alone in practice, having offices in the Pacific building. He commands a large and representative clientele and is regarded as one of Portland's able and dependable lawyers. During the World war Mr. Mac Veagh in 1917, entered the military service of his country as a first lieutenant of field artillery, serving overseas from June, 1918, to March, 1919, when he was honorably discharged.

In 1916 Mr. Mac Veagh married Miss Ellen Low Mills, a daughter of A. L. Mills, deceased, who was a class-mate of Charles Mac Veagh and who had served as presi-

dent of the First National Bank. To Mr. and Mrs. Mac Veagh have been born two children, Virginia Cameron, now five years of age, and Evelyn Mills, aged one and a half years. Mr. Mac Veagh is a member of the Arlington Club, University Club, Irvington Club, Multnomah Club, the Harvard Club of Oregon, of which he is president, the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Club of Boston, the University Club of New York, and the American Legion. He was a member of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion when it was first established; was for several years state Americanization chairman for Oregon of the American Legion, and was the first Civilian Aide for Oregon to the Secretary of War, to which position he was appointed in 1923, after having been for some years prior in charge of the civilian activities in Oregon on behalf of the Citizens' Military Training Camps. He is a director of the Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank and other corporations and has been active and influential in matters affecting the progress and welfare of his city and county.

HON. GUSTAVUS C. MOSER

For sixteen years a member of the state senate, the Hon. Gustavus C. Moser has established a record which exceeds in continuity of service that of any other man in Oregon, and his work in behalf of the commonwealth during that period has elicited the highest commendation. At the same time he has furthered Portland's progress along many lines and has long been classed with the city's foremost attorneys. A native of Alma, Wisconsin, he was born November 15, 1870. His parents, Fred and Anna (Arne) Moser, are both deceased.

Reared on his father's dairy farm, Mr. Moser attended the public schools of that locality and took a business course in Valparaiso University of Indiana, where he also studied law. In 1891 he came to the Pacific northwest, reaching Portland on the 1st of June, and soon afterward began reading law under the direction of W. M. Gregory. On June 1, 1894, Mr. Moser was admitted to the bar and for thirty-four years has practiced successfully in this city, specializing in corporation and admiralty law, subjects on which he is exceptionally well informed. Since July 1, 1919, he has been attorney for the Port of Portland, for which he has never lost a case, and he is also counsel for the Swiss consulate and for several estates. He has offices in the Yeon building and enjoys a large clientele.

On July 10, 1898, Mr. Moser was united in marriage to Miss Sara Meta Keats, who is a daughter of Thomas Keats and was formerly engaged in teaching in Portland. Mr. Moser is a staunch adherent of the republican party and in 1905 was appointed chief deputy district attorney, acting in that capacity for four years. Since 1912 he has represented his district in the state senate, of which he was president in 1917-1918 and again in 1925-1926, serving as governor of Oregon for a week during the latter year. From the start he was active in legislation for good roads and campaigned the state for the first bond issue. In 1913 he was made chairman of the senate judiciary committee and as such has presided over all of its meetings except during the years when he was president of that law-making body. He is an able parliamentarian and as a debater is forceful, resourceful and convincing. In his public service Mr. Moser has shown a broad comprehension of the needs of his state and the integrity and single-mindedness of purpose of the true statesman.

Mr. Moser served for three years in the Oregon National Guard as a member of Company F of the Third Regiment and became first sergeant. He has always been in the vanguard of movements looking toward the accomplishment of real and practical good and was the prime mover in the reorganization of the Port of Portland. At the present time he is attorney for the Portland Baseball Club, of which he is secretary and also a director. He was a member of the building committee that had charge of the erection of the new Elks Temple in this city, and at Atlantic City in July, 1911, delivered a speech which secured for Portland the Elks convention in 1912. Mr. Moser was chairman of the entertainment committee in 1912 and also in 1925, when the convention was again held here. He is a past exalted ruler of Portland Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E., and has also held the post of district deputy. In the Knights of Pythias he is a past grand chancellor and a past supreme representative. As one of the delegates of that order he went to Winnipeg, Canada, in 1914

and it was owing to his efforts that the members of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias were induced to come to Portland in 1916. He is connected with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of The Maccabees, the United Artisans, the Security Benefit Association, and is also a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, while his wife is identified with the Daughters of the Nile and the Pythian Sisters. Mr. Moser has served on the legislative committee of the Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Portland Ad Club, the Progressive Business Men's Club, the Multnomah Golf Club and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, being a life member of the last named organization. He is an ex-president of the Multnomah County Bar Association and also a member of the Oregon State and American Bar Associations. Mr. and Mrs. Moser are affiliated with the First Christian church where Mrs. Moser is a particularly diligent and active worker. The good of others has been paramount with Mr. Moser, whose activities have touched life at many points, and, judged from the standpoint of service, his career has been notably successful. Mr. Moser has always taken a prominent part in the fraternal and civic organizations with which he is affiliated and has been a loyal "booster" for Portland and for Oregon.

GEORGE LA VERNE RAUCH

Studiosness, combined with the habit of thoroughness, has brought George La Verne Rauch to the front in legal circles of Portland, and an enviable military record also constitutes an important chapter in the history of his life. He was born June 30, 1886, in Gaines, Michigan, and his parents, George D. and Frances A. (McFetridge) Rauch, were natives of Ida, that state. His grandfather, Henry Rauch, was born in Pennsylvania and served as a captain in the Black Horse Cavalry. George D. Rauch was born in 1856 and for many years was a railroad employe. He has passed away and his widow now resides in Portland, making her home with George L. Rauch.

The last named attended the public schools of his native state and from 1904 until 1907 was a member of the Michigan National Guard, after which he was assigned to the United States Signal Corps for instruction. During 1907 and 1908 he was a student at the University of Missouri and his education was completed in the University of Michigan, from which he won the degree of LL. B. in 1911. While at Ann Arbor he also studied mechanical engineering and during vacation periods traveled throughout the United States in the interests of public utilities that have since been taken over by the American Power & Light Company. After leaving the University of Michigan he spent a short time in Detroit, going from there to Buffalo, New York, and in 1911 came to Oregon, opening a law office in Portland. At that time he became a contracting engineer for the Portland Gas & Coke Company and filled the position for two years.

Soon after his arrival in Portland, Mr. Rauch assisted in organizing A Troop of the First Oregon Cavalry and was its first sergeant in 1913. In June, 1916, he went to the Mexican border with the One Hundred and Sixty-second United States Infantry, which was the old Third Oregon Infantry, and was there stationed for six months, serving with a machine gun company. At the end of that time he returned to Portland and in 1917 was selected for work in the intelligence department of the government, cooperating with the Council of Defense in the prevention of disloyalty. He was designated for special service in Montana and was sent to various points along the United States border. Mr. Rauch was commissioned a first lieutenant and later won a captaincy in the air service. In 1919 he was honorably discharged and has since practiced in Portland, specializing in that branch of the law which relates to business organization, administration and control. During a period of eight years he has established a large and lucrative clientele and is also a director of a number of business corporations operating in Portland. He is well versed in the science of his profession and his advice in regard to legal procedure is always sound and reliable.

In 1917 Mr. Rauch was married in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Miss Mabel E. Rose, who received the A. B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1913 and is a

member of the Alpha Phi sorority. They now have two daughters, Frances Alice and Rose Marion, aged respectively six and two years. Mr. Rauch belongs to Portland Post of the American Legion and is adjutant of the Military Order of the World war. He is one of the Mazamas of Portland and greatly enjoys the sport of mountain climbing. In 1922 he was elected president of the Ad Club, of which he is a life member, and in 1927 was called to the presidency of the Lions Club of Portland. He also takes a keen interest in the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Chamber of Commerce and in 1921 was made chairman of the membership committee of the latter organization. His Masonic affiliations are with the Commandery, in which he holds the Knight Templar degree, and the Shrine. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks holding the office of esteemed loyal knight and the Woodmen of the World. Along professional lines he is connected with the Multnomah County and Oregon State and American Bar Associations, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Mr. Rauch has every quality essential to success in the vocation of his choice and exemplifies the best type of American manhood and citizenship.

ALFRED LEE BEATIE

Alfred Lee Beatie, formerly a well known dentist, is now numbered among the successful business men of Oregon City and has also been active in community affairs. A native of Oregon, he was born in 1871 at Beaver Creek, seven miles from Oregon City, and in both the paternal and maternal lines represents old and prominent families of this district. His father, Charles F. Beatie, was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, and was educated in that state, but spent much of his youth in Missouri. In 1849 he went to California with two of his brothers, one of whom remained in that state. At San Francisco, Charles F. Beatie boarded a sailing vessel bound for Portland, Oregon, and at the mouth of the Columbia river encountered a storm so severe that the ship was unable to reach Portland until a number of days later. In 1851 he filed on a donation land claim near Beaver Creek and two years later married Nancy Jane Litell, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She had made the journey to Oregon in 1852 in company with her father, William Litell, who located in the Molalla country. For a time Charles F. Beatie was identified with educational affairs, teaching on Dickey prairie and also in the Molalla country. In 1877 he established his home in Oregon City and here spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the lock commissioners and a citizen of worth to the community. His demise occurred in 1882, and Mrs. Beatie passed away in 1902. They had ten children, all of whom were born on the old donation land claim. William, their first son, is deceased. Mary Rhoda is the wife of David Caufield and lives in Oregon City. Caroline Maria is the widow of J. D. Myers. Charles Luther, the second son, has also passed away. Robert B. engaged in the practice of dentistry for a number of years and is now living on his father's donation land claim. Henrietta Jane became the wife of Charles Hathaway of Los Angeles and has passed away. Lenora Evelyn was united in marriage to J. J. Cooke, who is engaged in the real estate business in Oregon City. The younger members of the family are Laura Ellen, the wife of Edwin F. Carter, of Gladstone; Alfred Lee; and Jennie Belle, the wife of Judge L. T. Harris, of Eugene, Oregon.

In the acquirement of an education Alfred L. Beatie attended the public schools of Oregon City and afterward went to Pendleton, Oregon, entering the dental office of his brother, Dr. Robert Beatie, for whom he worked for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to Ann Arbor and matriculated in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of D. D. S. For five years he followed his profession in Pendleton and then returned to Oregon City, forming a partnership with his brother Robert, who retired from practice about five years later. For two years thereafter Dr. Alfred L. Beatie practiced alone and was then joined by Dr. Clyde Blount, who was twice elected president of the Oregon State Dental Association. They had a well equipped dental office and their professional services were in constant demand, owing to their ability and skill. Meanwhile Dr. Beatie had acquired an interest in the business originally conducted by the Oregon Commission Company and in 1912 he withdrew from the dental profession, reserving

all of his energies for this concern, which became known as the Beatie Brothers Company, composed of Alfred L. and Robert Beatie and L. R. Noble. It is now owned by Beatie & Walters, who handle feed, grain, hay, seeds, etc., and is located at No. 1021 Main street. The members of the firm are enterprising, capable business men of high standing and their patronage has assumed large proportions.

In 1898 Alfred L. Beatie was married in Pendleton to Miss Della Livermore, a daughter of Lot and Clara (Cheadle) Livermore, now deceased. Mr. Livermore settled in Umatilla county, Oregon, in pioneer times and was a prominent business man and politician of Pendleton. He died in April, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Beatie have two children. The daughter, Margaret Ann, is the wife of J. R. Guynes, formerly of El Paso, Texas, at present residing in Oregon City, and they have become the parents of one child, James Lot. The son, Alfred L. Beatie, is a native of Oregon City, in which his sister was also born, and is engaged in the restaurant business at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

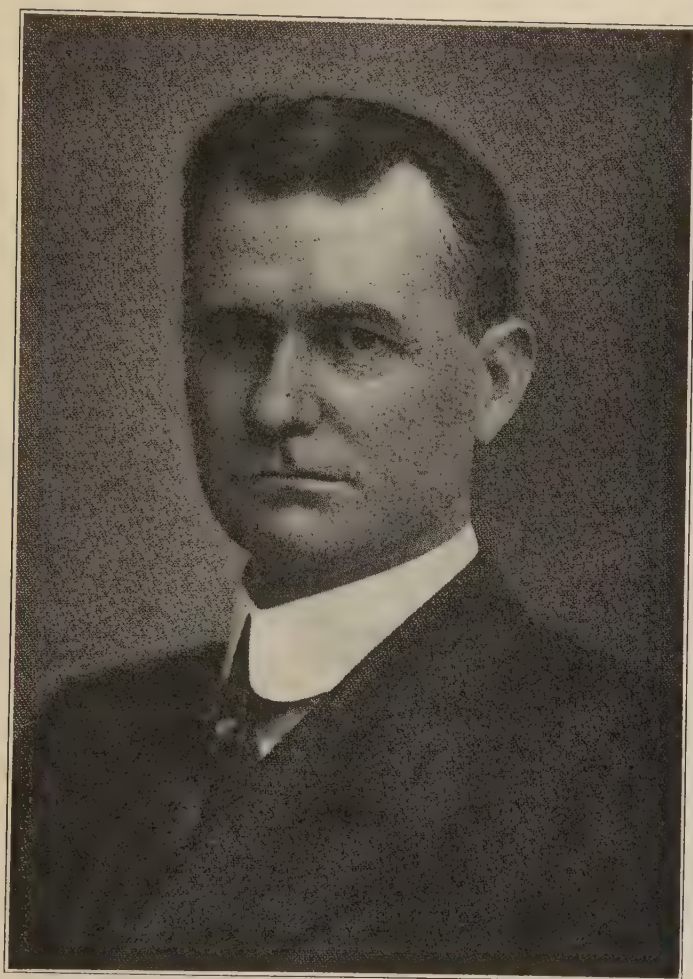
Dr. Beatie is a York Rite Mason, being a member of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, the oldest Masonic lodge west of the Missouri river, and he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church and closely observe its teachings. Mrs. Beatie is one of the King's Daughters and also belongs to the Woman's Club. Dr. Beatie's public-spirit has been expressed as a school director and as a councilman. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an earnest worker for the good of his city, in which he has a wide acquaintance and many steadfast friends. Dr. Beatie is affiliated with the democratic party.

CHARLES D. BOWLES

There are certain individuals of whom it is difficult to speak except in the language of eulogy, and of this type was Charles D. Bowles, a Portland business man, who was one of the industrial leaders of the Pacific northwest. He started with nothing but his inherent force of character, and his remarkable powers gave him prestige over his fellows and his activities as a shipbuilder were heralded throughout the world. In that connection he rendered service of inestimable value to his country in its time of greatest need and established a record never before equaled in the history of shipbuilding, creating as if by magic a great plant which supplied the government with ships at break-neck speed. In other lines of endeavor he also figured conspicuously, and although his business career was one of intense activity, he also found time for public affairs and philanthropic work, generously sharing his substance with others.

Mr. Bowles was a native of Vancouver, Washington, born April 4, 1864, and a son of Jesse T. and Minerva (Wilson) Bowles. His father was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, and went to California in 1850 but returned to the east soon afterward. In 1852 he again journeyed to the west, driving a team of oxen across the plains and working for a number of years in Portland. Eventually he became the owner of the original Sarah Wilson donation land claim, situated on the Oregon side of the Columbia river near Vancouver. The father cultivated the ranch until 1887, when he retired, and a portion of the estate is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. C. N. Johnson, of Portland, while the remainder is the property of the Columbia Country Club. Jesse T. Bowles fought in the Indian wars of 1855-56 and aided in capturing Peu Peu Mox Mox, the noted Indian chief. While living in Vancouver he was active in public affairs and served in the territorial legislature of Washington during the session of 1863-64.

His son, Charles D. Bowles, was reared on the home farm and became a pupil of a parochial school of Vancouver across the river from his home. For a short time he attended the University of Oregon, being unable to complete his course owing to the illness of his father. He then returned to the farm, to the management of which he devoted his attention. Among his daily tasks was the milking of thirty cows night and morning, and his youth was a period of hard and unrelenting labor. He read law in the Portland office of Strong & Strong, also studying at home, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar. For a short time he practiced in Pendleton, Oregon, and then entered the railway mail service, with which he was connected for three years. He was assigned to the route between Portland and Albany and was regarded as one of the best men in the service. After tendering his resignation Mr. Bowles returned to his profession, opening an office in Vancouver, and there practiced



CHARLES D. BOWLES

for twelve years with marked success. In 1892 he became prosecuting attorney for Clark county, winning the election by a large majority and serving for one term. His knowledge of legal principles was comprehensive and exact, and in argument he was logical, forceful and convincing.

In 1903 Mr. Bowles went to Seattle and joined his brother, J. R. Bowles, in forming the Bowles Company, wholesale dealers in plumbing and steamfitting supplies. They first occupied a small structure of two stories and later moved to a building containing six floors and covering one-fourth of a block. In the upbuilding of that large establishment Charles D. Bowles played the leading part and retained an interest therein until his death on June 10, 1924, although he had retired from the active management several years prior to that time.

Mr. Bowles became associated with his brother in shipbuilding, and they sought as a partner J. F. Duthie, who had a small repair shop and was an experienced shipbuilder, the J. F. Duthie Company being organized. A large yard was established on Elliott bay and the industry developed rapidly under the expert guidance of Charles D. Bowles. His interests constantly broadened with the demands of the times and he came to Portland to take charge of the business of the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation, entering upon the work which was destined to bring him international renown. Of his achievements in that connection the Portland news wrote as follows:

"Understanding, organization, efficiency and a fine spirit of loyalty permeating every department of the vast yards that responded whole-heartedly to our country's needs were the factors that built the ships, broke records and gained for the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation its notable standing among the shipbuilding plants of the world. All of these were needed in full measure, it is true, but the success of the gigantic undertaking is in large measure due to the leadership of C. D. Bowles, who possessed so admirably the faculty of commanding those workers under him that they were made to feel that instead of working under him they were working with him.

"It was necessary to dredge approximately three hundred thousand cubic yards of sand and gravel from the Willamette river to make a site suitable for the erection of the required buildings of the Columbia River Shipbuilding plant. This work was begun October 30, 1916, and completed the latter part of December, 1916. The necessary buildings were rushed to completion and the program of shipbuilding was at once begun.

"One of the principal difficulties which Mr. Bowles had to contend with at the beginning was the dearth of the necessary number of skilled workers. No effort was made to secure men by disturbing the organization of other yards; no bonus was offered to win experts from competitive plants that had been in existence prior to that of the Columbia River Shipbuilding Company. Many men came to the plant with reputations as skilled shipbuilders but a greater majority of them knew little or nothing of the work when they came. Mr. Bowles realized the absolute necessity of putting these inexperienced men under the guidance of the best shipbuilders he could obtain; so he laid his plans accordingly. He paid liberal wages, established the best working conditions to be found in any plant in the country and slowly but surely built up an organization that was not only expert and efficient in every department, but loyal to the last man.

"Undaunted by the difficulties attending the perfecting of the organization, Mr. Bowles ever encouraged the men to keep on trying. It was with pleasure that he spoke of the efforts of the skilled men to impart their knowledge to the newcomers; of the efforts of the latter to learn the trades that were wholly unfamiliar to nearly all of them, and of the splendid results finally achieved.

"After the yard had been in operation only a short time, in fact the fifth ship launched by the company, at a period when our country needed ships as never before, the steamer West Grove was launched in sixty-one days of loyal and patriotic effort. This was at that period the fastest time any ship had been built in any yard in the United States, and tended to speed up ship production in the other yards. The City of Eureka, the 'wonder ship,' as it was called, was built in the incredibly short time of twenty-seven days—a record that will stand for all time. It is so much shorter than the time of any other shipyard that a ship owner can scarcely realize that a perfect ship could be finished in so short a period, had it not been done.

"The ship was complete in every respect and was so judged by the many forces of inspectors who were on her during her building. When the City of Eureka moved down the ways practically all the auxiliary machinery was aboard. Before the ship

was twenty-four hours at the dock the battery of three Scotch boilers, fabricated in the plant, was installed; the carpenters and joiners had their work well advanced, and the pipe fitters had a good share of the pipe work installed. Here was a most remarkable example of cooperation and coordination. The splendid spirit animating the whole plant, which produced this ship in twenty-seven days, made it possible for the ship to put to sea ten days later, an accomplishment unrivaled in the construction of steamers of this size, and it was indicative of the magnificent enthusiasm that pervaded the plant at all times. The City of Eureka was the masterpiece of the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation. When they built her they 'went over the top' and no other shipbuilding plant ever came up to that record.

"The plant of the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation was a veritable humming bee hive of industry. The force of workmen was increased until eight thousand five hundred were on the payroll at one time, and the plant delivered two ships a month at the peak of its production. This pace was kept up month after month and in May, 1918, the plant actually delivered three ships to the government. Month after month saw two ships leave the yard and in spite of this tremendous strain there was no downward trend in the quality of work on any of the ships. The fastest ships were the best ships, the men seemingly being bent on having their work a monument to their energy.

"Only when the figures are displayed is it possible for the average man to realize what was accomplished in the short space of three years under the leadership of Charles D. Bowles. The ships built by this plant, if stretched out in a single line, would cover two and a half miles of space and represent two hundred and eighty-one thousand, six hundred tons of dead weight capacity. The Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation not only built ships but also built practically all the material that went into them, except the steel. All of the furniture, including the cabinet work, built-in-beds, desks, etc., was made in the joiner shop. The Smith & Watson Iron Works built practically all of the machinery installed in the ships. The many forgings which go toward making up the ships were manufactured in the blacksmith shop. All of the boilers for the ships were made in the boiler shop and in addition to this forty-five boilers of the same type were manufactured for private shipbuilding concerns. Besides all this, the smokestacks, air heaters, breechings and uptakes for all the vessels were made in the boiler shop.

"Mr. Bowles gave more than work to the plant. He gave such enthusiastic friendship and loyalty as lightened the labors of those with whom he came in contact and made work a pleasure. He was ever conscientious yet fearless in the discharge of the duties incumbent on him, fair to every man subject to his jurisdiction, however high or however humble.

"Other shipbuilding plants have been successful, so have other great industries called into being by the war, but in no other shipbuilding and in no other large industrial plant in this country was there manifested a finer or better spirit of loyal cooperation and coordination among the various foremen and workmen and executives than was shown in the Columbia River Shipbuilding plant."

Mr. Bowles was the vice president of that corporation and in association with his brother founded the Northwest Steel Company, which also made notable progress under his judicious management, becoming one of Portland's great industries. A sagacious business man, he looked far into the future and counted the costs unerringly. It has been said that genius is ninety-five per cent work and five per cent gift, but he was a genius both by work and gift. In 1919 he disposed of his shipbuilding business in Seattle and thereafter his activities were centered in Portland, which was honored by his citizenship.

Mr. Bowles was married June 18, 1889, to Miss Almeda Thompson, a daughter of Rufus and Nancy (Gentry) Thompson and a member of an old and prominent family of Albany, Oregon. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowles were born four sons. Jesse C., the eldest, who is a graduate of Harvard and is president of the Bowles Company of Seattle, married Miss Louise Collins of that city and they have a son, William C. Warde R., a brilliant student, was graduated from Harvard before he was twenty-one and also made rapid progress in commercial affairs. He remained with the Bowles Company until March, 1928, when it was merged with others of a similar character, and the business is now conducted under the name of the Consolidated Supply Company, of which he is the president. In Seattle he married Miss Fay Karterman, by whom he has a son, Charles Joseph. Nelson C., the third in order of birth, was in the military service of

his country during the World war, while the other sons carried on as heads of the various departments in the vast shipbuilding plants of their father. Nelson C. became vice president of the Bowles Company of Portland and organized the Morrison Electric Company, a Portland firm, which he controls. He married Miss Leone Cronkhite, of Seattle, and they now have two daughters, Patricia and Sally. Wallace D., the youngest son, was graduated from the University of Washington with the class of 1928. He married Miss Blanche Williams, of Seattle, and they have one child, Charles D.

Mr. Bowles was a stalwart republican and in 1916 was a delegate from Washington to the national convention of the party in Chicago. While living in Vancouver he joined the Mount Hood Lodge of Masons, with which his father was affiliated, and belonged to the Scottish Rite bodies and the Shrine at Seattle. His three older sons also became Shriners and are active in the affairs of the order. Mr. Bowles loved humanity and there was no horizon to his charity. His deep sympathy for the unfortunate prompted him to purchase and install the equipment for the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, which institution was opened in Portland on the day he was buried. When a resident of Seattle he aided in organizing the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club, of which he was the first president. He belonged to a number of clubs and was an ardent sportsman. While preparing for a hunting trip he was stricken with heart disease when apparently in the best of health and expired suddenly when fifty-nine years of age. Mr. Bowles was removed from life when at the height of his usefulness and his untimely death was a great shock to his family and countless friends. A man of broad sympathies, he was particularly interested in the welfare of children and old people and did all in his power to promote their happiness, but his benefactions were never advertised. At the time of his death his widow received the following letter of condolence from the board of governors of the hospital to which he had contributed so liberally:

"Dear Mrs. Bowles:

"It was with great sorrow that the board of governors of the Shriners Hospital For Crippled Children received the news of the passing of our friend and benefactor, your late departed husband.

"The majority of this board knew Mr. Bowles in his lifetime and some of us knew him as a close and intimate friend. All knew him as a staunch friend of the unfortunate, and especially the crippled children for whose care and relief this institution was founded. Mr. Bowles was a friend of this institution. He demonstrated his friendship, not by words, but by deeds. We have in the magnificent furnishings of our gymnasium for the crippled child substantial proof of his interest in the work of mercy to be carried on here.

"We regret his untimely taking off. It would seem that he should have been permitted to witness the use of these instruments by the children for whom they were provided; that he might have realized the full measure of pleasure and happiness he had brought into the lives of these innocent cripples. Words cannot express the depth of our sorrow, nor assuage your grief, but you should be cheered by the thought that he has only thus early been called to meet the inevitable fate of all, and while his earthly career is ended, his life, as that of all good men, cannot have been in vain. Its influence and example goes on.

"You have yet much to live for; a host of true friends, and four splendid sons, the greatest legacy any father and mother can leave the world. Through them the example of his wonderful career can be carried to the rising generations of men.

"In conclusion, let us say with Tennyson, as he spoke of Wellington after the battle of Waterloo: 'We doubt not that for one so true there must be other, nobler work to do.'

"If this board, or any member thereof, can do that which will bring sunshine into your life, command us, or any of us."

The following tribute was paid by the editor of the Spectator:

"I wish to make no new friends nor to make more acquaintances; the wrench of parting is too severe, the sorrow of losing them too great. In the sudden passing of Charles D. Bowles all who knew him feel a sense of deep personal loss. He was a kindly, gentle, generous man, who respected the law, feared God, and loved his friends—and if he had enemies, forgave them. Somewhat shy and reticent, he did not seek new friends, but clung as ardently to the old ones as he did to his ideals. His tastes were simple, and his realized ambitions had all centered about a greatly beloved and

loving family. Many of us will greatly miss Charley Bowles, who so quietly and unobtrusively made his way into our hearts."

Mr. Bowles had a great heart and a great mind, and there was perfect accord between them. He believed in the gospel of good, and the beauty of his character and his rare talents made him universally loved and admired.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

WILLIAM H. THOMAS

In every profession there are found men who by force of character and intellect rise above their fellows, receiving the admiration and deference which the world yields to superior ability. Of this type is William H. Thomas, a distinguished Portlander, whose achievements as a forest engineer have made him known throughout the Pacific northwest. He was born in 1886, in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, of which state his parents, William H. and Amma (Shaw) Thomas, were early settlers, and the father was numbered among its pioneer lumbermen. He has passed away and the mother is now living in Boise, Idaho.

W. H. Thomas received his public school education in Wisconsin and continued his studies in Stanford University, which conferred upon him the degree of Civil Engineer in 1910. In the year of his graduation he entered the field of forest engineering in association with Mason C. Meservey, also a native of the Badger state, organizing the firm of Thomas & Meservey, and this relationship has since existed. Their work includes the estimating of timber, the issuing of maps, the making of topographical surveys, and the surveying and building of logging railroads. The firm of Thomas & Meservey represents investment bankers, appraising values for bond issues, etc., and employs more than sixty-five engineers and timber cruisers. This is the leading firm of the kind in the west and its operations also extend to Canada. The business is conducted with notable efficiency and means much to Portland, in which the main offices of the firm are located.

In 1912 Mr. Thomas married Miss Mary Hutchins, a native of San Diego, California, and also a graduate of Stanford University. To this union has been born a daughter, Alice Ann. Mr. Thomas is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Multnomah Athletic and Golf Clubs. In politics he is a republican and in all matters of public moment he manifests a deep and helpful interest. His tireless energy and talents, natural and acquired, have carried him to the summit of his profession and made him a power in constructive development and evolution, while the strength and depth of his character have enabled him to win and retain the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM F. RAND

William F. Rand, who represents an old and honored family of the Hood River valley, was formerly a well known timber cruiser and is now connected with the Pacific Power & Light Company. He was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1859 and his paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. His father, Robert Rand, was born August 28, 1836, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was a son of William and Margaret (Winters) Rand, natives respectively of Vermont and Ohio.

Robert Rand was reared in Virginia and during the summer months assisted his father in tilling the soil, while in the winter season he attended the district school, to which he walked a distance of three miles when it was in session. He went to Wisconsin in 1853 in company with his parents and for six years thereafter was identified with the logging industry. On September 16, 1857, he was married in the Badger state to Miss Christina Gillespie, who was born in the state of New York. She was a daughter of John and Charlotte Gillespie, the former a native of Scotland, while the latter was born in the Empire state. The following account of Mr. Rand's

western experiences was written by Fred Lockley and appeared in the Oregon Daily Journal of March 29, 1915:

"Robert Rand, who settled at Hood River when it was a straggling village, in speaking of his trip across the plains in 1859 said: 'If a bad beginning makes a good ending we certainly could qualify for a prosperous ending of our trip. We had only been out a few days when we began to meet up with "Old Man Trouble." On Cottonwood creek we were caught by a severe storm that blew our tents away and tipped some of our wagons upside down. After the storm had let up four men came to our camp. They had been camped on the shore of a little lake to the westward and their oxen and wagon had been blown off the bank into the lake. The oxen were drowned and the wagon was blown out into deep water. The men were on their way back to Council Bluffs.

"Within a few days of the downpour the sun had dried the roads and the oxen kicked up such a dust you could hardly see them. No need to tell me that men are made out of the dust of the earth. I swallowed enough dust by the time we got to Fort Laramie to make several good sized men. I remember while we were camped near Fort Laramie the old-fashioned overland Concord stage coach drove up. It had eight mules and they sure could travel. The stage pulled up for a moment and we learned that Horace Greeley was aboard and was billed to make a speech that night in Laramie. Sure, I went to hear him. He made a good talk, too. Next morning the stage with Greeley aboard came galloping down from Fort Laramie. The driver didn't hit the ford right, and over went the stage. Greeley waded ashore through the shallow water. He took it pretty philosophically and said, "Well, the water is just as wet here as it is back east." One of our boys said, "We don't use it as much out here for watering stock as they do in the east." Greeley smiled and said, "You must be a democrat." Our man replied, "That's right. I'm from Missouri." Greeley shook hands with all of us. When he shook hands with me I told him he was taking the advice he had been giving so long in regard to going west.

"Our company broke up a three days' journey beyond Independence Rock and I went on with Mr. Knapp. We ran short of grub, and from near Fort Bridger until we got to Salt Lake we lived on flour gravy and not much else except an occasional jack rabbit. In Echo canyon we found the trenches and earthworks built by the Mormons to resist the federal troops. We stayed five days at Salt Lake. While I was there I called at Brigham Young's home to see him. He invited me into his library and advised me to settle at Salt Lake. He told me of the wonderful future of the country and of the Mormon church. He wanted me to stay and advised me to take a wife or two and settle down. He certainly made a very strong and plausible argument, but I told him I was headed for California and was going clear through.

"At Ogden we met a woman named Mrs. Martin, who, when she found we were going to California begged us to take herself and two daughters with us. She and her husband and two girls were from Maine. Her husband had been converted to the Mormon faith and they had come to Salt Lake City. They had not been there long when her husband died. She said Brigham Young wanted her to marry a man who already had four wives, and her sixteen year old daughter was to be married to a man with three wives, while a husband had also been selected for her youngest daughter, who was only fourteen years old. She begged us to take them along. Mr. Knapp opposed it, as it might mean the death of all of us from the Danites. Mrs. Knapp said she would rather die fighting than to leave the woman to such a fate, so we decided to let them come with us.

"One of our vehicles was a light spring wagon with a calico quilt for a cover and we had them ride in this light wagon. We had traveled about five miles beyond Bear river when Mr. Knapp, looking back, saw five men on horseback riding hard to overtake us. We had the woman and her two daughters lie down and we covered them up with bedclothes and placed things over them. We took out our guns and got ready for a fight. The horsemen rode up, looked in all our wagons and finally asked us if we had seen anything of three women. Mr. Knapp said "No," and after a short consultation they rode on.

"Mrs. Martin was terrified as she recognized the voice of the spokesman as that of the man who wanted to marry her sixteen year old daughter. We had only gone a few miles when we met a detachment of United States troops. We told the captain we were afraid the Mormons would come back and discover Mrs. Martin and her girls with us and possibly murder us all. He detailed five soldiers to escort us. While

we were in camp on the head waters of the Humboldt river we were joined by the five Mormons who were in search of the runaway women. Mr. Knapp told the soldiers who they were and the soldiers sent them about their business in a hurry. Before we crossed the Carson river the soldiers went back to rejoin their command.

"While we were camped at the foot of the mountains getting everything ready for the hard trip over the divide to Hangtown, a man rode up and asked us if he could accompany us, as he was without food or money. He stayed with us that night and next morning rode on. That night when we were all asleep he came back and we were awakened by the command to hold up our hands and keep them up. He had one or two other men with him. They took seventeen hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Knapp and about eighty dollars from our tent. I had two hundred dollars in gold coin in my boot, which I was using as a pillow, so that was saved. They took all of our provisions, so we went without breakfast the next morning. We caught up with some other emigrants, who gave us enough food to last until we got to Hangtown.

"I mined in Amador county, California, until 1862, when I returned to Wisconsin by way of the isthmus of Panama and for five years I followed agricultural pursuits in the Badger state. At the end of that time I went to Iowa, where I lived until 1884, when I came out to Oregon. I landed at The Dalles and looked around. It didn't look good to me. There wasn't room for a cow to lie down for the rocks. As I stood on the corner I saw a man coming along whose looks I liked. I stopped him and asked if there wasn't any better land in eastern Oregon than this. He said, "My name is E. L. Smith. I am registrar of the land office here. Come up and I will show you the map and show you what land is untaken." He told me he lived at Hood River and he sort of boosted for his section. He said as I left, "Don't go back to Portland without stopping at Hood River to size it up." I stopped there and looked around. Half a mile from the village I found a fifty-acre place, which could be secured for twelve hundred dollars. Mount Hood appeared to be in the back dooryard of the farm and the river looked so close you could almost throw a stone in it. I fell in love with the view and bought the place. Well, after I had purchased it I came to the conclusion I had been skinned good and plenty; still I couldn't help realizing that I had more than twelve hundred dollars worth of scenery. The town of Hood River later spread all over my place and after being cut up it sold for ninety-five thousand dollars.

"I got another ranch. It had a small irrigation ditch on it and a patch of strawberries. One morning I heard a lot of commotion in the strawberry bed and I found three fine trout flopping around among the strawberries. I gathered a milkpan full of the berries, cleaned the fish, and we had fried trout and strawberry shortcake for dinner. I remember that day well because I got a letter from my brother back east asking about Hood River. I sat right down and answered it. I told him about picking a gallon of strawberries and three trout out of my garden that morning and I also told him about Mount Hood, Mount Adams, the Columbia river and a few other things. He was mad when he received my letter and wrote that he wanted facts, not a pack of lies. People back east won't believe you when you tell them the truth about Oregon. Since I came here in 1884 I have bought and sold fourteen ranches. Whenever I can make a profit on a place I let it go. When I landed in Hood River on October 24 land could be had at from five to twenty dollars an acre anywhere in the valley. No one then would have dared to prophesy that the time would come when Hood River would be known all over the world for apples, strawberries and scenery.

"In 1885 I bought the Mount Hood Hotel, which I conducted in Hood River until 1893, when I sold out to C. A. Bell. Meanwhile I had opened a store in Hood River and conducted the business for five years with the assistance of my son, J. E. Rand. At the end of that time I disposed of the store and in 1904 built the Wau-gwin-gwin Hotel just west of Hood River. Mr. Rand took me over his place recently and set a pace which kept me going some. We went first to the north porch of his home. The porch overhangs a bluff which drops abruptly for nearly two hundred feet. Ten yards from the end of the porch Wau-gwin-gwin creek leaps over the cliff. At times, when the sun strikes the spray from the falling water, a rainbow trembles above the water. From below the wind-caught, milk-white water looks like a filmy veil of lace over the brow of the cliff. 'This used to be a great meeting place for the Indians in the early days,' said Mr. Rand. 'It was taken up by John Dye and his squaw. I bought

it from a man named Amen and paid twenty-eight hundred dollars for the forty-three acres here. People thought I was an easy mark to pay that amount for forty-three acres of rocks and oak trees stretched along the bluffs overlooked the Columbia. They didn't know that sunsets and waterfalls, rugged old oaks and huge heaps of weatherworn rocks had any commercial value, but for every nickel I put into this place I will take a dollar out.' He later sold to Simon Benson for thirty-five thousand dollars which proved the wisdom of his opinion.

"From Wau-gwin-gwin falls we went to the fish pond, where a rowboat, rustic bridges and hundreds of hungry trout help to add to the natural attractiveness of the scene. From there we clambered over a rocky trail through the oaks and evergreens to the 'Point of Rocks.' Here an observatory has been built and one can see for miles up and down the picturesque Columbia. As we sat there in the beauty of a perfect spring day Mr. Rand chatted of the experiences that have come to him in the past eighty years. 'Young people nowadays expect too much. They want too many luxuries,' he said. 'If they have to choose between plain fare with love and luxury without it, they are pretty apt to choose the easy time. When I married we started housekeeping with a dollar's worth of sugar and a silver dollar. We decided to save the dollar for a rainy day and we kept it around the house for years. We lived off of our place. Anyone could take up a place in those days. Our garden and chickens kept us. Pretty soon we had a cow and with milk and butter, wild honey, fried chickens and eggs, corn pone and fresh vegetables, why, what more do you want? No, we didn't buy coffee. We parched wheat and barley and ground it up and drank it with long sweetening. We could make a bushel of wheat coffee for fifty cents. Nowadays they put it in a package, call it Postum and get fifty cents a pint for it.'" Mr. Rand took a keen interest in Masonic affairs and for nearly six decades was connected with the order, which he joined in 1866. Sturdy, courageous, industrious and resourceful, he was a fine type of the western pioneer and a man of exceptional worth. His long and useful life was terminated January 15, 1924, when he was eighty-seven years of age. He had long survived his wife, who passed away January 29, 1899.

Their son, William F. Rand, received a grammar school education and worked in his father's brickyard at La Crosse. When a young man of twenty-one he went with his parents to Belmont, Wright county, Iowa, and in 1884 accompanied the family on the journey to Oregon. In partnership with his father he engaged in ranching in the Hood River valley, purchasing a tract of eighty-five acres, covered with a dense growth of timber. They cleared a portion of the farm, planting twenty-five acres to fruit, and were among the early orchardists of the valley. In 1885 William F. Rand joined a force of men who were at work on the Stampede tunnel, which was then being built through the Cascade mountains by the Northern Pacific Railroad. For two and a half years he was in the employ of the road and during that time aided in supporting the family, keeping for his own needs only five dollars a month from his earnings. In 1891 he returned to Hood River and built a livery stable, of which he was the proprietor for six years. After selling the business he purchased land in the valley and engaged in ranching independently for two years. For a few months he worked in a box factory at Hood River and then became a timber cruiser, also locating settlers on government land. Mr. Rand became widely known as a timber cruiser and continued in that line of work for a quarter of a century. An expert in estimating the value of standing timber, he executed commissions for several large lumber firms. He made his own maps and could locate himself anywhere in the wilds of Oregon. In 1922 he became connected with the Pacific Power & Light Company in the capacity of field man, with headquarters at Hood River, and has since been retained in this important position, serving the corporation with conscientiousness and efficiency.

Mr. Rand was married April 10, 1890, in Portland, Oregon, to Miss Minnie Le Roy, a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents were Alphonzo and Addie Evelyn (Rosecrans) Le Roy, the former having been born in Paris, France, and the latter in Oberlin, Ohio. Mr. Le Roy was reared in England and attended Oxford University in England. In 1860 he came to the United States and continued his studies in New York, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Hamilton Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry and preached in Baptist churches throughout the state of New York. In 1888 he came to Oregon and for three years was pastor of a church at Astoria. His next charge was at Brownsville, Oregon, where he spent two years, and his religious duties then took him to La Grande, this

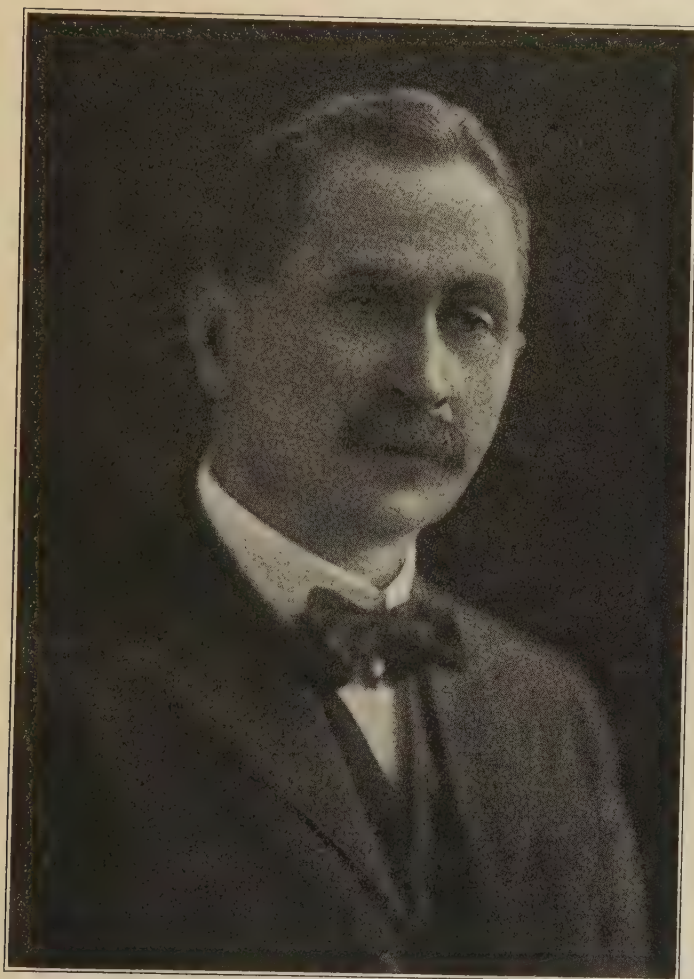
state. There he was stationed for about eight years and in addition to his pastoral work served for four years as postmaster of the town. Rev. Le Roy was afterward called to Portland and for several years was pastor of one of the Baptist churches of the Rose city. He was a sincere follower of the faith he preached and his efforts were productive of good in every community which he served. To Dr. and Mrs. Le Roy were born four children: Bertha, who is now Mrs. William Townsend, of Portland, Oregon; Minnie; Bickmore, whose home is at Willows, California; and Mrs. Alma E. Holmes, of Portland. Mrs. Rand was graduated from the State Normal School at Fredonia, New York, and previous to her marriage was engaged in educational work for two years, proving a successful instructor. Mr. and Mrs. Rand have a family of six children: Edgar Leroy, who died at five months; Clyde A., who is married and lives in Portland; Clara, who is the wife of Dewey Rowland and the mother of two children, Patricia and William Ransome; Marion, who is employed in the central library at Portland; Dorothy, who is Mrs. James W. Fenemore, of Hood River, and has one child, James William; and Johnny Edward, of Portland.

Mr. Rand belongs to Hood River Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He was appointed deputy sheriff of Wasco county and acted in that capacity for eight years, serving under D. L. Cates and Thomas Ward. An ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, Mr. Rand knows where to look for the wily trout for he has cruised all over the lakes, streams and mountains of Oregon. By nature he is genial, honest and sincere and is highly esteemed by those who enjoy the privilege of his acquaintance. During the World war Mrs. Rand was chairman of the local committee on defense and also furthered the interests of the American Red Cross Society. For ten years she has been in the service of the Oregon-Washington Telephone Company, of which she is cashier, and also discharges the duties of office manager. She is a woman of culture and refinement and a winning personality has drawn to her a wide circle of loyal friends.

WILLIAM REID

William Reid was a well known lumberman of Portland, whose word was his bond, and his was a most successful career. Throughout his life he readily recognized opportunities, which he used to good advantage, and his prosperity was based upon methods which neither sought nor required disguise. He was born in Luthersburg, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1851, and he was therefore almost seventy-four years of age when he passed away on the 24th of July, 1925. While his youthful days were spent in the Keystone state, in young manhood he removed to Ludington, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business when that state was the center of the lumber industry of the country. A little later he became associated with David C. Pelton, whose daughter he later married, and this partnership continued until Mr. Reid came to Portland on the 2d of November, 1903. His father-in-law had preceded him to the northwest, and pleased with the country and its prospects, gave Mr. Reid favorable reports which induced him to make this section the scene of his later labors. On his arrival here he engaged in the logging business alone and met with remarkable success. The great forests of the northwest offered a boundless opportunity for the lumberman and his previous experience in Michigan stood him in good stead. He had learned to place a correct value upon standing timber, as well as the manufactured product, closely studied the market and his trade relations became far-reaching. He so wisely directed his interests as to win notable success. In the east he had been associated with Mr. Pelton in the erection and operation of various lumber mills, including a very large one at Cheboygan, Michigan, and when he came to the coast he made various purchases of timber lands and in the conduct of his logging and lumber business won notable prosperity in a comparatively brief period. He was also interested in other business enterprises, including the National Cold Storage and Ice Company, which he organized and erected the plant. After a time he admitted his son, Wilbur Pelton Reid, to a partnership.

On the 25th of December, 1881, Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Juliet Pelton daughter of David C. and Ellen (Williams) Pelton, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Two daughters are deceased: Ella Maud, born September 7, 1883, died April 19, 1885, and Crystal, born October 29, 1885, died May 29, 1886. The children



WILLIAM REID

living are Wilbur Pelton and June. The son, born February 2, 1888, married Miss Evelyn Hitchcock, January 14, 1914. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Hitchcock of Portland. To this union have been born four children: William Forest, February 8, 1915; Arthur Pelton, born April 13, 1918; Oliver Alden, born July 9, 1921; and Louetta, born November 22, 1925. The other member of the family, June, born June 24, 1906, is the wife of Oscar J. Closset, the marriage occurring August 25, 1923. To this union one child has been born, Joie Emilie, born June 17, 1928. Mr. Reid was a great home lover and years ago acquired the property known as "Green Gables," at 1343 East Stark street, one of the most beautiful places in the city of Portland. He was devoted to his family and found his greatest joy at his own fireside, where he delighted to entertain his friends. He was very quiet and unassuming and affability and courtesy were among his marked characteristics, featuring not only in his social but in his business relations. As a lumberman he was one of the strongest and most potent forces in the northwest, his judgment being seemingly never at fault, his careful management, his powers of organization and his progressive spirit making him an outstanding figure among the lumbermen of the northwest.

WILL H. MASTERS

An attorney of high standing, Will H. Masters is ably following in the professional footsteps of his father and he represents the third generation of the family in Portland, bearing a name that has long been an honored one in this city. He is one of the loyal sons of the city and was born here May 22, 1887. The family is of Swiss origin and was founded in this country in 1734 by Gregorius Masters. His son, Melchoir, became the father of Christopher Masters, whose son, William, became the grandfather of W. H. Masters of this review. William Masters was born in Pennsylvania, May 17, 1819, and when a young man went to Iowa. He made the long and arduous journey across the plains with the pioneers of 1852 and was numbered among the early settlers of Portland. As one of its pioneer merchants he stimulated the commercial development of the city, conducting a general store here for many years, and also operated a cattle ranch in the Yakima valley of Washington. He figured conspicuously in both business and public affairs of Portland and also furthered its progress along moral and religious lines as one of the organizers of the Taylor Street Methodist church, thoroughly demonstrating his worth as a citizen.

His son, William York Masters, was born April 1, 1862, in Portland and after the completion of his high school course entered the Oregon State Agricultural College, from which he won the degree of Master of Arts in 1881. Later he read law, becoming a member of the Oregon bar in 1884, and on March 4, 1890, was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. In the field of corporation law he has become particularly well known and from 1889 to 1916, a period of twenty-seven years, was attorney for the Pacific Title & Trust Company. Since 1884 he has practiced continuously in Portland, successfully handling much important litigation, and is generally regarded as one of the city's leading attorneys. During the World war he served on the legal advisory board and was also active in the Liberty bond drives. For two terms he was one of the aldermen of Portland and has always manifested a deep and helpful interest in matters affecting the city's welfare and progress. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious belief is indicated by his affiliation with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In Corvallis, Oregon, he was married March 31, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Bell, a daughter of Henry M. Bell, who settled in Oregon in 1852, and they became the parents of six children: Will H., Bertha Bell, Edward Wilbur, Alfred R., Margaret Elizabeth and Robert Charles.

In the acquirement of an education Will H. Masters attended the public schools of Portland and continued his studies in Stanford University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1909 and that of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1911. In 1910 he had qualified for practice before the supreme court of Oregon and since 1911 has successfully followed his profession in Portland, specializing in automobile law. He is attorney for the Pacific Abstract & Title Company and the Manley

Automobile Company, also acting as manager of the Manley estate. Mr. Masters is likewise vice president of the Manley Automobile Company, vice president and a member of the directorate of the Pacific Abstract & Title Company and a director of many other corporations. Like his father, he is an able advocate and a wise counselor and wins a large percentage of his cases.

On the 19th of January, 1918, Mr. Masters responded to the call of his country, entering a non-commissioned officers' training school at Benecia Arsenal in California. Later he was ordered to Camp Hancock, Georgia, and on May 20, 1918, was assigned to duty with the Three Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment of United States cavalry. He was then sent to Fort Russell in Wyoming and in August, 1918, the Three Hundred and Fifteenth was converted into two regiments of light field artillery, numbers Seventy-one and Seventy-two. Mr. Masters was assigned to the Seventy-second Regiment as ordnance sergeant, having been advanced to that rank June 20, 1918, while at Fort Russell. On September 5, 1918, his regiment was ordered to West Point, Kentucky, and remained there until December 24. It was then transferred to Camp Knox, Kentucky, and on the 7th of February, 1919, was disbanded.

Mr. Masters was married October 28, 1918, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Mary A. Shattuck, a daughter of J. W. and Mary C. (Allen) Shattuck. The father of Mrs. Masters was born in Kentucky and served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Late in the '60s he journeyed to Portland, Oregon, and developed a ranch near Gresham. Mr. Shattuck's wife was a daughter of Washington Allen, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853 and took up a donation claim in the Brooklyn district, remaining on the property until his demise. Mr. and Mrs. Masters have a son, William John, who was born September 2, 1919, and is a grammar school pupil.

In politics Mr. Masters is a republican and his conduct is shaped by the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is prosecutor for the Multnomah County Bar Association and also belongs to the State Bar Association and American Bar Association, while along fraternal lines he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. In 1925 he was elected commander of Portland Post of the American Legion and at the present time is acting as chairman of the soldiers and sailors commission of Oregon. He is a member of the executive committee of the Veterans' Hospital and is also serving on the president's council. Mr. Masters has a keen sense of the duties and responsibilities of his profession, in which he has steadily advanced, and measures up to high standards in every relation of life, enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

GUY G. CROW

Guy G. Crow, who has for a number of years been successfully engaged in a general mercantile business in White Salmon, Washington, has in many ways shown a practical and effective interest in the welfare of his community and is regarded as one of its representative citizens. Mr. Crow was born in Farmington, Whitman county, Washington, January 7, 1882, and is a son of Wayman and Nancy (McCoy) Crow, the former born in Owensboro, Kentucky, and the latter in Texas, while her parents were crossing the plains. Mr. and Mrs. Crow died when their son was ten years old, leaving four small children, namely: Guy G.; Mrs. Lydia Bieanz, of White Salmon; Roy, of Multnomah, Oregon; and Mrs. Virginia Laycock, a trained nurse in Oregon City, Oregon.

Guy G. Crow was educated in the public schools of Hood River, Oregon, and White Salmon, Washington. He arrived in Hood River January 1, 1895, that season being characterized by intense cold and heavy snow. He went to work as a delivery boy, driving a wagon for Hanna & Wolford, general merchants, with whom he remained three years, and then accompanied Clinton M. Wolford to White Salmon, working for him in a store for eight years, during a part of which time he also acted as assistant postmaster. In 1907 Mr. Crow was appointed postmaster of White Salmon by President McKinley and served in that position through the administration of President Roosevelt and under President Wilson, a total period of eleven and a half years. In 1918 he resigned and opened a department store in this place, beginning on a modest scale, with a stock valued at about three thousand dollars. However, he had become favorably known among the people of the community and his business steadily in-

creased until he was carrying a twenty-thousand-dollar stock, including dry goods, shoes, notions, and men's and women's ready-to-wear garments. On January 29, 1928, a fire seriously damaged the stock, which he is now disposing of, and will remodel the store and open up with a larger and better stock than before.

On June 1, 1904, Mr. Crow was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Johnston, who was born in Mount Ayr, Ringgold county, Iowa, and is a daughter of George and Victoria (Wood) Johnston. Her father, who was a native of Iowa, is deceased, and her mother, who was born in Indiana, is now residing in White Salmon, Washington. Mrs. Crow's maternal grandfather, Nathan Wood, was a pioneer of Washington, having taken up a homestead about two and a half miles northwest of White Salmon in 1886, at which time there were only three families living in the district, and there were no roads or improvements of a public nature. The land was heavily covered with timber and, after building a log cabin, he entered upon the task of getting rid of the timber. He cleared off and planted thirty acres to orchard, his being one of the first orchards in the western part of Klickitat county. At that time wild animals, such as cougars and bears, were numerous in that locality and became so tame that they would come up to the dooryard for the table scraps which had been thrown out. Mr. Wood lived on that place until a few years prior to his death, when he sold out and moved into White Salmon, where he had bought a home, and there his death occurred in February, 1910. His wife passed away in February, 1920. Mr. Wood was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and took an active interest in the affairs of his community, serving on the school board and assisting in the building of the first church and the first school house in the district, both being constructed of logs. Mrs. Crow was educated in the public schools of White Salmon, at Klickitat Academy, in Goldendale, Washington, the high schools in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington. Prior to her marriage she taught school at Mosier, Wasco county, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Crow have three children: Mildred, who graduated from the White Salmon high school and had one year in the University of Washington, is the wife of Harold Larsen, who owns a fine farm near White Salmon; Doris, who graduated from the White Salmon High school, is taking the courses in art and home economics at the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis; and Elizabeth is in the grammar school. In his political views Mr. Crow is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He is a member of White Salmon Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and White Salmon Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through the chairs. Besides the modern and attractive home which he owns in White Salmon, he has a splendid ten-acre fruit ranch near the city. Mrs. Crow is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Crow owes his success to his determined and well directed efforts, backed by honorable dealing and uniform courtesy, and throughout the community in which he lives he commands the respect and good will of all who know him.

GUY LYMAN WALLACE

The sterling traits of his Scotch ancestors are manifest in the career of Guy Lyman Wallace, a successful lawyer, who has practiced in Portland for a period of twenty years. He was born February 3, 1875, in Cortland, New York, and is a scion of one of the old families of that state. His grandfather, Lyman Wallace (II), was a native of Scotland and when a child was brought to America by his father, Lyman Wallace (I), who cast in his lot with the early settlers of White Plains, New York. There his son, Henry E. Wallace, was born in 1849 and when a young man he located in Cortland. In that city he married Miss Harriette E. Miller and they became the parents of Guy Lyman Wallace. Henry E. Wallace followed the profession of engineering and also achieved prominence as a contractor, contributing materially toward Cortland's upbuilding and improvement. He passed away in that city in 1885 and his wife's death occurred in 1882.

Guy L. Wallace was a pupil in the public schools of Cortland and attended Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, for a year. He completed a course in law and in 1897 was admitted to the New York bar, also qualifying for practice in Minnesota. In February, 1898, he opened a law office in Fargo, North Dakota, where he spent ten years, and since 1908 has followed his profession in Portland. He special-

izes in corporation law, excelling in that branch of jurisprudence, and his clientele is large and remunerative. To the preparation of his cases he devotes much time and study and in their presentation he is clear, logical and convincing. In 1909 he organized the Commercial Underwriters Insurance Company, of which he was president and general manager until 1916, and is now a director of the Hackett Digger Company and the Oregon City Sand & Gravel Company.

On the 4th of December, 1909, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Mrs. Marie Dewey Smith, née Duncan, of Fargo, North Dakota. They are affiliated with the Presbyterian church and in politics Mr. Wallace is a republican. For about a year he was United States commissioner for the Fargo district and in 1898 was made referee in bankruptcy for North Dakota, serving until 1906. He is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the County and State Bar Associations. Mr. Wallace holds to high standards in the field of professional service and has faithfully and efficiently discharged every trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, thus winning and retaining the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men.

FRITZ BRAUN

Fritz Braun, who owns and conducts an up-to-date lunch room and refreshment parlor in Washougal, is a native son of Clark county, where he has spent much of his life, and is very highly regarded by all who know him. His birth occurred in Washougal, July 8, 1882, on the present site of the Cottage filling station, a son of Fritz and Amelia Braun. According to the records in Vancouver he was the first boy baby to be born at Washougal, of white parents. His father was born April 4, 1826, in Germany, where he was reared and educated, and from that country, at the age of nineteen years, he came to the United States. Landing in New York city, he remained there for about twenty-five years, being employed as a paper hanger and sign painter, which trades he had learned in his native land. In 1870 he went to Portland, Oregon, where he established a coffee shop at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets. In 1878 he moved to Parker's Landing, Washington, where he bought a hotel from O. C. Brown, tore it down and rebuilt it at Washougal, calling it the Columbia River Hotel, it being the first public house in the city. He ran the place until about 1895, when he sold it to Morris Webber and practically retired from active business. He took an active part in local public affairs, having served as notary public, constable and school superintendent. He was a man of great human sympathy. At that time there was no undertaking establishment in Washougal or Camas and when death visited the neighborhoods, coffins were usually purchased in Portland, and Mr. Braun, being a friend of everybody, acted as undertaker free of charge and in this way endeared himself to the bereaved families of those early days. Being an accomplished singer, he did much singing during his residence in New York city, and later became a member of the Social Turnverein and the Arion Society in Portland. His death occurred June 4, 1917, and his wife, whom he had married while living in New York city, died when her son Fritz was but a child. They were the parents of two children, the other being Frances, who is the wife of Samuel Cheatham, of Washougal, and the mother of a daughter, Thelma.

Fritz Braun, Jr., attended the public schools and then learned his father's trade, that of paper hanging, which he followed about three years in Vancouver, during which period he also attended school. Not liking that line of work, he obtained a position in the Belvedere Hotel in Portland, with which he was connected for three years. At the end of that time he returned to Washougal and in 1902 bought the Columbia River Hotel from Morris Webber, conducting it for two years. Returning to the Belvedere Hotel in Portland, he remained there until 1915, and during the two following years was with the Hotel Greenwald in Minneapolis, Minnesota. At the time of his father's death, he returned to Washougal and went into business on his own account, establishing a lunch room, stage station and cigar store, in the operation of which he has met with very satisfactory success. Courteous, accommodating and prompt, he has given a high type of service, and his patronage has steadily increased.

At Vancouver, Washington, Mr. Braun was married March 20, 1918, to Miss Judith Jarman, a native of Minnesota. He is a member of Vancouver Lodge No. 823,

B. P. O. E., and the Wild Life League, and is deservedly popular throughout the range of his acquaintance, being a man of fine character and cordial and friendly manner. He has many warm and loyal friends.

JOHN S. COKE

John S. Coke, whose record as jurist and lawyer places him in the front rank of the members of the Multnomah county bar, commands a large general practice in the courts of this county and state, and is also giving able service as attorney for the Portland Electric Power Company. Judge Coke was born in Morristown, Tennessee, on the 21st of August, 1867, and is a son of John S. and Mary Elizabeth (Moore) Coke. In 1870 the family came to Oregon, locating in Marshfield, where the father engaged in farming. He was also a lawyer but did not practice after coming to this state. In later years he retired from active pursuits and he and his wife spent their last years in Marshfield.

John S. Coke received a good public school education and then took up the study of law, which he pursued privately and in the law school of the University of Oregon. He was admitted to the bar in 1903 and engaged in the practice of his profession at Marshfield, where he early gained recognition as an able attorney and soon commanded a large clientele. In 1909 he was appointed judge of the circuit court of the second judicial circuit, and served continuously until January 6, 1923, and on his retirement from the bench was appointed United States attorney for Oregon. He resigned that position in 1925 in order to engage in the private practice of law as a member of the firm of Griffith, Peck & Coke, which is now numbered among the strong and successful law firms of the city. He is attorney for the Portland Electric Power Company and also represents a number of other large corporations.

In 1903, Judge Coke was united in marriage to Miss Annie Laurie Anderson, of Marshfield, Oregon, and they are the parents of a son and daughter—Morton, who graduated from the classical course in the University of Oregon and is now attending the law school of that institution, and Virginia, who is attending the University of Oregon. Judge Coke has always been a strong supporter of the republican party and is influential in political affairs. He represented the eighth senatorial district in the state senate from 1905 to 1907 and did effective work for his constituents and the state at large. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, while, socially, he belongs to the Arlington Club, the Portland Golf Club and the Irvington Club. While a resident of Marshfield, Judge Coke organized the First Trust and Savings Bank and the First National Bank, of both of which he was elected president, serving as such until his appointment as circuit judge. He made an ideal jurist, not only possessing the natural ability and the acumen of the judicial temperament, but was able to divest himself of all prejudice or favoritism and consider only the legal aspects of the cases tried before him, and no labor was too great if necessary to the complete understanding and correct determination of a question. As a practitioner he is noted for his clearness of statement and candor in discussions of the principles of law and he has won the reputation of a safe and sound attorney. In the sphere of private citizenship he has stood consistently for those things which are calculated to advance the interests of the community along material, civic or moral lines, while as a friend and neighbor he has shown himself constant and loyal.

ANDREW KELLER

Along the path of opportunity open to all Andrew Keller arrived at the goal of success, placing his dependence upon the indispensable qualities of industry and perseverance, and is now living retired at The Dalles, which for forty-five years has numbered him among its loyal and valuable citizens. A native of Baden, Germany, he was born August 16, 1861. His parents, John G. and Annie Keller, were lifelong residents of that country, and in their family were nine children, five of whom survive.

Andrew Keller was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools of Baden, afterward becoming a baker's apprentice. In 1877 he sailed for America in company with an uncle, J. S. Keller, who had emigrated to this country in 1849, when gold was discovered in California. Fortune eluded him and in the '60s he opened a meat market in Portland, Oregon. While thus engaged he revisited his old home in Germany, returning to the United States with his nephew, and conducted the business in Portland until his death.

At the age of sixteen Andrew Keller severed home ties. His education was completed in the old Central school in Portland and while learning how to read and write English he was employed in his uncle's shop, working from four in the morning until it was time for school to open. When the pupils were dismissed for the day he returned to the market and frequently remained there until eleven o'clock at night in order to complete his tasks. In 1878 he entered the Force & Fieur Bakery on Washington street, between Second and Third, and spent two years with that firm. He went to California in 1880, following his trade for a few months in San Francisco, and in the same year returned to Portland. In 1883 he left the Rose city, locating at The Dalles, and for a short time was employed in the Newman bakery. Having accumulated sufficient capital, Mr. Keller ventured in business for himself and opened a high class bakery, of which he was the proprietor until 1907. After disposing of the enterprise he purchased an interest in the August Bigler brewery, with which he was connected until 1911, when he disposed of his interest and entered the field of contracting in partnership with Charles Johnson. From the start the undertaking was a success and among the notable structures which they erected in The Dalles were the Wasco warehouse and elevators, a large flour mill and the new home of the First National Bank, an imposing building which is five stories in height. In the execution of contracts they were prompt, reliable and efficient, displaying keen sagacity in the management of their affairs, and in 1920 Mr. Keller was able to retire.

Mr. Keller was married in 1882 to Miss Klootz, also a native of Germany, and their union was severed by her death in October, 1926. She had become the mother of five children. The eldest, Mrs. Emma Miller, who was born in Germany and is living in Lodi, California, has a family of three children: Lena, Grace and Otto. Annie, the second daughter, became the wife of William Ross, of Seattle, Washington, and is deceased. Josephine, a native of The Dalles, was married to Edward Boyd, a locomotive engineer for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, living at The Dalles and they have a son, Lloyd. Bertha, the next of the family, is the wife of Benjamin Pundt, of The Dalles. Otto, the fifth in order of birth, also a native of The Dalles, is married and has a daughter, Bertha, whose brother, Andrew, the first born, is deceased.

Mr. Keller is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His service as water commissioner covered three terms and for four years he was one of the councilmen of The Dalles, discharging his public duties in a manner that won strong approbation. The community has profited materially by Mr. Keller's constructive efforts and a useful, upright life has enabled him to win and retain the esteem of his fellowmen.

FREDERICK M. DE NEFFE

Endowed with a strong, self-reliant nature, keen intelligence, the spirit of determination and the capacity for hard work, Frederick M. De Neffe rose superior to circumstances, bending them to his will, and has long been numbered among the leading attorneys and influential citizens of Portland. He was born in Cherokee county, Iowa, in 1882 and was but a year old when his parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Riede) De Neffe, journeyed to the Pacific northwest, taking up a homestead near Spokane, Washington, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

During his boyhood Frederick M. De Neffe endured many hardships, which were incident to pioneer conditions. He worked on the homestead, performing tasks which taxed his strength to the utmost, and when opportunity afforded he attended the public schools of Spokane, also taking a business course. In 1901 he came to Portland and obtained the position of stenographer with the Hazelwood Cream Company, spending a year with the firm. Afterward he went to Ann Arbor and worked his

way through the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of LL. B. Returning to Oregon, he was admitted to the bar and located in Eugene, where he followed his profession for two years. Since 1909 he has practiced in Portland, devoting his attention chiefly to corporation, title examinations, and probate work, and rarely handles criminal cases. He is well versed in statute and precedent and his arguments are lucid, cogent and always to the point. For nearly twenty years he has practiced in Portland and his clientele has assumed large proportions. During its construction, Mr. De Neffe was attorney for the Pacific Great Western Railway, promoted by W. J. Wilsey, who went to London, England, for that purpose. Mr. Wilsey was successful in his mission and secured the financial support of Sir Robert Perks, who had built the Manchester canal and was knighted by the queen. Sir Robert came to this country and in association with the McArthur Brothers of Canada, purchased the right of way, financed the project and made the survey for the railroad. These gentlemen later sold their holdings to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company with the understanding that the Southern Pacific Company must build the proposed line. It was generally thought at first that this was one of the Hill properties, or a promotion scheme destined to prove disastrous to investors, but when it was found that Sir Robert Perks had backed the venture the officials of the Southern Pacific at once began activities on their own account on a line from Eugene to Coos Bay. Throughout that period Mr. De Neffe acted as counsel for the Pacific Coast Great Western and this celebrated case won for him widespread prominence as a corporation lawyer. His client, Mr. Wilsey, insisted that if the project was sold to the Southern Pacific Company the road must be built; and after some negotiations, the latter company made the purchase subject to that condition.

In 1914 Mr. De Neffe was married in Portland to Miss Helen Higbee, and they have three children: Frederick Mason, Jr., Richard P. and Helen Elizabeth. Mr. De Neffe casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party and manifests a keen interest in all matters of public moment, heartily cooperating in measures of reform, progress and improvement. He is a Mason and a life member of the Multnomah County Amateur Athletic Club and the Portland Rowing Club. His name also appears on the membership rolls of the University Club, the Multnomah Golf Club, and the Multnomah County and Oregon State Bar Associations. Throughout life Mr. De Neffe has been a tireless worker, knowing that "There is no excellence without labor," and his record shows what may be accomplished when effort and ambition combine. His interest centers in his profession and he ably upholds its high standards.

HARRY K. COFFEY

Although a product of the south, Harry K. Coffey is thoroughly western in spirit and interests, for the greater part of his life has been spent in this part of the country, and the qualities of enterprise and determination, supplemented by keen intelligence, have made him a leader in insurance circles of Portland. He was born November 9, 1894, in Guthrie, Kentucky, and his father, Robert C. Coffey, was also a native of that state. For many years he was in the service of the government, discharging his duties with conscientiousness and efficiency, but is now deceased. The mother, Mrs. Eva A. (Chalkley) Coffey, was born in Richmond, Virginia, and in 1907 journeyed with her four sons to California, where she still resides.

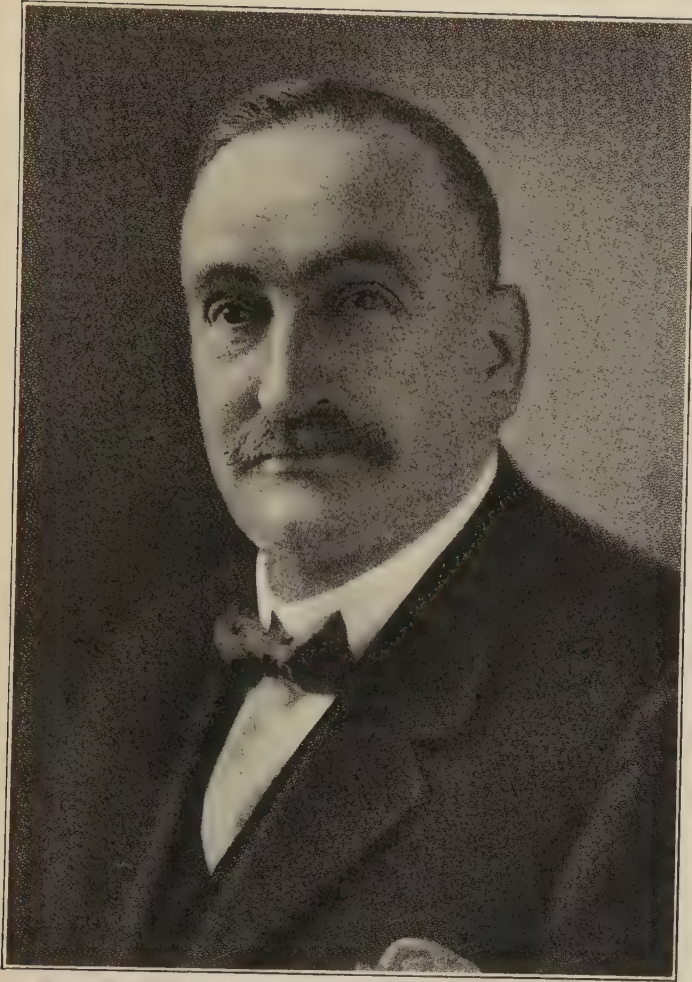
At that time Harry K. Coffey was a boy of thirteen and after the completion of his high school course he attended the University of California. Meanwhile he assisted in cultivating and developing the apricot orchard which his mother had purchased near Hemet, in Riverside county, and thus gained practical knowledge of horticultural pursuits. Afterward he was employed along various lines and in 1915 took an aviation course in San Francisco, becoming pilot of an airplane in that city. In 1917 he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to an officers training camp, receiving instruction in aviation as well as in machine gun operation. At the close of the World war he was honorably discharged and while in Kansas City, Missouri, was a salesman for the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company. Later he became an automobile salesman for a firm at Woodland, California, and in 1920 accepted a position with the Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Insurance Company. For a time

he had an agency at Marysville, California, and afterward was manager of the San Francisco office of the corporation. On the 21st of January, 1925, he came to Portland as state manager of the Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association and is now manager for both Oregon and Washington. He writes over twenty-seven per cent of the health and accident insurance sold in Oregon and has more than one hundred and twenty-five salesmen in this state. His is the largest business of the kind in Portland and he is also vice president of the United Benefit Life Insurance Company of Omaha, Nebraska. Through deep study and practical experience he has acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the subject of insurance and his zeal and enthusiasm have inspired the men under his direction with renewed vigor and aggressiveness, productive of gratifying results.

In 1923 Mr. Coffey was united in marriage to Miss Grace Bottler, of Marysville, California, and they have become the parents of a son, Howard Knight. Mr. Coffey is identified with the American Legion, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Portland Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a republican and champions every project destined to prove of benefit to the community and state in which he resides. He enjoys his work and his notable record of achievement indicates that he has chosen the line of activity for which nature intended him. Mr. Coffey is the possessor of a winning personality and the rules which govern his life are such as constitute the basis of all honorable and desirable prosperity.

W. P. HAWLEY

"We have just installed a new paper making machine at the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company's plant at Oregon City, which operates at the rate of one thousand two hundred feet per minute and will produce one hundred and twenty tons of finished paper a day," said W. P. Hawley, president and owner of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company. "This new machine cost two million dollars. When I started to work in the paper-mill, my wages were six dollars a week. I was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York. My father, Prescott J. Hawley, was orderly sergeant in Company I, 106th New York Volunteer Infantry, and fought through the Civil war. That gun over the fireplace is the one my father carried during the last two or three years of his service. The first gun that was issued to him was shot out of his hands. You will know that we had pretty slim picking during the Civil war when I tell you that my father's wages of \$13 a month as a soldier, had to support his wife and four small children and also his mother. Father was born in Malone, New York, February 29, 1824. He was a mechanic and for most of his life followed the trade of bridge building. My mother's maiden name was Emma Holden. She hailed from Middlebury, Vermont. Her people were old time New Englanders. Mother was born on December 26, 1832. Mother's father, like my father, was a mechanic. He was not only able to make all of the woodwork of a wagon, but to do all the iron work as well. My sister Frances was the first child. The next two children were twins, Harry Hiland Hawley and Harris Holden Hawley. My brother Harris Holden Hawley was an officer in the Children's Home here. My brother Harry Hiland Hawley was a member of the New York legislature when Judge C. E. Hughes was governor of the state. My youngest brother, who died some years ago, was on the Boston American. What were the luxuries of a few years ago are the necessities of today, so that it is hard for the present generation to realize the privations and the hardships endured by the former generation. I can remember that we children were all dressed in soldier uniforms during the Civil war. Father would secure the worn out and discarded uniforms of the men in his company, pack them in barrels and send them to mother. She would wash them and make clothes for us children from them. I was a little shaver, but I had to do my share in helping to earn the family living. I drove the neighbor's cows to pasture about a mile and a half distant, before breakfast, and would bring them up again in the evening. This meant a six-mile walk each day in addition to walking to school. From the money I earned in this way and by doing odd jobs, I was able to buy a pair of boots which were the pride of my life. When I was fourteen years old, I landed a job on a farm at thirteen dollars a month. In those days people had never heard of an eight-hour day. In fact, during harvest time, we worked eight hours before dinner and eight hours after dinner. My job was



W. P. HAWLEY

to be up by daylight, milk the cows, clean the stable, curry the horses, then eat breakfast and get ready to be out in the field for a day's work. Sometimes it seemed to me that noontime never would come, I would get so hungry. Along about sunset I could leave the field and after doing the evening chores, I didn't have to worry about having an appetite for supper. At sixteen I was drawing a man's pay which, in those days was one dollar and thirty-seven cents a day. I worked in the railroad yards. After six months I became second boss and had a gang of men and worked on the section.

Clark Weed, a wealthy man in our community, was building a paper-mill. He stopped at our house and told my mother he wanted to see me. I was pretty busy so I neglected to see him, so he called again. Mr. Weed asked me to go to work in his paper-mill at a dollar a day. This was less than I was getting, but he told me I could learn the paper business. My job was wheeling cordwood from the stack to the fire-room, and firing the boilers. I had a twelve-hour shift going on at midnight and working till noon the next day. There were about thirty-five employes in the mill, and we made about one and a half tons of paper a day. We made both news and wrapping paper. We made the paper for the Burlington Free Press and we also had a contract with the New York Weekly Witness, to furnish them their paper. After six months I was given charge of the paper-making machine at a dollar and a half for a twelve-hour day. Part of the time I was on shift from midnight to noon and at other times I had the daylight shift. Working in the hot room till midnight and then walking home through snow knee-deep with the thermometer from fifteen to twenty below zero, affected my lungs so that I began having hemorrhages. I consulted a doctor who said, 'You will have to quit the work you are doing and work outdoors. I suggest that you go to Colorado or to California.' I borrowed one hundred and thirty-five dollars and invested sixty dollars of this amount in a ticket on an emigrant train for Stockton, California. The seats were of slats and we could fold them down so as to sleep at night. I had an army blanket my father had given me and during the entire trip I never took my clothes off. In this car the passengers were all men. This was in 1877. Most of the passengers on the emigrant train were going to the Black Hills. We were constantly side-tracked, sometimes waiting for hours, for a passenger train to pass us. One evening when we were side-tracked in Nebraska, there was a sudden violent storm. For a while the lightning and thunder was almost incessant and was followed by heavy rain. There was a small railroad town not far from the sidetrack. One of the men in our car went out to get a flask of whisky. He came back in a few minutes very much excited and said, 'Some men in the saloon held me up, and took my watch and all my money.' One of the men in the car who seemed to be a natural leader, organized the men and equipped them with steel drills that the miners were carrying for their work in the Black Hills. Most of the miners also had six-shooters. We went to the saloon, found the men who had held up our fellow traveler, recovered his watch and money and then we broke all of the windows and doors out of the saloon, tipped the bar over and broke all the bottles, as a warning to them not to rob travelers in the future. When we got back to the train we put out all the lights and kept out of range of the windows by stooping over, till we pulled out. It took me eleven days to get to Stockton. I will never forget the pleasure and luxury of sleeping in a bed once more, after lying on slats for eleven nights. I had left New York in the midst of winter and here I found a cloudless blue sky, bright sunshine, meadowlarks singing and the grain green as an emerald and six or eight inches high.

"I had brought with me a letter of introduction to my uncle's nephew, Mr. Pratt, who lived at Chinese camp in Tuolumne county. Mr. Pratt was a money loaner. In those days they loaned money at from 2 to 5 per cent a month interest. Mr. Pratt had, among his other holdings, a ranch on Woods creek. The house was located in a deep canyon in the foothills of the Sierras. In the early days Ira Kroemer had mined there and after the mines were played out, he sublet the placer claims to Chinese miners. He started a vineyard and a peach orchard, went back to Germany, married a German girl and brought her out to California. He was a good deal of a miser and a very hard task-master. He made his wife work all day in the fields with a grubbing hoe and wouldn't let her go to see the neighbors. She simply pined away and died of homesickness and a broken heart. I moved into this house. One day I met state senator Dr. Lampson. I said, 'I understand that someone killed Ira Kroemer for his money. Did they ever catch the murderer?' Dr. Lampson said, 'They never even looked for him. People were so indignant at the way Kroemer had treated his wife

that they thought he had gotten what was coming to him.' Mr. Pratt sent me up to this old ranch to keep up the property and to represent him and collect the rents from the Chinese placer miners. I placed a long table across one side of one of the rooms to serve as a counter, put some gold scales on this counter and the Chinese would often pay me their rent in gold dust. One Chinaman either gambled away his money or used it for opium. In any event he didn't pay his rent, so I put him off the claim. A Chinaman who liked me came to me and said this Chinaman was going to kill me, so for some time thereafter I kept my weather eye open, but nothing ever came of it. There was a choice variety of grapes in this vineyard. In fact, there were a good many varieties, because they began ripening in June and I had ripe grapes clear up to December. I only cooked one meal a day. I would get a dishpan full of grapes and pretty near finish them. I seemed to crave fruit. My cheeks soon regained their natural color and after eight or nine months I found I had gained thirty pounds. From that day to this I have never had another hemorrhage. Learning that a paper mill was about to start in Stockton, I applied for a position and was given charge of a paper-making machine at two dollars and seventy-five cents a day. While working in the paper mill I met, wooed and won Eva Adele Pusey. Her father, grandfather and great-grandfather had all been in the paper making business in England. In fact the family had been engaged in paper making for over two hundred years, in the old days when all paper was made by hand from old rags. The smartest thing I ever did in all my career was to marry my wife for I found she was not only a good wife and mother but a comrade and a business partner. I flatter myself that I have good business judgment but added to good business judgment my wife has a certain intuition that time after time has either saved me from loss when I followed her advice, or made good money for me. In fact, I never go into a business deal without talking the whole matter over thoroughly with my wife for we are partners in fact as well as in name. Two dollars and seventy-five cents a day isn't very much money to get married on, but shortly after I got married I saw a notice in my home paper that our old home was to be sold the following week for debt. I telegraphed a lawyer at Malone, asking him to postpone the sheriff's sale and that I would pay all indebtedness. Instead of living on two dollars and seventy-five cents a day, my wife and I lived on one dollar and twenty-five cents a day for the next two or three years. We finally paid the seven hundred and fifty dollars that was due on the old home. We rented a small house, consisting of a dining-room, bedroom and pantry, the rent being one dollar a week. We allowed three dollars a week for meat, milk and groceries. The paper-mill was located in an old orchard so my wife was able to have all the pears, strawberries and other small fruits we needed. We lived pretty much on fruit during the season and she put up a lot of fruit for winter use. I found that they were paying twenty-two dollars each for the four wheel paper trucks they used in the mill. I took a contract to make six of them at seventeen dollars each. I had the wheels cast in the local foundry and I did all the woodwork myself. They cost me nine dollars to make, so I made eight dollars on every one of them. Some of the fruit growers, seeing these trucks, ordered them, so I was able to put in all my spare time making trucks. This was practically velvet, so we sent most of it back to apply on the payment of the old home place in New York. I took a lot of pride in not only increasing the production of the machine I was working on, but improving the quality of the paper. The owner of the mill, unknown to me, was keeping tab on me. One day he came to me and said, 'Any man who can do what you have done in increasing production and improving the quality of the paper deserves promotion, so hereafter you are going to be superintendent of the mill.' The San Francisco Examiner was growing by leaps and bounds at that time, and they were unable to get, under their existing contract, enough paper to take care of their increased circulation. The manager, who had failed to anticipate the growth of the paper, wired to us to furnish him paper and to spare no expense. Their Sunday paper was growing larger and larger and one day we got a telegram saying that they were almost out of paper and they must have paper at once. We had one hundred rolls of paper in the warehouse but they were sixteen inches too long for the Examiner presses. I took these sixty-eight-inch rolls, speeded up the winder rerolled them and took a trimming off each side, cutting them down to fifty-two inches in width. Every Friday night I would send extra paper up by express for their Sunday issue. Mr. Bogard, the manager, was so grateful for the way we had helped him out that when Mr. Remington, the owner of our paper-mill came out from Watertown, New York,

the Examiner gave us a contract for paper that amounted to a little over a million dollars. Mr. Remington was so pleased with securing the million dollar contract from the Examiner, that he said to me, 'You have made good as superintendent of this mill. I want you to come back to Watertown, New York, and take charge of the seven mills I have there.' We went back to Watertown and Mr. Remington not only increased my salary, but he took me in as a partner. I had such good luck with the mills at Watertown that I decided to go into business for myself. I would go to a mill that had been losing money and I would offer the owner my services without charge, unless I could put the mill on its feet and make it pay. I had more work than I could do and I made big money. The first mill that I took a contract from on this basis, was one at Birmingham, Connecticut. John Wanamaker, postmaster general, had given them a contract to make government postal cards. The government inspector refused to accept the paper they were turning out for the postcards as it was off color and not firm in texture. The owner of the mill had spent one hundred thousand dollars in new machinery to remedy the defect, but still the government inspector refused to accept the postal cards. Before I had left the mills at Watertown, the sulphite process had come in. I made an improvement on this process, which I patented. I told the owner of the Birmingham mill that by spending three thousand dollars I would guarantee that within three months all the paper produced would pass government inspection. Within six weeks I had increased the production thirty-three per cent and the paper was coming out the right color and was firm in texture so that the inspector passed it without question. When the owner paid me for my services at the end of the six weeks, I said, 'You have paid me generously, so I am going to stay with you without expense until you can get rid of the warehouse full of rejected paper you have.' Mr. Wilkenson, the owner of the mill, had a beautiful home there. He certainly treated me like a member of the family. When his daughter was married, I sat in the family pew in spite of the fact that I had no dress suit and was dressed in an ordinary grey business suit. In addition to paying me the sum agreed upon for my services, Mr. Wilkenson wrote me a generous check as a token of his appreciation of my services. The next mill I took hold of was the one at Rochester, New York. This was owned by the Hastings Paper Company. While here, I patented a thermometer for digesters. Practically all of the mills at that time used thermometers made by Taylor Brothers of Rochester. Their thermometer was so easily broken that it caused heavy expense for the mills. The thermometer I patented was just as sensitive as the Taylor thermometer, but it was enclosed so that you could drop it on the floor without breaking it. I took it to Taylor Brothers and asked them what arrangements we could make for manufacturing it. Taylor Brothers could not afford to reconstruct their entire plant, so they told me if I would turn the patent over to them, they would give me ten per cent of their gross sales on sulphite thermometers. This made a very satisfactory addition to my yearly revenue. From there I went to the Hastings Mills on the Genesee river. They were making paper for the New York Sun. They had gone to a great deal of expense in trying to adjust and repair the machines they had but they failed to work well. The superintendent said, 'Can you fix this machine and if so, what will you charge?' I watched it work and discovered that one part of the machine needed a little adjustment. I said, 'I can fix it and I will only charge you fifty dollars.' The superintendent was incredulous. He told me to go to it. In two hours I had the machine adjusted so that it was doing the work satisfactorily. There was another machine there that needed a little adjustment, so after supper I overhauled it and adjusted it and they paid me twenty-five dollars extra for that, so that I made seventy-five dollars that day with very little work. The owner of the mill asked me to go to work for them at a good salary and he offered me a percentage of the profits, but I had to refuse, as I had already promised to go to Niagara Falls to inspect the work of some paper machines that had been made by Bagley and Sewall. The purchasers claimed that the machines were not up to specifications. The manufacturers of the paper machines and the owners of the mills where they were being used, had agreed to abide by my decision. I found that the operator of the machine was at fault and reported accordingly, so an adjustment was made on that basis. However I got the machines to working satisfactorily. The manager of the paper mill there told me that if I would go to work for them, he would pay me the same salary that he was receiving, make me a member of the Board of Directors and give me ten per cent of the profits. It was certainly a very attractive offer. I asked for a little time to consider it and that same day I received a

telegram from S. D. Rosenbaum, president of the Crown Paper Mills of Oregon City, asking me to come to Albany, New York, the following day and meet him at the Delavin House. Mr. Rosenbaum was a brother-in-law of Mr. Fleischakker. He wanted me to go over the plans with him of the Crown Mills at Oregon City. He asked me to name the figure I would charge for going out to Oregon City, take charge of the mills and put them on a paying basis. They had been losing money for two years. I went over the whole situation with him and told him things about the mill that he himself did not know. He couldn't understand how I could have such intimate knowledge of conditions there when I had never seen the mill in Oregon City. When I named my figure, he said, 'Your figure is too high. I can get a man from Binghampton, New York, to go out there and do the work for much less.' I told Mr. Rosenbaum to wire to the man at Binghampton at once, as I had more than I could do in the east. Mr. Rosenbaum wired to Mr. Fleischakker and some of the other stockholders and then notified me that they were accepting my proposition. He asked me before going out to Oregon, to stop at Poughkeepsie and go over the paper-mill there and make my recommendations for the installing of a steam plant. I sized up the mill at Poughkeepsie, found they had abundant water power and that they were using an old fashioned water-wheel that did not begin to utilize the potential power. I told them to put in a Success water wheel and that they would have all the power they needed. They accepted my suggestion and it proved all I had claimed for it and saved them the heavy expense of installing and maintaining a steam system.

"With my wife and my baby boy, Willard, who was then about eighteen months old, I came out to Oregon City in 1892 and became superintendent of the Crown Mills. At that time the mill produced eight tons of straw paper. We made wrapping and strawboard. There were thirty-five employes in the mill and the payroll was less than two thousand five hundred dollars a month. I changed the mill over so that we no longer used straw, but used wood pulp. I installed the chemical process. I was with the Crown Mills for nearly eighteen years and when I severed my connection with them, I was the second largest stockholder.

"In 1908 I purchased the site of the old Portland Flouring Mills at Oregon City. I also acquired their power rights. The 1907 panic had hit the east pretty hard. I went to Beloit, Wisconsin, and the manufacturers of the paper-mill machinery told me that for the sake of keeping their men employed, they would build my machinery for about half of the ordinary cost. When I turned out the first paper from my mill, the capacity was eighteen tons a day. I employed forty men. Today we turn out two hundred tons a day and we have five hundred thirty-five men on the payroll. Some time ago we purchased twenty-four thousand acres of spruce and hemlock timber, located largely in Tillamook and Clatsop counties. On account of the fog and moisture in the air, there is but little danger of forest fires there near the coast. We can begin to cut off our timber and by reforestation, by the time we have it all cut, we can start all over again for the new growth will be large enough to use. In other words, we have a perpetual supply of timber. When I go into the mill and look at the new paper-making machine we have recently installed, that operates at the speed of one thousand two hundred feet a minute and produces one hundred and twenty tons of finished paper in a day, it seems a far cry back to the old days when I wanted to speed up a paper-machine from fifty-two to sixty feet a minute and they told me that a machine could not go at sixty feet a minute without being wrecked. Now the machine operates at one thousand two hundred feet a minute.

"I am president of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company Mill and I am also president of the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company. Our son Willard is vice president of this company and Max Oberdorfer is manager. We make craft paper at St. Helens, our production being sixty-five tons a day. I am also president of the California Bag and Paper Company of Emeryville, California. They convert six hundred tons of paper into paper bags each month. We ship the paper to them either from Oregon City or St. Helens. Our son Willard is now vice president and general manager of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company. I am turning over to him not only the financial details but the other details of the work, so that my wife and I can take time off to travel. We have made three trips to the orient and four trips to Europe. On our last trip to Europe, we took our little grandchild, Adele, ten years old, with us. She not only greatly enjoyed her trip but she went to a private tutor in Germany, so that she can read and talk German readily.

"Our office in Oregon City occupies the site of the Oregon Spectator office. The

deeds to our property go back to Dr. John McLoughlin. There is a bronze plate on the corner of our office building, giving the history of the founding of the Oregon Spectator. I purchased the property where the old McLoughlin home stood and I gave the McLoughlin home to the historical society and the property surrounding it is now used as a public park."

SAMUEL E. BARTMESS

Among the citizens of Hood River whose individual efforts have not only gained for them well merited prosperity, but have also contributed very materially to the development and progress of the community, stands Samuel E. Bartmess, who is the pioneer merchant of Hood River and the dean of the funeral directors of this locality, in which business he has been engaged for over thirty-eight years. Mr. Bartmess was born at Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 15th of September, 1853, and is a son of Oliver Cromwell and Sarah (Clark) Bartmess, the former having been born in Maryland in 1819 and the latter in Ohio in 1822. The father owned a fine farm in Indiana, on which he lived for over fifty years. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying in Indiana in 1893 and the father in Hood River, Oregon, in 1906, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were active members of the United Brethren church. They had four children, namely: Sophia, who was the wife of Dr. J. H. Crouse and died in 1869; Martha, who is the wife of Dr. L. T. Strouther, of Kansas City, Missouri; Samuel E., of this review; and William Francis, who lives on the old homestead in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Bartmess, out of the kindness of their hearts, also reared and educated five other children.

Samuel E. Bartmess attended the public schools and entered Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1879. After his marriage, in 1880, he bought a farm at Dayton, Indiana, to the cultivation of which he devoted his attention for ten years, and then, in 1890, came to Hood River, Oregon, at which time the town had a population of but two hundred and seventy-five. During his first summer here he was employed as a clerk in a general store and in the fall of that year he opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, the first one in Hood River. This proved a successful venture and in 1892 he bought a lot on Oak street, on which he erected a store building. He has followed that line of business here continuously to the present time and during this period has commanded his full share of the local patronage in his line. In 1925 he built a new mortuary, with modern equipment, including a limousine hearse, and is prepared to render the best possible service. He is thoughtful and painstaking in his regard for the comfort and interests of those who require his services and is well qualified for the exacting business which he is so successfully conducting.

On January 27, 1880, Mr. Bartmess was united in marriage to Miss Elda Crouse, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and is a daughter of Dr. David H. and Rachael (Baker) Crouse, the former having been born near Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Indiana. Dr. Crouse was a pioneer physician at Dayton, Indiana, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for forty years, or to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1884. He was a prominent supporter of the republican party in his state and served two terms as a member of the Indiana legislature. He was married twice, first to a Miss Gelwix, to which union were born three children, all of whom are deceased. To his union with Miss Baker were born two children, Meigs, who was a minister of the Gospel, but later became superintendent of the Children's Home on Ninth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and held that position for forty years, and Mrs. Bartmess. The mother of these children died in February, 1865. The Crouse family was closely related to "Barbara Frietchie," whose name was Miss Nannie Crouse. Mrs. Bartmess graduated from a Presbyterian seminary at Logansport, Indiana, in which she specialized in music, and since coming to Hood River has always been very active in church and community work. Mr. and Mrs. Bartmess have five children: Earl Kumler, who lives in Portland, Oregon, is married and has two children, Carrol K. and Myron; Meigs W., who graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College and took a postgraduate course in Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, is now with the Westinghouse Electric Company, at Springfield, Massachusetts, is married and has two children, Meigs, Jr., and John

Edward; Sally Aldine, is the wife of W. B. Small, of Multnomah, Oregon, and has a son, Robert, and daughter, Elda Marie. Marie Louise, who was employed for eight years as teller in the Butler Bank at Hood River, is the wife of W. L. Marshall, of this city; and to them was born one son, Ned Larison. Clair Leaming died in 1894. Both of the daughters received good educations and Mrs. Small teaches music.

Mr. Bartmess is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past noble grand, and Mrs. Bartmess belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star, in which she is a past associate matron and is an active member of the Women's Relief Corps. Mr. Bartmess was one of the organizers of The Mazamas, which was instituted on the summit of Mt. Hood, and is a social organization composed of those who have made the ascent of the mountain. Mr. Bartmess is now a republican and has long been active in matters affecting the welfare of his community, having been a member of the first city council on the organization of the municipality in 1895, and has also served several terms as a member of the city board of education. He has been a consistent advocate of good schools and improved roads and gives his earnest support to every measure that is calculated to be for the public good. He is kindly and generous in his relations with his fellowmen. He has written and published in the local press some very interesting and valuable contributions to the historical annals of Hood River, particularly descriptive of conditions and events in early days, and has also written some very fine verse, descriptive of the famous Columbia River and Hood River country. He and his wife are active members of the Riverside church and stand for all that is best and most uplifting in the life of their community. Deservedly popular throughout their wide acquaintance, they command the sincere respect of all who know them.

JOSEPH E. HALL

Among the capable and successful lawyers of the Columbia River valley stands Joseph E. Hall, who has rendered able and efficient service as prosecuting attorney of Clark county and is now a member of the well known law firm of Hall & La Londe, at Vancouver. Mr. Hall was born in Portage county, Ohio, on the 11th of November, 1883, and is a son of Wilber A. and Manie (Morris) Hall, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. Wilber Hall was reared and educated in his native state and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he owned a store. In 1894 he came to Washington and took up a homestead of heavy timber land at Yacolt Prairie, in the northern part of Clark county, his coming to this state having been prompted by his interest in timber, as well as for the benefit of his health. The family resided on that ranch about eight years, but after living there two years Mr. Hall opened a candy shop in Vancouver, which he conducted during the winter months, returning to the ranch in summer, doing this in order to pay the expenses of his children in school. In 1902 he sold the homestead and bought a small improved farm, which he operated for a few years, and then moved to Brush Prairie, where he established a general merchandise store, to which he is still giving his attention. He served as postmaster of Brush Prairie for several years and has been prominent in the affairs of that locality. To him and his first wife were born four children, namely: Mrs. Grace Cobb, of Willoughby, Ohio; Charles W., who is a lawyer in Vancouver and is now a member of the state legislature; Harold M., who is an electrical engineer in Los Angeles, California, and Joseph E. For his second wife Mr. Hall chose Miss Mattie L. Phile, to which union were born three children: Mrs. Dorothy Tipperary, of Portland, Oregon; Leland, who is at home; and Walter, who is attending high school.

Joseph E. Hall attended the public schools of Vancouver, graduating from high school in 1904, after which he had one year in the University of Washington. He then studied under his uncle, G. R. Percival, who was later mayor of Vancouver and is now deceased. At this time his father's business was increasing to such an extent that his assistance was required, and soon afterward they entered into a partnership, under the name of W. A. Hall & Son, which existed until 1915, when the business was sold. In the meantime Mr. Hall had continued his law studies and in January, 1919, he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1918 he had been elected county clerk and clerk of the superior court of Clark county, in which positions he served two years, and then was elected prosecuting attorney for a six-year term. While the

incumbent of that office he prosecuted a number of noted cases, among which were the Whitfield and Bolen murder trials and the case involving the robbery of the Sells-Floto circus, and throughout his official term he proved a keen, determined and resourceful prosecutor and met with notable success. About the time of his election to the office of prosecuting attorney Mr. Hall entered into a partnership with ex-Judge R. H. Back and Dale McMullen, at that time court reporter and now prosecuting attorney, under the firm name of Back, Hall & McMullen, the firm existing until Mr. Hall's retirement from office, when it was dissolved, after which Mr. Hall was alone in practice until he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Lloyd F. La Londe, with whom he is still associated. This has proven a strong combination and they are enjoying a large and representative clientele.

In 1909, at Brush Prairie, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Neva M. La Londe, who was born in Nebraska and is a daughter of Edward and Leonia (DuBois) La Londe, who brought their family to this state in 1904. Mr. La Londe gave his attention to farming here for a number of years, but he and his wife are now residing in Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of three children, Leona M., Barbara E. and Betty Lou. Mr. Hall is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the fourteenth degree of the Scottish Rite; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Grange and the Chamber of Commerce, while Mrs. Hall belongs to the Junior Aid Society of the Presbyterian church. During Mr. Hall's term as prosecuting attorney the State Judicial Council was established, and by virtue of his office he became one of the first members of that body. The council was formed for the purpose of recommending to the supreme court of the state changes in the rules of court procedure and is composed of two members of the supreme court, three superior court judges, two members of the bar, one of whom must be a prosecuting attorney, and the chairmen of the judicial committees of both branches of the legislature. This council has done splendid work and Mr. Hall is justifiably proud of his identification with it. He has always been deeply interested in matters affecting the welfare of the communities in which he has lived and while at Brush Prairie served two years as postmaster after he and his father had sold their store. Personally, he is of cordial and friendly manner, has a wide acquaintance throughout Clark county, and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

O. L. LE FEVER

An electrical engineer of broad experience and superior ability, O. L. Le Fever has been prominently identified with much important construction work of this character in various parts of the country and is therefore exceptionally well qualified for the office of general superintendent of the Northwestern Electric Company, with headquarters in the Public Service building in Portland. He was born September 5, 1880, in Hampton, Iowa, and his father, J. M. Le Fever, was a prosperous lumberman and agriculturist, who afterward migrated to the Columbia River valley, settling in Portland, Oregon. Subsequently he went to Alhambra, California, where he lived retired until his death in 1926, and his widow, Mrs. Clara A. (Carroll) Le Fever, is still a resident of that place.

In the public schools of the Hawkeye state O. L. Le Fever acquired his early education, afterward attending the University of Minnesota for two years, and then matriculated in Iowa State College, from which he received the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1906. At Minneapolis, Minnesota, he became connected with the engineering department of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, with which he spent one and a half years, and then accepted a position with the Western Electric Company, installing telephone switchboards in various towns. He was next in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, with which he remained for a year, and installed machinery for the firm in various sections of the United States. For two years he was engaged in the task of installing train-lighting apparatus for the Northern Pacific Railroad and about 1909 came to Portland with W. S. Barstow & Company, which had the contract for installing an underground system for the Portland Light & Power Company. Mr. Le Fever was general foreman of outside work and afterward became assistant underground engineer

for the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. He designed an underground system for the Mt. Hood Electric Company and in 1913 entered the service of the Northwestern Electric Company as superintendent of underground construction. In this connection he had charge of all the work throughout the down-town district of Portland and installed both steam and electrical apparatus. For about five years he supervised the operation and maintenance of the steam and electrical systems of the company and in 1918 was promoted to the position of chief engineer. In that capacity he also made a notable record and in 1923 was chosen general superintendent of the company, thus becoming an outstanding figure in the control of a great public utility, essential to the development and prosperity of this region. He has worked earnestly, systematically and effectively to perfect the service and to the many difficult problems constantly presented to him for solution brings to bear comprehensive technical knowledge, combined with the wisdom, resourcefulness and foresight of the true executive.

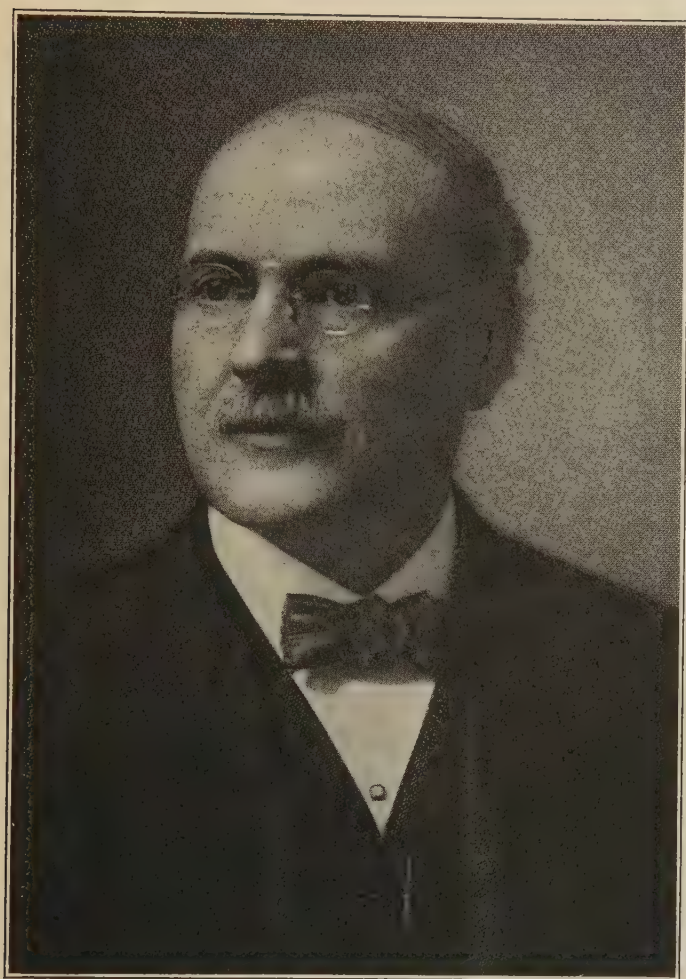
In 1914 Mr. Le Fever married Miss A. Bird Pruden, of Portland, and their attractive and hospitable home is a center of the social and cultural life of the city. Mr. Le Fever casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party but is not active in politics. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and his interest in Portland's welfare and advancement is expressed through his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce and the City Club. Mr. Le Fever is a member of the Automobile Association of America, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and chairman of the northwestern geographical division of the National Electric Light Association. Throughout life he has been a tireless worker, giving his best efforts to every task that he has undertaken. In the steps of an orderly progression he has reached a field of broad influence and usefulness and is esteemed for the qualities that have made possible his success.

JUDGE MICHAEL G. MUNLY

Judge Michael G. Munly, who rendered distinguished public service to Portland as a lawyer and jurist, was a man not only of marked intellectual attainments but of great personal charm because of his kindly spirit, his geniality and his appreciation for the good in his fellowmen. His entire life was an expression of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one" and his years were ever filled with "the many unremembered acts of kindness and of love." He became a member of the Portland bar in 1883, at which time he had not completed his third decade. His birth occurred in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1854, his parents being Michael and Bridget Munly, the former a coal miner of the Keystone state, who in 1846 had left his native Ireland to become a resident of the new world. In this country he met the lady who afterward became his wife and who had crossed the Atlantic in 1832 with her parents, settling in Pennsylvania.

At the usual age Judge Munly began his education, which he pursued in public and private schools of his native state, and later he took up the profession of teaching, becoming principal of a public school in Scranton, Pennsylvania, at the age of twenty-one years. He was thus employed from 1875 until 1882 and during that period devoted the hours which are usually termed leisure to the study of law. In April, 1882, he was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county and for a short time thereafter remained in Pennsylvania but in July of the same year sought the opportunities of the growing west.

In the spring of 1883 Judge Munly arrived in Portland and for a brief period was employed in a wholesale drug house but in October of that year was admitted to the Oregon bar and entered upon the active work of his profession. In those years in which he was gaining a start as a lawyer he also did newspaper work in Portland by becoming owner and editor of the Catholic Sentinel, the leading Catholic journal of the northwest, and his identification with publishing interests thus continued from 1886 until 1890, when he sold out to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his growing law work. For many years he occupied a prominent position at the Portland bar and gave evidence of his superior ability to successfully analyze and handle intricate legal problems. In 1891 he became deputy city attorney, which position he filled for a year and a half and then in 1892 was appointed by Governor Sylvester



JUDGE MICHAEL G. MUNLY

Pennoyer to the circuit court bench, serving as one of its judges for a year and a half. Later he was nominated for that position but was counted out, although it was afterward proven that over two thousand votes were fraudulently cast. Resuming private practice, Judge Munly became the associate of the late Judge Frazer, the partnership continuing for six years or until the latter was elevated to the circuit bench. In 1909 Judge Munly received the democratic nomination for mayor and received a very flattering vote, coming out a close second in the race, although the usual republican vote is five to one. Judge Munly always analyzed his cases with great thoroughness and care and his deductions were ever sound and logical and his presentation of a cause clear and forceful. He came to be regarded as one of the ablest members of the Portland bar and was accorded a large and representative clientele. As the years passed he likewise became interested in other lines of business, including the salmon packing industry as vice president and secretary of the Thlinket Packing Company of Portland, owners of one of the largest Alaska canneries. He was regarded as an authority on the natural history of Pacific salmons, having devoted much time to the study of the question, and he was named a member of the International Fisheries Congress which convened in Washington, D. C., in September, 1908, having been appointed to the office by the governor of Alaska and the governor of Oregon. Judge Munly was also identified with many civic bodies of Portland and was a contributing factor to many public improvements of great worth. He filled the presidency of the United East Side Improvement Club and of the Northeast Side Improvement Association and he was the father of the movement which resulted in the construction of the wonderful Broadway bridge across the Willamette, this being a notable feature in city betterment in recent years. He was the founder of the Hibernia Bank, and was on the school board for five years.

On the 21st of July, 1890, Judge Munly was united in marriage to Miss Mary Nixon, of Boston, Massachusetts, a daughter of Robert and Anna (Hogan) Nixon. Her father enlisted for service in the Civil war when twenty-six years of age and was drowned on the way home about the close of the war when but twenty-seven years of age. The mother resided in Oregon for thirty years but passed away in 1916. Judge and Mrs. Munly became the parents of four children. Robert Nixon, who served during the World war as an ensign in the navy and was also in the transport service, married Elizabeth Shade of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Robert Nixon, Jr., Raymond and Margaret. The second son, Raymond M., who married Vernice Roberts of Tacoma, has been very prominent in Oregon politics. Anna M. is the wife of Vance T. Ferguson of Portland and has two children, Edwin Munly and Vance, Jr. The fourth child, Mary Evelyn, is attending college in the east. Like his brother, Raymond saw service in the navy during the World war, both sons enlisting.

Judge Munly was a home man in the highest and best sense of the term in that he found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. Never was he known to speak a cross word to his family during the thirty-nine years of his married life and he counted no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would enhance the welfare of those of his own household. He belonged to the Catholic church, held membership with the Knights of Columbus and the Artisans of Portland and was also a member of the Commercial Club. When death called him October 26, 1923, the family received many messages telling of the high regard entertained for Judge Munly, for he had a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. One of the local papers said: "In the death of Judge M. G. Munly, Portland loses a citizen whose attainments were many and varied and whose public services were distinguished. To every cause that was worthy he freely gave his time, his force and ability. Portland was but a small city in 1883 when he was admitted to the bar here. The young man fought the hard battle of advancing his fortunes in the law with perseverance and courage, supplementing his income by newspaper work. He brought to his profession a mind of penetrating keenness and an industry that won him high position at the bar. A man of foresight and vision, Judge Munly was not content to see Portland creep. He brought great energy and constructive force to bear on the problems of Portland's growth and expansion. Judge Munly was interested and keenly alert to the necessity of fostering the construction of more railroads in Oregon, and was a close student of railroad problems in the state. He believed that the prosperity of Oregon depended upon securing railroads that would link eastern and central Oregon and the vast interior country with the metropolis.

In his private life he had rare charm. To his family, his wife and four children, and to his four brothers he was devoted. Charitable, he was quiet and unostentatious in his many benefactions. He was a delightful host—a pleasant companion. He had a hatred for fraud and sham of every form. He was a conscientious student of American history and had a deep and profound love for the American constitution. His mind was well stored with the best of literature and philosophy. Many there are in Portland who find it hard to say farewell to M. G. Munly, a man of sterling character and with a rich capacity for friendship."

PETER JOHN STADELMAN

At an early age Peter John Stadelman manifested that spirit of energy and self-reliance which spurs the individual ever onward and upward and for thirty-five years he has been an outstanding figure in business circles of The Dalles. He is also a financier of high standing and for a decade has been mayor of the city, which has made notable progress during that period. He was born in Hempstead, New York, and his father, Joseph Stadelman, was a native of the Austrian Tyrol. In 1869 he sailed for the United States, settling on Long island, and for a time followed the trade of a carpenter at Hempstead. Next he purchased a tract of land and raised garden truck, which he marketed in New York city. Learning of the opportunities afforded in the west, he sold the property and in 1881 came to The Dalles, Oregon. He leased the old Catholic mission donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres and devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of the farm. His wife, Mary (Rath) Stadelman, was born in the state of New York and they became the parents of two sons, Peter John and Joseph, whose biographies are published in this volume. The father's demise occurred in March, 1923, but the mother still resides at The Dalles.

Peter J. Stadelman attended the public schools of this city until he was twelve years of age, when he became a newsboy, and carried the Oregonian, Portland's leading paper. At the same time he obtained a position in The Dalles post office, in which he spent about four years, serving under Michael Nolan, who was then postmaster and also the mayor of the city. Much of the work devolved upon Mr. Stadelman, who acted as assistant postmaster before he reached the age of sixteen. In 1893 he ventured in business for himself, opening a fruit and vegetable store at The Dalles, and a year later he broadened the scope of his activities. During the winter he cut ice from the nearby lakes and with the assistance of his brother peddled it in the summer. In 1898 the business was expanded to a wholesale and retail fruit and ice company, in which P. J. Stadelman owned two-thirds of the stock, and the remainder was held by Joseph Stadelman. They handled Oregon and California fruits for the eastern markets, also supplying the western markets with fruit from the east and south, and likewise became dealers in coal and wood. In 1909 they completed a large plant for the manufacture of ice and later erected a cold storage building provided with ten large rooms supplied with facilities for keeping perishable fruit. The building is usually filled with apples, which are secured in the fall and kept in cold storage until spring. In 1925 Joseph Stadelman withdrew from the concern and the business is now controlled by Peter J. Stadelman, who has admitted his sons, Wilbur and George P., to a partnership. To the Stadelman Company belongs the distinction of having the largest ice and cold storage plant in eastern Oregon. In 1927 the firm shipped over one hundred thousand dollars worth of cherries alone and in addition sent out peaches, pears, apricots, strawberries, apples and vegetables in large quantities. The cars are iced at The Dalles plant and the shipments extend throughout the eastern states. Each step in the development of this large enterprise has resulted from carefully matured plans and tireless effort, and in its conduct Mr. Stadelman brings to bear unerring judgment and marked administrative power. These characteristics are also displayed in the control of the Citizens National Bank, a local institution, of which he is the president. In 1920 he was one of the organizers of the bank, of which Dr. J. A. Reuter is vice president, and H. E. Green serves as cashier. Their associates on the board of directors are John Van Dellen, John Heimrich, Arthur Senfert, Dr. B. C. Olinger, H. L. Huck and George Abarr. The bank is capitalized at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars and its resources amount to more than one million dollars. This is a reliable, prosperous moneyed institution and the spirit

behind its service is one of helpfulness. In 1907 Mr. Stadelman and his brother purchased from their father the old mission farm, which adjoins the city, and they still own the property, which they have converted into one of the finest ranches in Wasco county.

In 1904 Peter J. Stadelman married Mrs. May Hicks, a native of Wasco county and a daughter of Robert Kelly, who served as sheriff of the county for many years. Mrs. Stadelman passed away July 10, 1924, leaving two sons, Wilbur and George Peter, both natives of The Dalles and graduates of the local high school. Wilbur Stadelman attended the University of Oregon at Eugene for one and a half years and has charge of the fruit department of his father's business. His brother is a sophomore at the State University and a member of its football team, taking a prominent part in athletic sports. The sons are keenly interested in the business and give every promise of being able to continue it successfully when their father is ready to retire.

Mr. Stadelman is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In 1910 he became a member of the city council, with which he was identified for four years, and made an excellent record. On November 4, 1918, he was elected mayor of The Dalles and has since been retained in that office. The welfare of the city has ever been his first concern and his administration has been beneficially resultant. He is an earnest advocate of good roads and schools and his personality has been an inspiration to progress. Mr. Stadelman has never deviated from the course sanctioned by conscience and honor and belongs to that desirable class of citizens who constitute the strength and the motive power of every community in which they are found.

LOUIS T. MERWIN

Electric power, the perfect servant of commerce, enters vitally into the daily life of every progressive community in the United States. Each year witnesses the amalgamation of separate utilities into systems which operate over unified territories, resulting in more effective and economical service. In this field of activity the Northwestern Electric Company of Portland has won a position of leadership and the prestige now enjoyed by the corporation is largely attributable to the broad experience, pronounced ability and tireless efforts of its vice president and general manager, Louis T. Merwin, an electrical engineer of high standing. Born in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1873, his parents, C. E. and Helen Wallace (Greene) Merwin, were natives respectively of Milford, Connecticut, and St. Louis, Missouri. The father was an educator of note and devoted the greater part of his life to that vocation. His was a long and useful life, terminating in 1927, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety-two years, and Mrs. Merwin passed away in China at the home of her daughter. The latter was a medical missionary for twenty years and founded the Presbyterian Hospital for Women at Tsi-nan-fu, China.

Educated in the public schools of Pleasanton and Oakland, California, Louis T. Merwin attended the University of California, which awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1896. After graduation he was for five years instructor in the high school at Napa, California, and in the Polytechnic high school at San Francisco. He then began his electrical work as sub-station operator with the San Joaquin Light & Power Company at Fresno, California. In 1906 he went to Goldfield, Nevada, as superintendent of the Goldfield division of the Nevada-California Power Company. He next became electrical engineer for the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, having charge of the installation of all the electrical equipment in their mines and mills at Goldfield, Nevada, and was consulting electrical engineer for the Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad and also for the Tonopah Mining Company. In 1911 he went to Trinity county, California, to rehabilitate a power plant for the Globe-Trinity Mines Company. He came to Portland, May 12, 1912 to assist in designing the transmission lines of the Northwestern Electric Company from White Salmon to Portland and later had charge of their erection. In April, 1913, he was made operating superintendent of the company, general superintendent in 1916, assistant general manager in 1919 and since November, 1920, has been vice president and general manager. He

is also a director of the Union State Bank, the Portland Industries Financing Service and of the corporation which owns the Pittock block.

In 1907 Mr. Merwin was married at Goldfield, Nevada, to Miss Mabel Dunbar, a daughter of J. A. Dunbar, of San Luis Obispo, California. Mrs. Merwin was born in the Golden state and in 1898 was graduated from Leland Stanford University. In politics Mr. Merwin is a republican. Along social lines he is connected with the Arlington, Columbia, Waverly Country and Multnomah Amateur Athletic Clubs. He has always taken a keen interest in outdoor sports and was a member of the first college athletic team to go east from the Pacific coast in 1905. In 1906 he was chosen captain of this team, whose ten members are all living and meet each year for a reunion in San Francisco. He also belongs to the City Club, the East Side Commercial Club, and the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is now a director. In Masonry he holds the thirty-second degree and his professional affiliations are with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Association of Engineers, the National Electric Light Association and the Northwest Light and Power Association.

CARLTON LEE PEPPER

Carlton Lee Pepper, practicing attorney-at-law in The Dalles, Oregon, was born on the 18th day of November, 1876, at Shenandoah, Iowa, where his father and mother, pioneers of the state of Iowa, were then living on a homestead. At the age of four years his family moved to Kansas, and in 1883 his father and mother again became pioneers, then moving to and settling in the Territory of Dakota. In 1890 the family moved to Plano, Illinois, where the father died, and where Carlton Lee Pepper attended the public schools. In 1905 he graduated from the law department of Lake Forest University, and was then admitted to the bar in Illinois.

His father was Thomas Derth Pepper, who was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, March 25, 1844, and served under General Burnside in the Civil war. The father died at Plano, Illinois on May 16, 1910. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Minerva Hunt, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 7, 1840, and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 5, 1920.

The father of Thomas Derth Pepper was an early settler of the state of Massachusetts, whose brother, David Pepper, was a merchant and the owner of a large amount of property in Philadelphia and who was the founder of Strathmore College. He was a millionaire and philanthropist, and the father of George Wharton Pepper, present United States senator.

The father of Ellen Minerva Hunt was Reuben Hunt, one of the early settlers of Litchfield, Connecticut. Her mother was Emmeline Hunt, whose father, Amos Hunt, was a Yale graduate, as was also his father who was one of the first students to enter Yale College when it was founded in 1702.

The progenitor of the Hunt family was an officer in William the Conqueror's army. Following the battle of Hastings and the conquest of England in 1066, he received a large area of land in the north of England where he founded the Hunt family. In 1635, two brothers of the Hunt family, in company with twenty-three others, received a grant of land in New York, later a part of the state of Connecticut. One of the company, Sir William Hunt, settled in Canaan, Connecticut, and was the founder of the branch of the Hunt family of which the mother of Carlton Lee Pepper was a member.

At a reunion of the Hunt family held in 1885, three thousand descendants personally registered at the meeting. More than ten thousand registered by mail. The meeting being the two hundred fiftieth anniversary of the advent of the Hunt family in America. The Hunt family has produced a number of prominent people, among them being Governor Hunt of Arizona; Rockwell Hunt, historian of the University of California; and Russell Hunt and William Hunt, both artists. At one time the Hunt brothers operated a foundry in New York, which was the only one in America fitted for making cannon for the Revolutionary army.

Following his graduation from the Lake Forest University in 1905, in Chicago, Carlton Lee Pepper was admitted to the bar in the state of Illinois. In 1906 he moved to Portland, Oregon, where, for a period of nine months, he occupied the position of advertising manager for a large wholesale grocery house, going to The Dalles,

Oregon, on July 1, 1907, where he entered into a partnership with S. W. Stark for the practice of law. Since the first day of July, 1907, he has continuously lived in and practiced law in The Dalles.

Soon after coming to The Dalles, Carlton Lee Pepper was elected to the board of directors of the local Chamber of Commerce where he served for several years, and in 1915 he was elected to the office of and served as president of the Chamber. He was city attorney of The Dalles during the years 1914 and 1915. In 1917 he organized what is known as The Dalles National Farm Loan Association, since which time he has acted as secretary-treasurer of the Association, and is now filling such office. For five years he has been president of the Central Oregon District Association of Farm Loan Associations, which office he is also filling at the present time.

During the time Mr. Pepper has been living in The Dalles he has endeavored to perform his share of the civic duties falling on the ordinary individual living in a rural community, serving as needed on the various committees connected with the Chamber of Commerce and civic organizations. He has been active in fraternal affairs, being a member of the Masonic and Elk lodges of The Dalles, a Knight Templar, Royal Arch Mason and a life member of Al Kader Temple of the Shrine in Portland. He is Past Master of Wasco Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M. in The Dalles.

On September 22, 1902, Mr. Pepper was married to Grace Clarkson, and his family now consists of himself, his wife Grace Pepper, and one daughter Ruthe Eleanor, of the age of nineteen years, now attending the State Normal School at Monmouth. Mrs. Pepper is the daughter of James and Margaret Clarkson of Mendota, Illinois, where Mrs. Pepper was born, her father being born in Glasgow, Scotland, and her mother in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pepper has been a member of the Kiwanis Club of The Dalles since its organization in 1921, being a charter member of the Club and its first secretary, which office he held for a period of three years following the organization of the Club. In 1924 he acted as delegate of the Club to the international convention held at Denver.

Mr. Pepper has one brother and two sisters. His sister, Mrs. A. W. Hunt, residing in Los Angeles, California, and the other sister, Mrs. James Motter, living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His brother, F. M. Pepper, is connected with the main office of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, where he has charge of the vocational training department of such institution.

While living in Illinois Mr. Pepper served six years as a member of the Illinois National Guard, being connected with the Signal Corps. In 1898 the Signal Corps of which he was a member was called for service in the Spanish-American war, but was recalled before reaching the front.

By choice and because of his father's views, Mr. Pepper is affiliated with the republican party. He is a member of the Congregational church at The Dalles. His chief recreational sports are golfing, fishing and hunting, which he enjoys at all times with a reasonable degree of success.

Mr. Pepper's valued possessions are his family, relatives and his friends. His physical possessions are his law business, his property in The Dalles, and a wheat ranch in Sherman county.

JESSE GARFIELD ARNOLD

For seventeen years Portland has been the scene of the professional activities of Jesse Garfield Arnold, a well known corporation lawyer, whose progress has been commensurate with his industry and ability. He was born December 8, 1886, in Campbell, Arkansas, and his parents, Newton and Mary (Baugus) Arnold, were natives of Tennessee. The father was born in Waynesville and fought for the Union during the Civil war, serving with a Tennessee regiment. Afterward he migrated to Arkansas and lived for a number of years in that state. His demise occurred at Marshall in 1895 and the mother passed away in 1897 at the same place.

Jesse G. Arnold spent his boyhood on his father's farm and obtained his rudimentary instruction in the country schools of Searcy county. He attended the University of Arkansas and in 1910 won the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. It was there that his first legal work was done and in 1911 he was graduated from the law department of the Uni-

versity of Washington at Seattle. Since his admission to the Oregon bar Mr. Arnold has practiced in Portland and the court records bear evidence of his power as an attorney, showing that he has successfully handled many difficult cases. He has charge of the legal interests of a number of the large corporations operating in Portland and keeps several assistants, as his clientele is extensive. His office is located in the American Bank building and his name appears on the directorate of the Western State Loan Association, while he also represents a number of business firms in a similar capacity.

Mr. Arnold was married in July, 1921, in Portland, to Miss June Laughlin and they now have a daughter, Janet June. Mr. Arnold gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a Baptist in religious faith. During the World war he served on the legal advisory board and also promoted the sale of Liberty bonds. Along fraternal lines he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, and his interest in Portland's development is indicated by his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce and the Progressive Business Men's Club. He is also a member of the Multnomah Golf Club, the Press Club, the Ad Club and the Automobile Club. His professional connections are with the Multnomah County, Oregon State and American Bar Associations. Mr. Arnold has always followed the course dictated by conscience and honor and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

HUGH STEVENS MOUNT, M. D., F. A. C. S.

A surgeon of pronounced ability, Dr. Hugh Stevens Mount is an outstanding figure in professional circles of Oregon City and also a well known financier. He was born near Silverton, Oregon, in 1875, and represents old and honored families of the state. His father, Henry Duckwall Mount, was a native of Ohio and when a youth of seventeen started for the Pacific northwest. With an ox team and wagon he made the overland journey alone, arriving in Oregon in 1852. He was a carpenter and bridge builder and also a tailor, conducting a shop in Portland during the late '50s or early '60s. For a short time he resided in Oregon City and also lived in the old town of Linn City. In addition he followed the occupation of farming and was one of the early hop growers of Marion county. While thus engaged he was elected county assessor and also filled the office of justice of the peace. Along fraternal lines he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for more than fifty years was a member of the organization. In Oregon he married Miss Rebecca Stevens, whose parents migrated from Iowa to the Columbia River Valley in 1852, crossing the plains with a train of wagons, and settling on a donation land claim on Howell prairie. Henry D. Mount passed away in 1911 and his widow is now living in Silverton. Their family numbered fourteen children: Wallace, deceased, who was one of the justices of the supreme court of the state of Washington and remained on the bench for thirty-two years; R. J., who owns and cultivates a ranch near Spokane, Washington; Dallas, who has passed away; Clara, who is Mrs. C. H. Chambréan and lives in California; Eva, the wife of John Wolford, of Silverton, Oregon; W. C., who is engaged in farming near Silverton; O. B., a well known lawyer of Baker, Oregon; Winona, a resident of Nevada; Hugh Stevens; Clyde, who is engaged in the practice of dentistry; Guy, a successful physician; Minnie, the wife of Dr. C. G. Hall, of Portland; Albert, one of the prominent physicians of Oregon City; and Robert B., of Portland.

Dr. Hugh S. Mount was reared on the old home farm near Silverton and received his early instruction in the public schools of that locality. In 1903 he won the M. D. degree from the University of Oregon and during the following year attended St. Bartholomew's clinic in New York city. He then located in Oregon City and for five years practiced with Dr. E. A. Summer, who moved to Portland on the expiration of that period. For a time Dr. Mount remained alone and later was joined by his brothers, Drs. Clyde, Guy and Albert Mount, a nephew, Dr. Frank R. Mount, and Dr. J. C. Cleland, a relationship which has since been maintained. In 1912 Dr. Hugh S. Mount and his associates took over the Oregon City Hospital, which was started by some nurses, and have since been members of its staff. They own and operate the hospital. The present building, erected in 1918, contains fifty beds and is a standardized hospital—its equipment and service ranking with the best in this part of the

state. Dr. Hugh S. Mount specializes in surgery and has performed many delicate operations, "rarely losing a patient." A tireless worker and a deep student, he has taken many postgraduate courses, utilizing every opportunity to perfect himself in his profession. Dr. Mount is also well informed regarding financial affairs and since its organization has been vice president of the Bank of Commerce, one of the strong moneyed institutions of Oregon City.

In 1909 Dr. Mount married Miss Matilda Ganong, whose parents, W. J. and Elizabeth Ganong, came to Oregon in 1850 and are now deceased. Mrs. Mount was born near Stringtown Cavenish, in Clackamas county, and passed away in 1925. She had become the mother of two sons: Hugh Ganong, who is pursuing his studies in Moran School, Washington; and Allen, who died in infancy.

Dr. Mount is a member of the Waverly Country Club, a member of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., York Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He manifests a keen interest in matters touching the welfare and progress of his community and is an ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, while for three years he was one of the councilmen of Oregon City. Recently he was elected president of the Portland Academy of Medicine, is also the executive head of the Oregon State Medical Society, is likewise a member of the American Medical Association and holds a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Mount's professional standing is denoted by the offices which he fills and in every relation of life he measures up to the highest standards.

His brother, Dr. Clyde Mount, was born on the Marion county ranch in 1879 and attended the public schools of Silverton. For a year he was a student at the University of Oregon and later matriculated in the North Pacific College at Portland, graduating in 1906 with the degree of D. M. D. In eastern Oregon he followed his profession for two years and in 1908 came to Oregon City. He was associated for four years with Dr. A. L. Beatie, who retired at the end of that time, and Dr. Mount has since been alone.

HERMAN A. ZISCHKE

Sagacious, energetic and determined, Herman A. Zischke has outdistanced many who started out in business life far in advance of him, becoming a recognized leader in insurance circles of Portland, and also has to his credit a distinguished military record. He was born May 14, 1894, in Horicon, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and is a member of one of the old families of that state. It was in 1874 that his parents, Herman and Albertian (Widenhoeft) Zischke, settled in Wisconsin, where the father spent the remainder of his life, and the mother is still a resident of the Badger state.

Herman A. Zischke supplemented his public school training by a course in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and also devoted a year to the study of law. In May, 1917, he responded to the call of his country, enlisting in the Marines, and was made a second lieutenant. On July 1, 1918, he received the commission of first lieutenant and on the following day was promoted to the rank of captain. During the Chateau Thierry drive he participated in the memorable conflict in Belleau woods and was wounded July 18, 1918, at Soissons. His gallantry and fidelity to duty won him the Croix de Guerre from the French government in 1918 and two citations from the United States government. He spent eighteen months overseas and after the war went to Chicago. For one and a half years he sold automobile accessories in that city and then became connected with the United States Chamber of Commerce, acting as field secretary out of Chicago. On the 1st of January, 1923, he entered the employ of the Union Central Life Insurance Company and was appointed manager for eastern Washington, with headquarters in Spokane. The record which Mr. Zischke made in that connection led to his selection for greater responsibilities and since 1925 he has had supervision of the Oregon business of the corporation. His offices are situated on the eighth floor of the American Bank building in Portland and about twenty-six men are employed in this field. Mr. Zischke has mastered the art of salesmanship and also possesses the tact, wisdom and forcefulness of the true executive. He en-

joys his work and is one of the company's most efficient representatives. In 1926 the business of the firm in Oregon was ninety-eight per cent greater than that of the previous year and in 1927 there was an increase of seventy-three per cent.

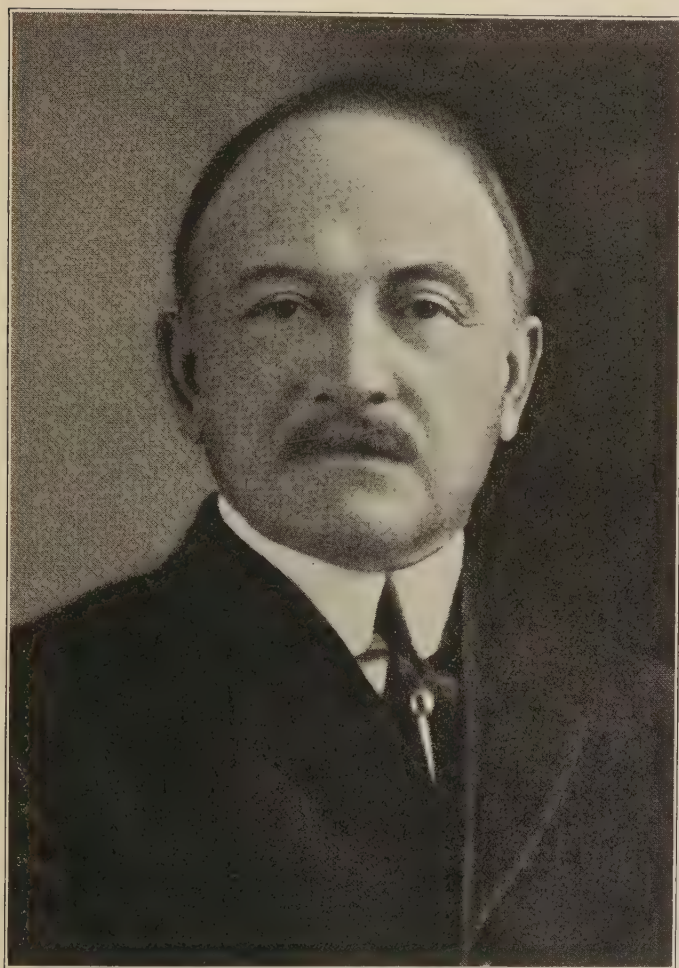
In October, 1919, Mr. Zischke married Miss Hannah Harrington, of Ohio, and they now have two children, James Braden Harrington and Julia Truesdale. Mr. Zischke is serving on the membership committee of the Chamber of Commerce and is also affiliated with the University Club, the City Club and the Oswego Country Club. In politics he is nonpartisan, voting for the candidate whom he considers best qualified for office, and is liberal and broad-minded in his views on all subjects. He has accomplished much for one of his years and measures up to the full stature of American manhood and citizenship.

JUDGE LOYAL B. STEARNS

Judge Loyal B. Stearns is a member of one of the colonial families of America and an Oregon pioneer who has witnessed much of the actual "winning of the west." He has long been a resident of Portland and as a jurist he maintained the dignity and honor of his profession, while as a member of the state legislature, he did effective work for the commonwealth. He was born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, May 2, 1853, and is a direct descendant of Charles Stearns, who sailed from England to America in 1630, settling in Salem, Massachusetts. The great-grandmother of Loyal B. Stearns was Esther Warren Stearns, a daughter of Captain Samuel Warren of Revolutionary war fame, and a niece of General Joseph Warren, who was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Daniel W. Stearns, the father of Loyal B. Stearns, went to California with the '49ers and later returned to his home in the east. In 1853 he brought his wife, Elmira (Fay) Stearns, and their infant son to the Pacific coast. They sailed from Boston, Massachusetts, and made the trip to San Francisco, California, by way of the isthmus of Panama. In 1854 they came to Oregon, locating in Scottsburg. Daniel W. Stearns engaged in merchandising and also in sending pack trains to the mines. During the Indian war of 1855 he was made quartermaster and served under Colonel Joseph Drew. Mr. Stearns moved to Roseburg in 1859 and became the owner of the stage station and the old Umpqua Hotel. In 1860 he went to the Idaho mines and afterward conducted stores at Florence and Warren, furnishing supplies to the miners. In the early days, his life was fraught with dangers and hardships. While crossing Camas prairie he was chased by three highwaymen, who fired three shots at him, but his horse outdistanced those of the desperadoes and he managed to escape. At the time he came to Oregon there was no wagon road out of Scottsburg, which was then an important frontier town, and all goods were transported by means of pack trains. Much trading was done and often more than three hundred mules were sent out daily to carry supplies as far as northern California. In 1856 a road was opened by Colonel Joseph Hooker, whom Loyal B. Stearns remembers well, although very young at that time. His parents were acquainted with General William T. Sherman and his family, who were passengers on the vessel on which they made the voyage to the Pacific coast, and Generals Grant and Sheridan were also stationed in the west in those days.

During 1861-62 Daniel W. Stearns was the proprietor of a store at Elk City, Idaho, which at that period experienced the most severe winter in its history, the snow being twenty feet deep in some places. Mr. Stearns had gone to Walla Walla, Washington, to purchase a stock of merchandise and started for home as soon as possible, being anxious about his business. He returned on snowshoes, carrying his food and blankets, and was seventeen days in making the trip. While en route he saw but one human being, a lone miner, whom he encountered at Newsom creek, Idaho, after fifteen days in the mountains, and spent the night in the man's cabin. On arriving in Elk City, Mr. Stearns went to his store and found that the goods had all been sold. All of the money except three hundred dollars was in a nail keg and this sum the clerk whom he had left in charge of the business said that he had lost by gambling. At Elk City, Mr. Stearns sold a pair of boots on credit to a young man, who said that he had a mining claim, and learned that he was just leaving camp. On going to his store in Florence he found this young man, who was sifting a bucketful



JUDGE LOYAL B. STEARNS



of sand on a claim which had yielded eight hundred dollars and he gave Mr. Stearns two ounces of gold dust, or about thirty dollars, in payment for the boots. In 1865 Mr. Stearns rejoined his family in Roseburg, Oregon, and afterward moved to a ranch near Elkton, this state. There he resided until 1873, when he purchased land near the present site of Oakland, Oregon, devoting the remainder of his life to the cultivation and improvement of that farm. He reached the ninetieth milestone on life's journey, passing away in December, 1911, and his wife's demise occurred in February of the same year, when she was eighty-five years of age.

When the family crossed the isthmus of Panama the mother rode a mule and carried Loyal B. Stearns in her lap. In 1865, when he was a boy of eleven, he accompanied his father on the journey from Roseburg, Oregon, to Idaho, reaching Lewiston several days after the assassination of President Lincoln. A steamer came up the river with its flag at half mast and great excitement prevailed. From there Mr. Stearns went with his father to Warren, Idaho, after which they returned home, making the entire trip on horseback. In the acquirement of an education the son attended the public schools of Roseburg and continued his studies in Wilbur Academy. Next he became a pupil in Bishop Scott Academy, a Portland institution, which he entered in 1871, and afterward matriculated in the medical department of Willamette University. Abandoning the idea of becoming a physician, he started to read law in the office of Governor A. C. Gibbs and U. S. Circuit Judge William B. Gilbert and in 1876 was admitted to the bar. For a short time he was in partnership with Governor Gibbs and then practiced alone. In 1878 he became a member of the state legislature and in January, 1879, was appointed police judge of Portland, acting in that capacity for three years. He was elected county judge in 1882, serving until 1885, and was next appointed circuit judge by Governor Moody. Afterward Judge Stearns was elected to that office, of which he was incumbent for thirteen years. His rulings were sustained by the higher courts, upon appeal, and the firmness and integrity with which he held the scales of justice won for him strong commendation. He has made judicious investments in Portland realty and one of his most valuable holdings is the Stearns building, a substantial structure, situated at Sixth and Morrison streets. In 1898 he retired and has since traveled extensively throughout the United States, also visiting many foreign lands.

On June 19, 1883, Judge Stearns was united in marriage to Miss Mary Frances Hoyt, whose forebears were Puritans and early settlers of Massachusetts. Her father, Captain Richard Hoyt, was well known in maritime circles of the east and commanded the ship which brought Father Wilbur to Oregon in 1847. The latter was a man of fine physique and over six feet in height. While painting the side of the vessel when rounding Cape Horn he fell into the sea and was rescued by Captain Hoyt. Among the treasured possessions of Mrs. Stearns is a letter written in 1847 by Father Wilbur to Captain Hoyt and telling him goodbye when he sailed from Portland for Boston that year. About 1848 Captain Hoyt located in Portland, Oregon, becoming prominently identified with navigation operations in the Pacific northwest, and was later joined by his brothers, George W. and Henry Hoyt, who were also master mariners. Judge Stearns is an adherent of the republican party but has no club or fraternal affiliations. An enthusiastic Portlander, he is deeply interested in matters affecting the growth and advancement of the city and has accelerated its progress. He enjoys life and the years have strengthened his position in the esteem of his fellow citizens, who speak of him in terms of high regard.

ALEXANDER DRYSDALE CHARLTON

Natural predilection and inherited tendencies inclined Alexander Drysdale Charlton toward the railroad business, in which he has continued throughout life, and each step in his career has been an upward one, bringing him broader opportunities and greater responsibilities. He makes his headquarters in Portland and has been in the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for more than forty-four years. A native of Canada, he was born in Hamilton, Ontario, November 15, 1859, and his parents were James and Mary (Drysdale) Charlton. His father was born in Newcastle, England, and went to Hamilton, Canada, as auditor for the Great Western Railway Company. Afterward he located in St. Louis, Missouri, and went from that

city to Chicago as passenger traffic manager for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. He was an officer of the Transcontinental Passenger Association and achieved national prominence in that branch of railroad service. Endowed with the qualities of leadership, Mr. Charlton left the deep impress of his individuality upon his work and his useful, upright life was terminated in 1913, when he was eighty-one years of age.

In the acquirement of an education Alexander D. Charlton attended the public schools of Hamilton and at the age of fourteen obtained his first knowledge of railroad operations, becoming an office boy for the Great Western. From 1877 until 1884 he was connected with the Chicago & Alton line, residing during that time in the Windy city, and on February 15, 1884, arrived in Portland. He was made general western passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in that year, later becoming assistant passenger agent, and for several years has been general passenger agent. Mr. Charlton has charge of the company's passenger business from Montana to the Pacific coast as well as the traffic in Alaska and southern California and the oriental passenger business. Broad experience enables him to readily solve the difficult problems which are constantly presented to him and the work of his department is thoroughly systematized. He has a special aptitude for the railroad business and is also interested in financial affairs, serving on the directorate of the Portland Trust & Savings Bank.

In 1889 Mr. Charlton married Miss Ida M. Comstock, a native of Portland and a daughter of T. B. Comstock, one of the city's honored pioneers, whose wife was a child of five when her parents made the overland trip to Oregon, joining the second train of emigrants who undertook this long and hazardous journey, and the family settled at The Dalles. Mrs. Comstock's father was a fine type of the western pioneer and aided materially in developing the natural resources of this region. Mr. and Mrs. Charlton are the parents of a son, H. C., who is a graduate of Stanford University. During the World war he enlisted in the aviation corps and was made an instructor in flying. His attention is now given to commercial pursuits and Portland numbers him among its successful hardware merchants. He is married and has a son, Robert, aged four years.

Alexander D. Charlton is a member of the Auld Lang Syne Society, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Arlington Club and the Multnomah Golf and Athletic Clubs. He takes a leading part in the activities of the Chamber of Commerce and is allied with the republican party but has never sought political preferment. Notable changes have occurred during the period of his residence in Portland and the progress of the city is a matter in which he takes much personal pride. Stable in purpose and conscientious and energetic by nature, he has accomplished much and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

RUDOLPH LAUTERBACH

No name is better known in western Klickitat county, Washington, than that of the late Rudolph Lauterbach, who during a long period of years was one of the most important factors in the development of the town of White Salmon. A man of sound business judgment, marked initiative ability, great energy and sterling integrity, he was an exemplar of good citizenship and true manhood and during all the years of his residence here commanded the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen. Mr. Lauterbach was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1854, and died February 26, 1928, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a son of John and Margarite (Freiz) Lauterbach who were lifelong residents of Germany.

Mr. Lauterbach was educated in the public schools of his native land and there learned the trade of a brickmason. In 1879, when twenty-seven years of age, he came to the United States, settling near Fort Worth, Texas, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1892, when he sold out and came to White Salmon, Washington. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, of which but a small portion had been cleared, and a part of which is now included in the town of White Salmon. He opened a general store, the second mercantile establishment in the town, and had the post office in his store, serving as postmaster for several years. After conducting the business for ten years, he sold out to C. M. Wolford, and returned to

his farm, on which he lived during the remainder of his life. He platted a large part of his land into town lots and he and Teunis Wyers were chiefly instrumental in the upbuilding and development of the town, both taking an active interest in all civic improvements and backing up their faith in the new community with their money. Together they built at White Salmon the first steamboat dock on the Columbia river. Mr. Lauterbach helped to organize the first school here and donated the land for that purpose and he was also one of the organizers and a part owner of the city water-works. In these and many other ways he showed a sincere desire to be of real service to the community and to promote the well-being and comfort of its people, a fact which has been generally recognized and appreciated by his fellow citizens. He gave effective service as a member of the city council and was for several years a director of the Columbia State Bank. He was a member of the United Artisans and the Modern Woodmen of America. No community can afford to lose men of the type of Mr. Lauterbach and his death was deeply regretted throughout the city and county honored by his citizenship.

In 1882, in Texas, Mr. Lauterbach was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Hillje, who was born and reared in that state and is a daughter of John and Helina (Buthe) Hillje. She is still living in White Salmon and, because of her gracious and kindly manner and her fine qualities, is greatly beloved by all who know her. To Mr. and Mrs. Lauterbach were born eight children, as follows: (1) Olga, who was born in Texas, is the wife of Teunis Wyers and they have two children, Marie, who is the wife of Russel R. Krepes and has two children, Margarite and Olga Jane; and Gertrude. Mrs. Wyers is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star at White Salmon. (2) John A., who was born in Texas, and who is engaged in the meat business in White Salmon, was married to Miss Ruby Barnhart, a native of Missouri. He is a charter member of the White Salmon lodge of the United Artisans. (3) August, born in Texas, is engaged in the butcher business at Puyallup, Washington. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. (4) Meta, who was born in Texas, and is a trained nurse in Portland, Oregon, is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star at White Salmon. (5) Emil is deceased. (6) Louisa, who was born at White Salmon, is employed in a bank in Portland, Oregon. (7) William R. is a graduate of the White Salmon high school and is engaged in the meat business in White Salmon, was married to Miss Selma Reed and they have two children, Phyllis, now three years old, and Dorene, one year old. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World at White Salmon. (8) Henry, who was born in White Salmon and is a graduate of the high school, was married to Miss Fay Mulligan and is a member of the Masonic order at White Salmon. In 1924 John A. and William R. Lauterbach established a meat market in White Salmon and have met with flattering success, supplying the people of the town and surrounding country with fresh meat of the best quality. They have a modern store, equipped with a splendid refrigerating system, including a large cooler for dressed meat, and also supply ice to the people of the town. They pay special attention to the sanitary feature of the business and everything coming from their market is pure, fresh and clean. Because of their courtesy and fair dealing, they have not only built up a large and growing trade, but have won the respect and good will of all who deal with them.

WILLIAM M. OLIVER

William M. Oliver, manager of the Pittock block, in Portland, is well qualified for this responsible position, being a man of mature judgment in practical matters, and he has here rendered a type of service that has been satisfactory to both owners and tenants of this popular office building. Mr. Oliver was born in Greeley, Weld county, Colorado, December 29, 1886, and is a son of George S. and Julia Davis Oliver, the former born in Maryland and the latter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and both are now deceased.

Mr. Oliver completed a course of the public schools and attended Racine College, after which he went to work for the California Powder Works, in San Francisco, where he remained about one year. In November, 1907, he came to Portland, where he was employed by the California Powder Works, whose interests were later taken

over by the Dupont Powder Company, and here Mr. Oliver had charge of the office until 1911, when he became a traveling representative for the Duponts on the coast. Later he resigned that position and went to work for the Hercules Powder Company, with which he remained until January, 1917, when he became paymaster for the Northwestern Electric Company. He filled that position in a very capable manner until July, 1923, when he resigned in order to accept his present position as manager of the Pittock block.

On September 12, 1912, Mr. Oliver was united in marriage to Miss Frances Martha Corbin, a daughter of J. S. and Dora Corbin, the latter a former music teacher in Portland, to which city she came with her daughter in 1893 and lived here until her death. Mr. Corbin is now living in Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of ninety-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver are the parents of two children, Carrie C. and Dora Frances. Mr. Oliver gives his political support to the republican party, and is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a Mason, and has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His business career has been characterized by industry, persistence and thoroughness and among those who know him he is held in a high regard, being a man of earnest purpose, courteous manner and honorable life, so that he has a large circle of loyal friends in this city.

C. A. HAGE

That success is the legitimate outcome of persistent industry, backed by good judgment in taking advantage of opportunity, has been exemplified in the business career of C. A. Hage, of Mosier, Wasco county, Oregon, who has gained a wide reputation as a maker of high grade cider, his product being known from coast to coast. Mr. Hage was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 8th day of February, 1868, and is a son of Jacob and Katie Hage, also natives of that country. His father was a farmer and a preacher of the Mennonite church. Both parents are deceased, the father dying in 1877 and the mother in 1887. They were the parents of eight children, Joseph, Otto, Bertha, Gustaf, Oswald, Elizabeth, Jacob and C. A., of whom Joseph and Gustaf are deceased.

C. A. Hage received a good education in the public schools of his native land, walking two miles to and from the schoolhouse, and from the age of nine years he also worked on the home farm every day outside of school hours. After leaving school he worked on farms in his home neighborhood for several years, and also resided for about seven months in Munich, the capital of Bavaria. In 1885, when seventeen years of age, he came to the United States, and went direct to Pekin, Illinois, near which place he worked on farms for four years. He went from there to Wisconsin, where he was employed at railroad work during the winter, which proved to be the coldest winter in the history of that state, the thermometer registering sixty-seven degrees below zero. In 1890 Mr. Hage went to Spokane, Washington, where he worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad until 1905, when he came to Wasco county, and located on one hundred and sixty acres of land which he had bought in 1901 and which was located about four miles south of Mosier. The land was covered with oak grubs and after clearing off about ten acres and finding that the soil was not adapted for fruit raising, he sold the place and in 1912 bought fifty-five acres of land adjoining the town of Mosier on the west. This was raw land, being covered with timber, brush and stones, but the soil was good and the location ideal, so he at once erected a good house and in the fall of that year started an apple cider plant. He bought a small power cider press and during that season made one hundred barrels of cider. Owing to the lack of a ready market, most of this cider turned to vinegar, but as the superior quality of his product became better known his market gradually increased and during the subsequent years has grown to enormous proportions, so that in 1925 he made twenty-five thousand gallons of cider, for all of which he found a ready market. In 1918 Mr. Hage bought a large, modern press, added a boiler to the plant, and from time to time has made other additions to the plant, so that he is now the owner of one of the best equipped cider factories in this section of the country, the mill now having a capacity of two thousand gallons a day, equivalent to forty fifty-gallon barrels. He ships his products to all states west of the Rocky

mountains and, through the advertising which he receives from the many tourists who stop and buy the cider, he has received orders for it from every section of the country. During the past two years Mr. Hage has been making a new drink, composed of half cider and half cranberry juice, which has become exceedingly popular. He has a fine supply of pure spring water, which he keeps in storage tanks under pressure. His equipment includes a machine for washing the apples and one for washing bottles and jars, both of which are electrically operated. All of the containers are thoroughly sterilized before being filled, and the cider is sterilized before being bottled, so that it will keep sweet indefinitely until opened. He always provides in spring time for the tourists' trade with about ten thousand gallons of cider, all being put up in glass, from one pint to five gallon containers, handsomely labeled. Mr. Hage erected the buildings and installed all of the equipment himself, being an all-round mechanic, stone-mason, carpenter and machinist, and can personally operate any part of the plant. His home is surrounded by a splendid lawn, the grounds having been laid out and improved by him, and he now has one of the most attractive homes in this locality. He is a keen lover of nature in all of its forms and has made a game sanctuary of his property, from which hunters are excluded, and during the months of cold and deep snow, he feeds the wild birds, which recognize him as a friend and protector and flock to his place. Shade trees and flowers abound on the place and Mr. Hage has as far as possible indulged his love for the beautiful in nature. He is unmarried, his home being kept by his sister-in-law, whose husband, Mr. Hage's brother, assists in the operation of the ranch. Mr. Hage is a man of kindly and genial manner, hospitable and courteous to all who come his way, and many tourists have found his place a real oasis, where they can rest and refresh themselves on their travels. Throughout the community he is held in high regard by his fellowmen and is considered one of Wasco county's best citizens.

FRANK G. WEIGEL

Frank G. Weigel is numbered among the capable, progressive and successful business men of Vancouver, where, in partnership with his brother, George H., he is conducting an up-to-date grocery store. He was born in this city in 1893 and is a son of George M. and Marie (Herman) Weigel, both of whom were born in Germany. His father was brought to this country when nine years of age and was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the family located. When old enough he enlisted in the United States army and was sent to Colorado, where he remained for some time, and then came to Vancouver. He served out his period of several enlistments and on finally being discharged decided to remain here. He started one of the early clothing stores of this city, which proved a successful enterprise and which has been continued to the present time, being now known as the Eichenlaub store, and the building now occupied by this store was erected by Mr. Weigel many years ago. After conducting his store for some years, he sold and went to Oregon, where he was engaged in the bakery business for a short time, and on his return to Vancouver re-engaged in business, but later retired. He is now living in this city, enjoying the fruits of his former labors. To him and his wife were born seven children, two of whom are deceased.

Frank G. Weigel attended the public schools, completing his education in old St. James College, and when fifteen years of age went to work in the grocery store of Johnson & Page, which was located where he is now engaged in business. The firm later became Page & Davis and Mr. Weigel worked for both firms for some years, though for a short time during that period he was in business for himself. In 1915 he opened his present store, at 717 Main street, and three years later was joined by his brother, George H. Weigel, the business now being conducted under the name of the Weigel Grocery. They carry a large line of staple and fancy groceries, with the usual auxiliary lines, and enjoy a splendid patronage, due to their courtesy and fair dealing.

In 1915, in Vancouver, Mr. Weigel was united in marriage to Miss Ruth M. Hodgkiss, who was born and reared in this city, and is a daughter of William and Emma (Burgy) Hodgkiss, both of whom are deceased. The Burgys are numbered among the old and well known families of this community. To Mr. and Mrs. Weigel

has been born a son, Francis Gene. The members of the Weigel family have all taken an active interest in the welfare and progress of Vancouver, the father having served several years as a member of the city council, and at one time was acting mayor, while both of the sons have served as members of the fire department, Frank G. for eighteen years and George H. for twenty years, and a part of that time George H. was assistant chief of the department. Both brothers are members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the United Grocers of Oregon, and both brothers are members of the Chamber of Commerce. They have an enviable place in the confidence and respect of the people of the community, owing to their clean record and consistent life, and in social circles they are deservedly popular.

J. C. CUMMING

J. C. Cumming, of Portland, general baggage agent for the Union Pacific system, has been with this company for nearly thirty years, during which period his loyal and efficient service has gained for him several deserved promotions, and he is discharging the duties of his present position in an able and satisfactory manner. Mr. Cumming was born in Portland on the 4th of March, 1883, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Tegart) Cumming. His father was born in Scotland and in 1855 emigrated to Canada, where he remained until the Civil war period, when he went to Tennessee. In the middle '60s he went to San Francisco, California, later going to Victoria, British Columbia, and in the late '60s came to Portland, where he engaged in the contracting business. His wife was a daughter of Francis Tegart, who came to Portland during the '70s and, buying a tract of land near here, established the town of Rockwood, which he named. Both parents are now deceased.

J. C. Cumming attended the Bishop Scott Academy, graduating in 1898. In the following year he went to work for the Union Pacific system as office boy under E. S. Benson and was employed in the accounting department until September 1, 1905, when he was transferred to the general passenger department as rate clerk under A. L. Craig. He was promoted to chief rate clerk, and later became chief clerk, which position he held until May, 1926, when he was appointed general baggage agent with headquarters at Portland.

In May, 1909, Mr. Cumming was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Wilson, of Portland, daughter of James G. Wilson, and a niece of Dr. J. R. Wilson. He is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Multnomah Golf Club, the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, of which he is a life member, and the Portland Passenger Association. His record has been characterized by faithful and intelligent attention to duty, through which he has won the confidence and respect of all who have been associated with him, while, socially, he is deservedly popular because of his friendly manner and his excellent personal traits.

ARTHUR CHAMPLIN SPENCER

Arthur C. Spencer, who has long held a prominent place among the able lawyers of the Pacific northwest, is rendering effective service as general solicitor for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, and well merits specific mention among the representative professional men of Portland. Mr. Spencer was born at Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 17th of October, 1872, and is a son of George Francis and Martha (Champlin) Spencer, of whom the former was engaged in the transfer business in Hartford, and both are now deceased. Mr. Spencer graduated from high school in 1889, after which he attended the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, and Vermont Academy, at Saxton's River, Vermont, from which he was graduated in June, 1891. His first job was as a clerk in the general store at Deep River, after which he became a clerk in the Deep River National Bank. In September, 1893, he came to Portland, Oregon, and began reading law in the office of Cake & Cake, also enrolling in the law school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1895. He was at once admitted to the bar and has been engaged in the practice of his profession here continuously

since. In 1900 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney under George E. Chamberlain, later United States senator from this state, holding that position for four years, and was then appointed attorney for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, under W. W. Cotton. In 1912 he was made general attorney for the company, as well as for the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company, and in 1924 was appointed general solicitor for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, Union Pacific lines. During the period of federal control of the railroads, Mr. Spencer served as general solicitor for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, the Southern Pacific lines north of Ashland, the Northern Pacific Terminal of Oregon, the Pacific Coast Railroad and the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company. He is also a director and attorney for the Hibernia Commercial and Savings Bank of Portland.

On June 15, 1898, in Portland, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Fenton, a daughter of James D. and Margaret A. Fenton, who were pioneers of Yamhill county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are the parents of three children, namely: George Fenton, who is engaged in the hardware business in Portland; Margaret, who is a student in the University of Oregon; and Arthur Champlin, Jr., who is pursuing his pre-law course in the University of Washington. Mr. Spencer has always given the republican party his earnest support and has shown a deep interest in public activities, particularly such as affect the general welfare. He was one of the first members of the World war veterans state aid commission of Oregon. He has for thirty years been a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also belongs to the Arlington Club, the Multnomah Club, the Multnomah Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His religious connection is with the First Presbyterian church of Portland.

JAMES HOWARD HAZLETT

James H. Hazlett has for sixteen years been numbered among the able, progressive and successful professional men of Hood River, while in civic affairs he has been influential in matters affecting the public welfare, so that he is justly regarded as one of his community's representative men. Mr. Hazlett is a native of Illinois and was educated at Harvard College and Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1904. He practiced his profession in Boston until 1912 when he came to Hood River and no member of the Hood River bar has won a higher place in public esteem than he.

In his political activity, Mr. Hazlett generally affiliates with the democratic party but considers parties as only means to an end and never hesitates to disregard party lines if thereby he can better serve the public interests. His first public office was as representative in the 1925 session of the legislature. His grasp of the essential points in an argument, good judgment and forceful manner soon made him one of the most influential members of the house. A life long student of the subject of taxation, he led the opposition in the house to the Dennis resolution which sought by constitutional amendment to prevent the levying of income and inheritance taxes. His speech in opposition to the Dennis resolution was printed in full in the Oregon Journal. He also opposed the tobacco tax because it was not based on ability to pay but was a tax on consumption. Mr. Hazlett favored the child labor amendment and the free textbook bill and opposed legalizing party conventions and all other attempts to cripple the direct primary law. He consistently refused to make promises and trades but kept himself free and open minded to consider each measure on its merits and firmly established himself in the minds of his colleagues as a courageous and unselfish legislator.

In 1926, Mr. Hazlett was a candidate for reelection to the legislature on the democratic ticket and although the democrats are outnumbered by the republicans three to one as measured by the registration figures of the district, he was overwhelmingly returned to the house, carrying every precinct in the district over his republican opponent. In the 1927 session of the legislature, in recognition of the ability he had shown in the 1925 session, Mr. Hazlett was made chairman of the important irrigation and drainage committee, vice chairman of the taxation and revenue committee and a

member of the constitutional law, repeal of laws, and education committees, which was a heavy committee assignment. Illness, protracted and aggravated, however, forced him away from his seat during a portion of the session and after he returned, the effects of his illness prevented his taking a very active part in procedure. But before he was stricken, he was a party to the introduction of five of the important bills that came before the session. He reintroduced the Grange income tax bill, introduced a resolution that, had it been adopted, would have submitted the repeal of the constitutional amendment providing for guarantee of irrigation bond interest, and introduced, with others, the parent-teacher free text-book bill. He was also the sole introducer of the two house bills which provided for the refunding of bonded indebtedness of defunct irrigation districts, and the creation of a reclamation committee to superintend the refunding.

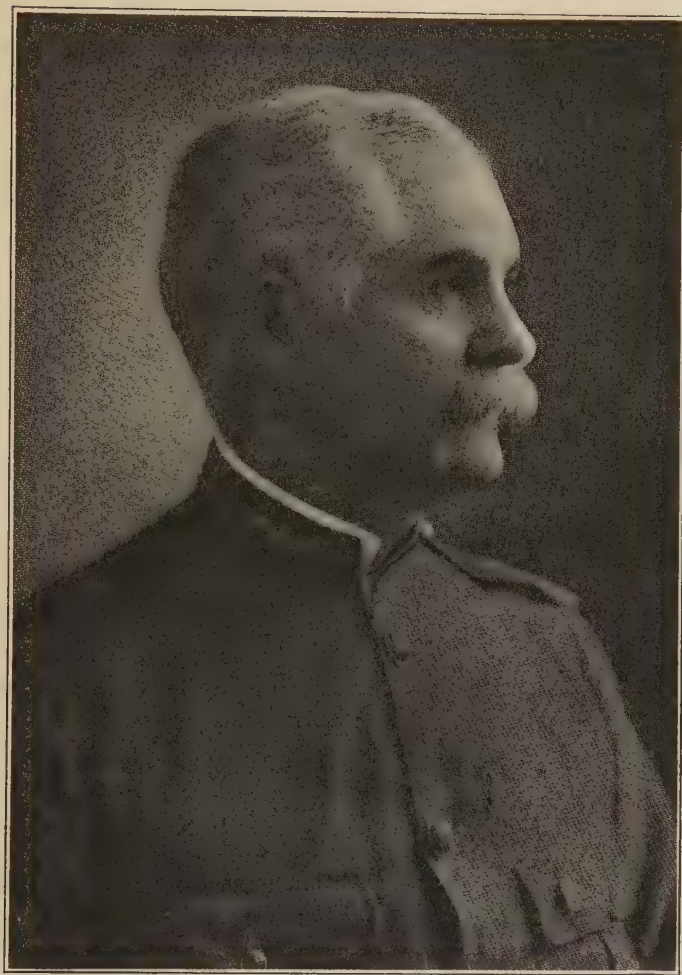
Mr. Hazlett is a member of all branches of the Masonic order, and a past Worshipful Master; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor commander; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he is a past exalted ruler; and his religious connection is with the Riverside Community church, in which he has taken an active and effective interest. A man of thorough education, a clear, logical and forceful speaker and a safe and dependable counselor, he stands among the leading lawyers of this section of the state, and in every relation of life has proven well worthy of the confidence and respect which are accorded him by his fellowmen.

GENERAL OWEN SUMMERS

Seventeen years have passed since General Owen Summers was called from this life, but while those who knew him as an active factor in the world's work remain, his memory will be cherished and forever his name will be linked with the history of Oregon, particularly in connection with the military annals not only of this state but of the entire country.

His birth occurred in Brockville, Canada, June 13, 1850, his parents being John and Elizabeth Ann Summers, who during his infancy removed to Chicago, Illinois, where the father engaged in the shoe business. During the cholera epidemic of 1856 the father, mother and one daughter passed away, leaving four small children to face the world alone. General Summers, then a little lad of but six years, was taken to a farm near Frankfort, Will county, Illinois, where he worked long hours at farm labor, receiving in return his board and clothing and the opportunity of pursuing his education in a little log schoolhouse for perhaps a three-months period during the year. Later he attended school at La Center, Lee county, Illinois, and was a youth of but fourteen years when he and three of his schoolmates put aside their textbooks to join the Union army. He had considerable difficulty in doing this, but after being refused six times by the enrolling officers at Dixon and the examining physician, a Pennsylvania Dutchman consented to become his guardian and grant him permission to enlist. Accordingly on the 1st of February, 1865, he was enrolled as a member of Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, and immediately afterward joined his regiment in eastern Mississippi, while subsequently he was on active duty in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and the Carolinas, his entire record being an honor to the boys in blue who so stanchly and bravely protected the Union. Following the close of hostilities in the south his regiment was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, where they were outfitted for an expedition against the Sioux Indians in Minnesota and Dakota, and it was not until December 11, 1865, that General Summers was mustered out and resumed farming in Lee county, Illinois.

In 1871 he became a resident of Chicago, where at the time of the great fire of October, that year, he saved not only his own family but two other families, facing, however, great personal danger in so doing. While the city was being rebuilt he engaged in business as a contractor there and it was not until January, 1875, that he first saw Portland. He went to San Francisco and later returned to Chicago but after six weeks was again in San Francisco, where he resided for two years. For six months he was stationed at San Diego, California, as a government contractor and then returned to San Francisco, whence he came to Portland in January, 1879, and established a crockery store on First street. Six months later his brother-in-law, J. C. Olds, entered into a partnership with him and they conducted both a



GENERAL OWEN SUMMERS

wholesale and retail crockery business under the firm name of Olds & Summers, success in substantial measure attending their efforts until 1886, when their building and stock was destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy and unfaltering determination, however, they opened another store on Yamhill, between First and Second streets, but later returned to their original location, where a three-story building had been erected, the firm of Olds & Summers occupying the ground floor and basement of the arcade. They found their quarters here inadequate, however, and in 1890 became established in a four-story building at Nos. 183-85 First street. Five years later Mr. Olds disposed of his interest but Mr. Summers remained in the crockery trade as one of its foremost representatives in the northwest until 1900, when he sold out, thus terminating a most commendable and highly successful mercantile career.

In the meantime General Summers was appointed United States appraiser of the port of Portland by the unanimous decision of the delegation from Oregon and filled that office for several years, save when he was on military duty in the Spanish-American war. He was still serving in that office at the time of his death. His interest in military affairs never ceased from the time that he had donned his nation's uniform in the Civil war and while he was serving as a member of the state legislature in 1886 he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill which resulted in the organization of the Oregon National Guard with three regiments. Had General Summers not been a prominent merchant and a leading citizen in other connections, his military service would alone entitle him to distinction as an outstanding citizen of Oregon. On the 21st of May, 1883, he organized the Veteran Guards, composed of former Civil war soldiers, and became first lieutenant of the company. This organization became a part of the National Guard in 1887 and he was elected lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment, while seven years later he was advanced to the rank of colonel. When the United States became involved in war with Spain in 1898 the Oregon troops were ordered to Portland and consolidated and with additional recruits constituted the Second Oregon Regiment of United States Volunteers, to the command of which Colonel Summers was appointed by Governor Lord. The regiment went into camp May 4, 1898, and on the 24th of that month sailed to the Philippines as the first expedition to leave the United States for war in a foreign country. Their record there was one of distinguished service and has been written as follows: "June 1st they arrived at Honolulu; June 20th, entered the port of San Luis de Apra, island of Guam; June 21st, Companies A and D disembarked to effect the surrender of the islands; June 28th, sighted Luzon; June 30th, anchored in Manila bay off Cavite; July 1st and 2d, troops landed; August 12th, ordered to Manila; August 13th, received the surrender of fifteen thousand Spanish troops, inside the walled city; August 14th, removed to barracks Cuartel de Espana, Calle Victoria, Manila, Company F remaining as palace guard; January 11, 1899, regiment began to leave Cuartel; February 5th, battle of Manila, and insurgents driven from their trenches; February 6th, fighting all day along the line, and capture of the water works; February 10th, battle of Caloocan; February 15th, more than one hundred prisoners captured by Company A; February 24th, Third Battalion engaged at San Juan del Monte; March 3d, fighting at Santa Ana; March 5th, Company C engaged on Mariquina road; same day, Company K engaged near San Juan del Monte; March 6th, Company G and Hotchkiss battery engaged insurgents on Mariquina road; March 7th, G and K engaged enemy near Mariquina; March 10th, entire regiment ordered to prepare for the front; March 13th, advance upon Guadalupe; March 14th, E and I crossed river and engaged enemy opposite Pasig, while B, D, L and M engaged from bluff overlooking Pasig; March 15th, E and I crossed river and engaged enemy one mile in advance of former position; March 18th, Company D sent to relief of Tagui; March 19th, B, D, E, I and L engaged in battle of Laguna de Bey; March 20th, regiment returned to Manila; March 22d, Company F and Third Battalion joined regiment; March 24th, marched to Caloocan; March 25th, battle of Malabon, captured seven lines of entrenchment; March 26th, entered village of Tinageros; April 11th, enemy attacked Marilac and Bocave camps; April 16th, attack on outposts east of Melinto; April 23d, cavalry engaged enemy north of Santa Maria; April 24th, Narzoga captured; April 25th, capture of Angot; May 1st, capture of San Rafael; May 3d, captured Baliuag; May 4th, captured Maasin; May 13th, captured San Miguel; May 17th, captured San Isidro; May 22d, telegram received ordering Oregon to Manila; May 23d, homeward bound; June 13th, First Battalion embarked on New-
port and Third Battalion on the Ohio; July 13th, reached San Francisco; August 7,

1899, mustered out. During its term of service the regiment had participated in forty-two engagements."

Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton, writing to Colonel Summers, said: "The skill, ability and courage with which you have commanded your regiment is deserving the thanks of our countrymen; the bravery, determined courage and gallant conduct of the officers and men of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry prove them worthy successors of the men who fought at Shiloh, at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. Their gallant conduct during the recent campaign in Luzon has reflected credit upon the state from which they came."

Major-General Lawton recommended Colonel Summers for promotion to the grade of brigadier-general of volunteers, and Wesley Merritt, major-general, U. S. A., at Manila, August 30, 1898, wrote the following letter: "Col. O. Summers, Commanding 2d Oregon, U. S. V.: Sir:—I desire to express to you in very strong terms my appreciation of the manner in which you and your regiment performed the very difficult and delicate duties of acting provost marshal and provost guard during the time immediately following the capitulation of Manila. It gives me much pride and pleasure on the eve of my departure to recall the way in which I have been supported by all of my troops, and the cheerful fortitude with which they have endured the hardships of the campaign."

Another cherished document in the possession of the widow of General Summers was written by H. W. Lawton, major-general of volunteers, as follows: "Sir:—Your regiment, having been relieved from my command, for the purpose of proceeding to the United States for muster-out, gives me an opportunity of which I am glad to avail myself of expressing to you and to the officers and men of your regiment, my high appreciation of their gallant and faithful service while they have been under my command. While I am glad the regiment is to return to their homes, I regret to lose so many good soldiers. When your regiment came to my command their reputation as brave and gallant soldiers had preceded them. Since you have been with me our work has been constant, arduous and dangerous. I learned very soon to place implicit confidence in your energy, judgment and courage, and the gallantry and bravery of your men and officers. You have nobly earned the reputation of being among the best soldiers of the American army. In saying farewell to the regiment, I wish you Godspeed and all the good fortune and prosperity that may and should come to you."

From a contemporary biographer we quote: "The quality of the men who composed the Second Oregon was indicated by a brief order of General Wheaton at Melinto: 'Orderly, overtake those Oregon grayhounds on the road to Polo and order them to Melinto. Go mounted or you will never catch them.' When, after the victory at Malabon, General Wheaton was asked, 'Where are your regulars?' he pointed to the Second Oregon, saying, 'There are my regulars.' They were more than once placed in positions where supreme courage was absolutely imperative, and never once did they falter or fall back. Their record is one of unstained honor."

Further honor was accorded the state troops in the senate joint resolution, which was concurred in by the house February 6, 1899, and which read: "Whereas, The people of the state of Oregon, regardless of party affiliations, are desirous of expressing their deep feelings of gratitude and their admiration for the courage of the Oregon soldiers who have so nobly offered their lives in defense of helpless humanity in avenging the loss of the Maine, in behalf of civilization,

"Whereas, The hearts of some of our people are bleeding as the result of the loss by sickness or in battle of loved ones to them most dear; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, That the congratulations, admiration and confidence of the people of the state of Oregon be and the same are hereby extended to the Oregon soldiers in the Philippines, and that the sympathy of the people be and is hereby extended to the mourning friends of the heroic dead;

"That the secretary of state be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the commanding officer of the Oregon regiment at Manila, and that said officer be and he is hereby requested, upon receipt of such copy, to cause the same to be read to each company of his said regiment."

After his return General Summers was reappointed to the office of United States appraiser by President McKinley, assuming his duties September 1, 1899, and continuing therein until his death, which occurred June 21, 1911. He likewise resumed active connection with the commercial interests of Portland by organizing the Sum-

mers & Prail Crockery Company but sold his interest in that business in February, 1900. In matters of citizenship, whether of a local or national character, he was ever as true and loyal in days of peace as he was in times of war.

Colonel Summers was married in Portland, July 23, 1880, to Miss Clara T. Olds, whose parents were Oregon pioneers of 1852. The only child of General and Mrs. Summers is Captain Owen Summers, who was born May 23, 1890, and whose military history rivals that of his distinguished father. Mrs. Summers certainly has reason to be proud of the military record of her husband and her son and she has long held membership in the Women's Relief Corps. She likewise belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Multnomah Chapter; the Native Daughters of Oregon; the Eastern Star; and to the First Unitarian church of Portland.

Fraternally General Summers was a Mason, having become a charter member of Columbia Lodge, No. 114, F. & A. M. He likewise served as commander of George Wright Post, G. A. R., and in 1886 was elected department commander of Oregon. He was a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge of Portland and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as well as to the Commercial Club of Portland. In politics he was ever a staunch supporter of the republican party and his position upon any vital question was never an equivocal one. He stood firmly for what he believed to be right, whether on the field of battle or in the walks of private life. He is numbered among the nation's heroes by reason of his defense of America's interests and he was equally loyal to every principle and to every cause which he espoused. He passed away January 21, 1911, having fought a good fight and finished his course with high honors.

COLONEL WILBURN SCOTT WOOD

Colonel Wilburn S. Wood is well known throughout southwestern Washington as one of the most capable and successful auctioneers in this part of the country, and also stands high in the business circles of Vancouver, where he has for many years been engaged in the furniture and house furnishings business. He was born in Mercer county, Illinois, on the 1st day of February, 1861, and is a son of James R. and Rebecca J. (Shanks) Wood, the latter of whom was born near New Boston, Illinois. James R. Wood was born in Indiana and was a son of John W. Wood, a native of Tennessee, who moved to Indiana in boyhood, and later became a resident of Rock Island, Illinois. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and was also an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. James R. Wood was a veteran of the Civil war, being a member of Company K, One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served under Generals Sherman and Harrison, the latter subsequently becoming president of the United States. Mr. Wood was orderly for General Harrison and gave nearly three years of service to his country. After the close of the war he went to Gage county, Nebraska, where he took up a homestead, on which he lived for sixteen years, and successfully farmed. In 1882 James R. Wood and his family came to Washington, locating on Salmon creek, north of Vancouver, and the father's death occurred in Vancouver in 1905, the mother passing away in 1910. The father and mother were members of the Grange and both were members of the Baptist church. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Wilburn Scott; James M., deceased, who was a school teacher and was engaged in business at Hood River, Oregon; Nettie E., the wife of J. B. Higdon, of Riverside, California, a brother of Colonel Wood's wife; Louis W., who is engaged in the timber and logging business at White Salmon, Washington; Walter H., deceased; Ford E., of Pioneer, Washington; and O. Earl, deceased.

Wilburn S. Wood secured his educational training in the public schools of Nebraska, and after coming to Washington was for fourteen years engaged in farming in Clark county. In 1897 he came to Vancouver and, after a long and fruitless search for work, started a second-hand store in a small building near the ferry, for which he paid a rental of two dollars a month. This proved a successful venture and soon afterwards he moved to Third and Main streets. Increasing business requiring more space, he next moved to another location on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where he remained for some time, his next location being at Fifth and Broadway streets, where he remained until coming to his present place at Ninth

and Washington streets, where he has a large and well arranged store room. He has prospered during the passing years and is now the owner of two stores, in which he carries complete lines of furniture and home furnishings, also still doing some second-hand business. In all of his affairs he has shown sound business judgment and the success which has come to him has been the legitimate outcome of his perseverance, industry and wise management. Colonel Wood is an auctioneer, in which capacity he has served throughout this part of the state for the past twenty-eight years, having handled sales from The Dalles, Oregon, to Long Beach, Washington, and many in Multnomah county. He has had extraordinary success in this line and is regarded as one of the best auctioneers in southwestern Washington.

In 1883 Colonel Wood was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Jane Higdon, who was born in Kansas and is a daughter of Joseph B. and Ann Eliza (Miller) Higdon. Her parents brought their family to Washington in 1876, locating at Flatwoods, now called Manor, and Mr. Higdon there became a prosperous farmer. Both parents are now deceased. Colonel and Mrs. Wood have six children, Maggie E., who was married to Loren Joy, a farmer and veteran of the Spanish-American war, and after his death she became the wife of Harry Penn, of Vancouver, is the mother of four children, Edna Joy, Inez, Owen and Gordon. Maude is the wife of C. Ewing, of Vancouver. Clyde W., who is associated with his father in business, was married to Miss Opal Bridenstine, a school teacher, and they have three children, Wilburn, Jean and Irma. Lester M., who is deceased, was formerly in the employ of his father, but when the United States entered the World war he tried to enlist, but was rejected. Determined to contribute his part towards the success of the war, he went to work in the shipyards at Vancouver, where he was employed until the close of the war. He then resumed his place with his father, but in November, 1926, was elected sheriff of Clark county. He was at once appointed deputy sheriff to serve as such until he should assume the office of sheriff, and in the latter capacity he was shot and killed on May 22, 1927, while in the performance of duty. Two of his deputies and a trusty had located an illicit still and went to it for the purpose of breaking up the equipment, but were driven away. They telephoned for the sheriff, who promptly answered the call, and he was shot from ambush, dying instantly. He was married to Miss Eanid Duggan and they had four children, Roy, Paul, Hugh and William. Willis E., who is operating his father's ranch near Lewisville, was married to Miss Alice Smith and they have two children, Virginia and Shirley. Walter is in high school and is a member of the football team.

Colonel Wood is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through the chairs; the Woodmen of the World, in which he was an officer for a number of years; the Grange, the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director, and is a charter member of the Rotary Club. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, of which the Colonel is a trustee, and Mrs. Wood is a member of the Rebekahs and the Ladies of Woodcraft. The Colonel has been a resident of Clark county and Vancouver continuously since coming to Washington. He has always shown a disposition to cooperate with his fellow citizens in all movements for the betterment of the community, has given generously to the support of all worthy causes, and is regarded as one of Vancouver's progressive and useful men, commanding the respect and confidence of all who know him.

ALLEN B. CROSMAN

In the Oregon Daily Journal appeared the following record of the life of one of the pioneer settlers of the state, written by Fred Lockley:

"Said A. B. Crosman, ex-postmaster of Portland, 'I was born June 7, 1846, on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania and my parents were the Rev. James and Levina (Brickley) Crosman. My mother died in Ohio in 1856 and my father's second wife was Augusta Tillman.

"I received a public school education and earned my first money as a clerk in a store at Waukesha, Wisconsin, receiving fifty dollars per year and my board. Next I was a newsboy on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad and two years later I became an express agent. For some time I remained with the road and advanced to a point where I was able to relieve the regular passenger conductors when they

wanted a day off. I was making over two hundred dollars a month and managed to save some money.

"In 1864 I joined my father and stepmother in New York city, where we took passage on the steamship *Ocean Queen*, which sailed under convoy. The Civil war was then in progress and the two hundred marines on our boat mutinied. They attempted to take the ship but were overcome and two of the marines were killed, while six were wounded. We spent a week in San Francisco and then took a boat which landed us in Portland, where we boarded the steamer *Reliance*, bound for Salem. C. P. Church, now of Portland, was the purser of the *Reliance*. Father had turned the care of our freight over to me. They charged more for taking our goods from Portland to Salem than they had from San Francisco to Portland. We had currency and they charged for our freight on a gold basis. It took two dollars and twelve cents in currency to buy a dollar in gold, so that our currency didn't go very far.

"I went to the dock to see about the unloading of our freight and there I met Mr. Usafavage, who, with John G. Wright, owned the dock. At that time they also had a store and Mr. Wright is still living in Salem, being one of its oldest residents. Mr. Usafavage said, "What are you planning to do? Have you got a job in sight?" I told him I was looking for work but hadn't located any yet. He said, "I'll give you thirty dollars a month and board. You can come to work tomorrow." I reported to him the next morning. Father was a Methodist Evangelical minister and late in the '60s built at Salem the first church of that denomination in Oregon. He was next called to Corvallis, Oregon, and afterward was pastor of a church in Oakland, California. Subsequently he moved to Berkeley, California, and there passed away in 1913, when ninety-one years of age.

"I clerked in stores until 1870 and had saved twelve hundred dollars. With this capital I embarked in the clothing and men's furnishing business in Salem, opening a store in the rear of the Bush Bank. J. J. Murphy was a partner in the undertaking, in the firm of Murphy & Crosman, having the first men's furnishing store there, and later I purchased his interest in the store. In 1883, during the administration of President Arthur, I was appointed postmaster of Salem and served for two and a half years. After tendering my resignation I resumed the management of my store and conducted the business until 1887.

"There was a lively crowd of young fellows in Salem fifty years ago and we used to have some strenuous times. If anything mean was ever done in Salem they usually laid it to me and, to be frank about the matter, they usually were right. I remember when George W. Boothby was building the courthouse in Salem. The statute of Liberty had just been put up and John Minto, at that time a crony of mine who has served as postmaster of Portland and in other official positions since, and myself decided that the statute would look better if it had a dress on. We borrowed the fire ladders from the truck house, secured a bolt of calico and made not only a Mother Hubbard of the cloth for the figure of Justice, but we also fixed her up with a calico sunbonnet, broom in the hands.

"What I couldn't think of in those days John Minto could, and between us we thought of a good deal. I remember when I was in the clothing business A. N. Gilbert was a dealer in boots and shoes. John Q. Wilson was the owner of a dray and truck business and had charge of the city sprinkling wagon. Andy and I went to Mr. Wilson and told him that we would have the city sprinkling wagon painted a bright red if he would allow us to put our signs on it. He consented, so Andy Gilbert put an advertisement for his shoe store on one side of the wagon and I put an advertisement for my clothing business on the other side. One of the business men of Salem happened to call at the paint shop. He saw the city sprinkling wagon with our signs on it. In those days each business firm paid to have the street sprinkled in front of its store. This business man went to Wilson and notified him not to sprinkle in front of his place until the signs were removed from the wagon. He also told him not to haul any more of his freight. He passed the word about among the other business men, many of whom went to Wilson and said that they wouldn't pay for sprinkling while Gilbert and Crosman had their signs on the wagon. Mr. Wilson came to me and said, "It means a loss of hundreds of dollars a month if I let you keep your signs on the sprinkling wagon. I had no idea that the business men would look at it in the way they do and I want to be released from my promise." I told him just to let the matter stay as it was for a day or two and we would arrange it in some way. That night I got a crowd of young fellows, and securing what lad-

ders and ropes we needed from the engine house, we took the sprinkling wagon to pieces. At two o'clock in the morning we hoisted it upon Stratton's law office. We put the wagon all together, ready for service, and left it standing on top of the roof, plainly visible from the street. We painted a big sign, which we hung on the front of the wagon. The sign read, "How is this for high?" The father of John B. Coffey, now serving as county clerk, was night watch. We had one of the boys watch for him and whenever he came by we would be out of sight and still as mice. Andy Gilbert and I got ten times more advertising out of the stunt than if the wagon had run on the streets for a year. Everyone in Salem turned out to see the sprinkling wagon on Judge Stratton's roof. The papers took it up and all sorts of speculation was indulged in as to how it could have gotten there.

"In the early days there were no professional baseball teams in Salem but the rivalry among the amateur teams was intense. For a while I played with the college team. I also played with the Aldine team and later with the capital baseball team. W. D. Fenton held down second base and George H. Burnett also played one of the bases. I usually held down first base or was in the pitcher's box. I practiced until I could pitch a twisted ball that popped up just before getting across the plate and this used to bother the other teams a whole lot. Judge Bean and George W. McBride played with one of the west side teams, the Monmouth team, I think, George W. Belt, later a judge at Spokane, Steve Chadwick and many men who have since become prominent were in the ball teams and the hose companies at that time. W. D. Fenton was a good ball player. The Fenton family was composed mostly of boys and with their father they had a full baseball nine. The Fenton nine was some team, too. They played baseball and played it well.

"For twenty-three years I belonged to the fire department of Salem. Shortly after I arrived in the city I joined the Capitals. There was intense rivalry between the Capital and Tiger companies as to whose engine should have the fox tail. "Frosty" Price was our driver. I was secretary, chief engineer and filled every office in the engine company. When I was its president I bought the La France steamer for the Capitals, of which I was chief engineer when I left Salem. On August 2, 1873, I received a telegram from Henry Failing, the mayor of Portland, asking for the help of the Salem fire department and stating that Portland was burning up and that they had lost control of the fire. A special train was made up at the Salem depot. I had the fire alarm sounded. The men, who thought it was an ordinary fire, dropped whatever they were doing and took their places. Many of them were in their shirt sleeves and without hats. We made the run to the depot, put our apparatus aboard the flat car, and one hour and sixteen minutes later had water on the fire in Portland. The blaze had broken out in the early morning in Hurgern & Shindler's furniture store on First street, near Taylor. The Metropolin Hotel, the Patton House and the Multnomah Hotel, as well as a saloon and a foundry in that block were soon in flames. A breeze sprang up and the flames spread to Main and Second streets. The fire had attacked the Kellogg House, and the St. Charles Hotel, one of the finest in the west at that time, was in the direct line of the flames. Capital No. 1 was playing into Willamette No. 1 from the river at the wharf. Some of our boys climbed to the roof of the St. Charles Hotel, from which a rope was lowered. W. H. Bracket leaned far over the roof and got the nozzle of the hose. Columbia No. 3 was at the southern extremity of the wharf, near the foot of Morrison street, and was pumping water on the St. Charles. We finally stopped the fire at the St. Charles Hotel. The Salem boys were given credit, and they deserved it, for stopping the fire here and saving the St. Charles. The fire destroyed twenty-two city blocks in spite of the efforts of the Portland firemen and those from Salem, Vancouver and Oregon City. All old Portlanders will remember the all day fight on August 2, forty years ago, when it looked as if the whole city was doomed."

In 1887 Mr. Crosman disposed of his stock of merchandise in Salem and transferred his activities to Portland, opening a clothing store on First street. For ten years he continued as a dealer in men's furnishings and in 1897 closed the establishment. He was police commissioner under Mayor Frank and in 1898 was appointed postmaster of Portland, serving until March, 1903. In each of these offices he made an excellent record, discharging his duties with conscientiousness and efficiency. On retiring from public affairs Mr. Crosman was assigned the task of selling a timber tract of one hundred thousand acres on Coos bay, successfully executing the commission, and for eight years was secretary and treasurer of the British Columbia Coal

Company. For a considerable period he has specialized in investments, dealing only in high-grade securities, and a well merited reputation for conservatism and reliability has enabled him to establish a business of substantial proportions.

Mr. Crosman was married November 8, 1877, in Salem to Miss Linnie McCully, a daughter of Asa A. and Hannah K. (Waters) McCully and a member of one of the pioneer families of Oregon. Mr. McCully was a native of St. Johns, province of New Brunswick, Canada, and in childhood came to the United States with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McCully, who settled in Henry county, Iowa, afterward going to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1849 Asa A. McCully went to the gold fields of California, returning to Iowa about a year later, and in 1852 made a second trip to the Pacific coast, crossing the plains in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. He took up a donation land claim in Linn county, Oregon, and was one of the founders of Thurston, now called Harrisburg. There he engaged in merchandising and was the first postmaster of the town. In 1863 he removed to Salem, where he also conducted a store, and for a number of years was president of the Peoples Transportation Company. Mr. McCully engaged in business in Salem during the remainder of his life but died on his farm in Yamhill county, as the result of being kicked by a horse, on August 12, 1886. At that time he was a member of the city council and had previously served in the Oregon legislature. His daughter, Mrs. Crosman, passed away in July, 1925, in Portland. She had become the mother of three children: Alice Louise, who became the wife of W. H. Harder in 1899 and is now Mrs. George W. Justin, of Portland; Lillian, an opera singer of national repute, making her home in New York city, is the wife of Charles St. Clair, well known in musical and theatrical circles; and Allen B. Crosman, Jr., who died in November, 1909, when a young man of nineteen.

Mr. Crosman gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Arlington Club, with which he has been affiliated for thirty-six years. Throughout life he has been a tireless worker and at the ripe age of eighty-two years is vigorous and alert, still continuing at the head of his business. For more than six decades he has lived in Oregon, experiencing many phases of pioneer existence in the Pacific northwest and witnessing a notable transformation in the appearance of the country. He has played well his part, contributing his full share toward the work of development and progress, and time has strengthened his hold upon the esteem of his fellowmen, for his life has been upright and useful.

J. P. McINERNY

Strong, courageous and resolute, J. P. McInerny surmounted many obstacles, never losing sight of his objective, and was long numbered among the leading merchants of The Dalles, but is now enjoying a well earned rest. He was born May 9, 1847, in County Clare, Ireland, of which country his parents, Patrick and Mary McInerny, were also natives. They came to the United States in 1865 and established their home in Chicago, Illinois, where the father spent the remainder of his life.

J. P. McInerny received a good education in Ireland, which he left when a youth of eighteen, and afterward attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago, from which he won a scholarship in 1868. In the same year he went to Toronto, Canada, and while in that city assimilated the details of the dry goods trade. On his return to Chicago he opened a dry goods store but lost everything in the memorable fire of 1871 and was obliged to start life anew. Choosing the Pacific coast region as the scene of his labors, he went to San Francisco, California, in 1872 and obtained a position in the store of J. J. O'Brien, at that time the foremost dry goods merchant of the city. In 1872 Mr. McInerny moved to Los Angeles, California, and was employed as a clerk by Eugene Meyer & Company, the owners of the largest dry goods establishment in that city. Later Mr. Meyer went to the eastern coast and became one of the prominent bankers of New York city. In February, 1878, Mr. McInerny journeyed to Oregon, locating at The Dalles, where he has since made his home. For one and a half years he was a salesman in the dry goods store of Max Vogt & Company and in the fall of 1879 embarked in merchandising as a member of the firm of Herbering & McInerny, handling dry goods exclusively. They established a high standard of service, giving to each patron good value for the amount expended, and their employes were always courteous and obliging. As a result the business steadily

increased and the store became a vital factor in the life of the community. Mr. McInerny formulated well devised plans for the development of the business and devoted his energies to its conduct until 1925, when he retired from the firm.

In 1881 Mr. McInerny married Miss Josephine Bettengen, a native of Corvallis, Oregon, and a daughter of Albert and Carolyn Bettengen, both of whom were born in Luxemburg, France. Mr. Bettengen emigrated to the United States about the year 1850 and spent some time in New York, afterward going to California by way of the isthmus of Panama. For a few years he was a hardware merchant of San Francisco and in 1855 came to Oregon. Locating at Corvallis, he there engaged in the hardware business for nine years and in 1864 allied his interests with those of The Dalles. For many years he was the owner of a hardware store in this city and also became well known as a tinsmith. He passed away in this city in 1897 and his wife died in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. McInerny became the parents of seven children: Mrs. Mary Hansen, who is the mother of three children, Carl, John and Doris, and who lost two sons, Lawrence and Leo; Joseph, at home; Josephine, who is Mrs. Paul McCoy, of The Dalles, and has two sons, Paul and Owen; Francis, deceased; Gertrude, who died in infancy; Leo, who is married and lives in San Francisco; and Edwin, a talented singer, who is making records for the Victor Company and resides in New York city.

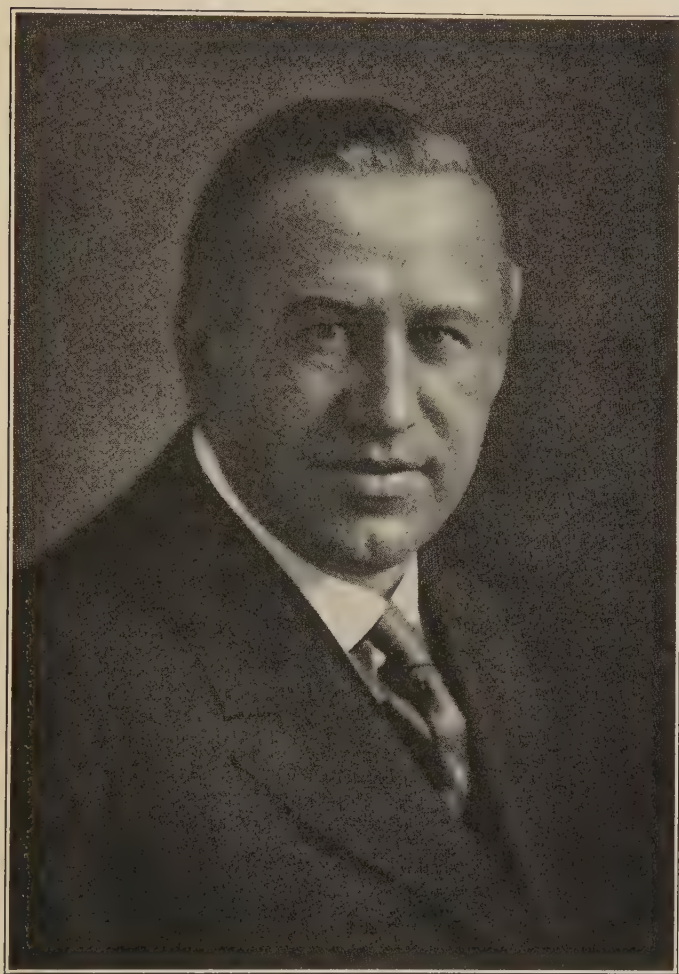
Mr. McInerny was chosen a member of the board of water commissioners and for several years was one of the councilmen of The Dalles, exerting his best efforts in behalf of the city. He has passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey and enjoys the contentment of mind and tranquility of spirit which result from the knowledge of tasks well done and duties faithfully performed. For fifty years a resident of The Dalles, he has watched its growth with deep interest, contributing his share toward the city's development and progress, and an upright, useful life has won for him the unqualified esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

FRED LOCKLEY

During the past twenty-five years I have interviewed thousands of people, but I find that interviewing myself is one of the hardest jobs I have yet tackled. No matter how little I like the job, there is no use of standing around on the bank shivering and putting one toe in the water to see how cold it is—so here goes—I'll jump in all over and have done with it.

My father, Frederic Lockley, was born in London, December 31, 1824, and came to the United States when he was twenty-one. He worked on Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly and on various other publications, until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in a New York regiment and was later transferred to the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery. His regiment took part in the engagements at Fredericksburg Road, North Anna River, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and various other skirmishes and fights. My father enlisted as a private but soon became sergeant major, then first lieutenant and adjutant and on account of the serious wounding of the captain of the battery, he commanded the battery. Upon being mustered out at the close of the war, he went to Cleveland, where he became editor of the Cleveland Leader. From Cleveland he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, doing editorial work there, and in 1872 went to Salt Lake City and with two partners purchased the Salt Lake Tribune, of which he was the managing editor for seven years. From Salt Lake we went by wagon, as the railroads had not yet been completed, to Walla Walla. From Walla Walla in 1881 we went to Butte, Montana, and my father became the first editor of the Butte Inter-Mountain. After lecturing throughout the east and middle west, my father purchased a paper at Arkansas City, Kansas—the Traveler. A few years later we moved to Salem, Oregon, where my father became editor of the Capital Journal. He died at Missoula, Montana, December 19, 1905. My mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Metcalf Campbell, was born on the Mohawk River in New York, May 29, 1843. Her father, John Campbell, was born at Glen Lyne in the Highlands of Scotland. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Van Tuyl, her people having come over from Holland to New Amsterdam in early days.

I was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, March 19, 1871. I went with my parents to Salt Lake City when I was about a year old. When I was nine years old, my



FRED LOCKLEY

father sold his interest in the Salt Lake Tribune, and we started by wagon for Walla Walla. The odor of sagebrush today brings back vividly our evening campfires made of sagebrush, and the ever present coyotes with their mournful howl. Once more I can see the stagecoach sweep by with its four horses, traveling at full speed—I can see too, the long lines of freight wagons and Indians. Here and there along the trail were the bleaching bones of oxen—a grim reminder of the hardships of the Old Oregon Trail. We lived at Walla Walla for a year and then went to Butte, Montana. There was no railroad across the country in those days, so to go to Butte we had to go by stage from Walla Walla to Umatilla, where we caught the steamer for Portland. At Portland we took a steamer for San Francisco, where we transferred to the railroad to Salt Lake. There we once more transferred to the railroad which went to Silver Bow, at which point we took the stage for Butte.

I started my newspaper career in Butte by carrying a route on the Butte Inter-Mountain. In those days Butte was a mining camp and was a wide open town. After spending four years in Butte, we went to what is now Oklahoma but in those days was known as the Cherokee Strip. At that time it was a hunters' paradise, prairie chicken, quail and wild turkeys being abundant. We lived for awhile on the Ponca Reservation, and while there, I met Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce tribe, who was a prisoner of war.

From the Indian Territory we went to Albany, New York, where I attended school, and where, by the way, I got plenty of practise in fighting, as I belonged to the Dove street gang. From Albany we moved to Arkansas City, where I started to learn the trade of a printer by sweeping out the office, sorting type in the hell-box, kicking a Gordon jobber and feeding an old flatbed Campbell. In 1888 I came to Salem, Oregon, and went to work on the Capital Journal as a compositor. General W. H. Byars, the proprietor, was a surveyor and I had not been working long till he took a summer job surveying, put me in as business manager and not wanting to spend the money for an editor, told me I would have to do the editorial work also. My education has been a sort of hit and miss one. I attended school at Salt Lake City; Walla Walla; Butte, Montana; Albany, New York; Arkansas City, Kansas, and in 1889 and 1890 I attended the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis and later attended Willamette University at Salem, graduating from the normal department. For a year I worked on a farm in Spring valley in Polk county, Oregon. Later I worked on the Salem Statesman at Salem and for a year or so was field editor of the Pacific Homestead. My work took me on horseback, pretty well all over Oregon. I usually stopped overnight at the home of some pioneer farmer and while doing this work I began writing articles on pioneers and pioneer life. For a while I worked for the government on the geological survey, being assistant to the topographer on what we called the Lake McDonald sheet but is now known as Glacier National Park. We lived to a large extent, on trout and deer meat. The mountains were full of mountain goats and big horn sheep, while the glacial swamps were the home of small bands of moose. Bear were also abundant. I worked for a while in the post office at Salem as a carrier, and also worked in the register and money order division. The year 1900 saw me at Nome, Alaska, where I mined for a while and later, with Ben Taylor, a fellow employe of the Salem post office, established the first free mail delivery in Alaska. While living in Highland addition at Salem, I was a neighbor for a year of Bert Hoover, who was working for the Oregon Land Company, driving a team and living at the home of his uncle, H. J. Minthorne. He was a quiet, reserved, studious chap and he was one of the last persons I would have ever picked out as a presidential candidate.

On June 16, 1897, I married Hope Gans. My wife had spent most of her girlhood on Indian Agencies in the southwest, her uncle, Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, having been Indian agent of the Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache Indians in New Mexico. Later her father was a cattleman in New Mexico. She was a natural horsewoman and understood and loved horses. If ever a man had a loyal partner and a real helpmate, I had. It was her ambition that caused me to give up my government work, go to Pendleton and become a partner in the Daily East Oregonian. Together we planned and saved, purchased property and laid the foundation for our future independence. We lost our first born, Frederic Llewellyn, who was buried at Salem. Our little daughter Hope was five years old, when she passed on and she is buried at Portland beside her mother.

We spent four years in Pendleton when I sold my interest in the East Oregonian, came to Portland and became manager of The Pacific Monthly Magazine. My work as manager of The Pacific Monthly necessitated my traveling all over the United

States, through Canada and into Mexico. After some years The Pacific Monthly was consolidated with the Sunset Magazine and I became editorial writer on the Oregon Journal. I put in a year overseas as Y secretary. A good part of this time I worked at installing huts and dugouts at the front. I spent some months during the summer of 1918 at the British front, being billeted with the Australians. I saw a great deal of the Welsh, Australian and British troops and learned to greatly respect and admire them. During my service overseas, through the kindness of the French and British censors, I was able to send back and have published in the Oregon Journal, three hundred, forty-seven articles.

During the past few years I have had published a number of books, among them being Oregon Folks, Oregon's Yesterdays, Across the Plains by Prairie Schooner, Vigilante Days in Virginia City, Captain Sol Tetherow, Wagon Train Master, To Oregon by Ox Team in 1847 and Oregon Outdoors. I have also had published articles and stories in the American Magazine, Collier's, McClure's, Youth's Companion, Sunset and other magazines.

My son, Lawrence Campbell Lockley, when mustered out of the service at the close of the World war, went to the University of California, where he took his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts Degrees. After teaching for several years in the University of California Southern Branch in Los Angeles, he went to Harvard University to secure his Doctor of Philosophy degree. He married a classmate, Phyllis Harrington, and they have a six year old son, Robert Campbell Lockley.

To me, writing has never been work. I have had many opportunities to take up work where I could make more money, but I enjoy meeting people and writing about them. In fact, my work has been a continual education to me. No matter where I am—whether I am in Alaska or Mexico, France or Ireland, England or Wales, on shipboard or on cattle ranches, in airplanes or tanks, or wherever else I may happen to be, I have always found interesting people. Among those I have interviewed, who have given me most interesting stories are: Thomas Edison, Thomas Lawson, President Wilson, Sir Douglas Haig, Eamon de Valera, Count Tolstoi, Jack London, Joaquin Miller, William Allen White, Booker Washington, Emma Goldman, General Hugh L. Scott, Lyman Abbott and James J. Hill. I have interviewed pioneers and Indian war veterans, mule-skinners and bull-whackers, scouts and prospectors, archbishops and aviators, hoboes and world travelers, politicians, scientists, sourdoughs, criminals and underworld characters, and whether these human documents are bound in broadcloth or buckskin, calico or satin, I find they all have something worth while to tell me.

FRANK S. FLEMING

Agricultural progress in Oregon has received marked impetus from the well directed efforts of Frank S. Fleming, a well known pioneer of Wasco county and one of its largest landowners. He was born in 1859 in Wayne county, Kentucky, and his parents, G. W. and Eliza (McBeth) Fleming, were natives of the same county. The father engaged in farming, also following the carpenter's trade, and was a lifelong resident of the Blue Grass state. He had a large family and five of the children survive, namely: Frank S.; Carrie, who lives in Tennessee; Lizzie, whose home is in Alabama; Minnie, a resident of The Dalles; and Vivian, of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Frank S. Fleming received a public school education and aided his father in tilling the soil and harvesting the crops, also working on neighboring farms at intervals. In 1879, when a young man of twenty, he responded to the call of the west and hired out to break sod on a ranch near Wakeeney, Kansas, working for a year for his uncle. Mr. Fleming then went to Alamosa, Colorado, becoming a driver of mule teams, and for two years was connected with the construction department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. On the expiration of that period he made his way to Bacon Springs, New Mexico, and with his own outfit of six mules hauled ties from that place to Flagstaff, Arizona, for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Next he journeyed to Grand Junction, Colorado, and secured the contract for grading the roadbed of the Denver & Rio Grande system. After the work was completed he took his outfit to Idaho and was engaged in freighting supplies for the Oregon Short Line until the road was extended to Pendleton. He then came to the Willamette valley and continued his activities as a railroad contractor. His work was principally along the

coast and in 1885 he was obliged to make a change as the climate did not agree with him. Coming to Wasco county, he filed on a homestead and timber claim near what is now Maupin, situated on the old Canyon City road, a portion of which traversed the farm. For ten years thereafter he continued to engage in freighting, becoming widely known in that connection. This was before the construction of the South Central & Eastern Oregon Railroad and supplies had to be hauled by mule teams and pack trains hundreds of miles to the mines near Canyon City. The roads were unpaved and in the spring the wagons were often mired. The old-time freighters were resourceful and through the skillful handling of their mules and outfits nearly always managed to find their way out of a tight place. The big sheep ranches made use of large wool clips which were also hauled back to the railroad at The Dalles by means of the freight teams. About 1895 Mr. Fleming began to farm in earnest, planting wheat on the land on which he had previously cut hay for his own stock, and also sold a portion of the crop to other freighters who had mules to feed. Success rewarded his labors and from time to time he increased his holdings, which now comprise six thousand, five hundred acres of wheat and grazing land in Wasco county. Fifty per cent of the property is arable land, well improved. In its cultivation Mr. Fleming used the most advanced methods, keeping abreast with the latest developments along agricultural lines, and farmed with tractors as well as horses. In 1916 he leased the land and retired, erecting a modern home at The Dalles, where he has since resided.

In 1885 Mr. Fleming married Miss Eva Newton, a native of Fayette county, Iowa, and a daughter of William I. and Rachel J. (Leininger) Newton, who came to Oregon in 1883. They located in Antelope, Wasco county, and the father followed the carpenter trade. There he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1895, and Mrs. Newton's demise occurred at Scappoose, Oregon, in 1925. In their family were eleven children, seven of whom survive: Frank, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Henry, who lives in Medford, Oregon; Fay Newton and Mrs. Minnie Bennett, both of Scappoose; Mrs. Stella Menefee, whose home is in Seattle, Washington; Eva; and Delta, of Medford, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have two children, both of whom were born in Wasco county. The daughter, Leo Dorcas, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Linfield College at McMinnville in 1910 and engaged in teaching until her marriage to Dr. Olaf Larsell, who is an instructor in the Portland Medical School. They are the parents of three children: John, Franklin and Robert. The son, Jesse R. Fleming, was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He is associated with his father in the management of the large wheat ranches and operates independently a valuable farm of two thousand, one hundred acres, which he has brought to a high state of development.

The father is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the local camp. His activities as road supervisor covered twelve years and for thirty years he was a school director. Mr. Fleming has served his district to the extent of his ability and is a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen who would be a valuable acquisition to any community. He has experienced many phases of frontier life in the west and occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellowmen.

J. H. THATCHER

Said Fred Lockley in the Oregon Journal of August 22, 1926: "J. H. Thatcher, general agent of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, is one of the pioneers in this line in Portland. In point of service, he is dean of them all, for he has been identified with the business for more than sixty years. When I interviewed Mr. Thatcher recently in his office, he said:

"I was born at Medina, New York, in 1849. My father, George H. Thatcher, was a hardware merchant. He was born in Connecticut. My mother's name was Elizabeth Nixon. Her father was an Episcopal rector at Medina, New York. I attended school at Medina until I was ten years old and during vacations I worked in a grocery store. I had to get down at five o'clock in the morning to open the store and sweep out and I stayed until closing time, nine p. m. When I was ten our family moved to Albion, New York, where I attended school for a year.

"When I was eleven years old the postmaster hired me as a clerk in the post office. One of the reasons why he hired me was that he could get me for a very low salary, and also he didn't want to come down at five a. m. to make up the outgoing mail. I was always on hand to get the mail off at five a. m. and as soon as the mail was dispatched I had no further duties until eight a. m. During this three-hour intermission I practiced on a key in the Western Union Telegraph office, which was in the same building as the post office and separated from the post office by a rail only. In 1861, when I was twelve years old, J. D. Reid, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, came in on the early train from New York. I was practicing on the key. This was about seven-thirty a. m. He stood there and waited until the regular operator came down at eight o'clock. He said to the regular operator, "The boy sends pretty good Morse. You had better put him on the payroll, for he can attend to emergency messages from five to eight in the morning, also at night after you have gone home." I was hired then and there at a salary of five dollars a month.

"That was sixty-five years ago and I have been connected with the telegraph or telephone industry ever since. The regular operator at Albion received the messages on a tape. In those days messages were not taken by ear. Before long I was taking messages by ear instead of depending on the tape. The first word I caught on the wire by ear was "you." From Albion I was transferred to Rochester, New York, working under E. M. Barton, the chief operator. Later he was the founder and president of the Western Electric Company at Chicago. From Rochester I was transferred as operator successively to Schenectady, Oswego, Syracuse and Buffalo. In October, 1868, when I was nineteen years old, I left Rochester for New York city, from which city I sailed on October 28 for San Francisco.

"Before leaving the east I had secured a job with the Central Pacific Railroad Company, then under course of construction, and when I went to their office they sent me to the end of their track, which at that time was at Truckee, California. I served as a railroad operator as well as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. I stayed at Truckee until April, 1869, when I was transferred to the Western Union office at Sacramento, and soon afterward took part in the first strike ever indulged in by electrical workers. This strike started at Sacramento on Christmas day, 1870. This was long before the organization of labor unions. In 1869 some of the leading telegraph operators in New York conceived the idea of forming a Telegraphers League for mutual advancement and aid, morally, mentally and physically. Most of the operators joined the league. The object of the league was not to enforce any particular demands. In fact, we had the kindest feeling for the Western Union Company. We all roomed in the office building which the company furnished us free of rent, so that we would be available for emergency duty. There were about fifteen of us. On Christmas morning the general superintendent from San Francisco came into the operating room and instructed the chief operator to turn down all instruments so that there would be absolute quiet while he talked. He asked if any of us belonged to the Telegraphers League. It so happened that all of us belonged to it and we said so. He said, "You will have to cut loose from it altogether and renounce your oath of membership or leave the company's service." We showed him a copy of the oath we had taken and told him that it was simply for mutual benefit and in no way designed to take advantage of the company. He told us we could resign at once or quit the service. All of us decided to quit the service. We took the old steamer Chrysopolis for San Francisco, where we joined the operators in that city, and there we rented headquarters. After staying in San Francisco for two weeks I decided to go back to my old home at Albion, New York, for a visit.

"I had a very interesting experience on this trip. While the train was at Laramie, Wyoming, I heard the telegraph instrument in the station saying that Cheyenne was on fire and was nearly destroyed. I said to my fellow passengers as we pulled out of Laramie, "As we come into Cheyenne you will see that the town is burning up. My fellow passengers were completely mystified, for they couldn't understand how I could foresee an event of that kind. At the depot at Boone, Iowa, I heard a message going over the wire saying that the strike was settled. After visiting at home for a week or two I returned to San Francisco and in 1870 was appointed chief operator at Virginia City, Nevada. I spent about six years in that city and then asked for and secured a transfer to San Francisco. In 1877 I was made superintendent of Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, with headquarters in the Mining

Stock Exchange in San Francisco. I saw some lively times there, for this was during the height of the Comstock lode excitement, when fortunes were made and lost in handling the stock of those fabulously rich mines. When I was filling the position of superintendent George S. Ladd was president of the American District Telegraph Company, which operated call boxes in San Francisco. He purchased the right to engage in the telephone business on the Pacific coast. John I. Sabin was his superintendent. Stephen Field, a nephew of Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first Atlantic cable, was employed to make a hundred coffin-shaped magneto telephones. Mr. Sabin and I had our homes connected, as I was interested in this new device, believing that it might have a future. In those days the way you managed was to talk into your telephone and then transfer it to your ear to get the reply. The switchboard was located at No. 222 Sansome street, in the office of the American District Telegraph Company. The lines were constructed over the buildings of the business district. The switchboard was of the Western Union Telegraph pattern. It had large heavy spring jacks with large able-bodied plugs inserted. You could not get central as we do today. The system then was to call for central on the American District Telephone call boxes.

"In December, 1879, I was offered and accepted a position as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Portland, Oregon, and arrived here on Christmas day. The office was at First and Ankeny streets. Directly off the telegraph operating room was a small room with a twelve-number section of telephone switchboard. The subscribers were on individual grounded wires, for in those days there was no such thing as an electric light or street railway circuit, consequently we were not disturbed by heavy current induction. With the coming of the electric light, we were nearly driven out of business, in fact we had to rebuild, using the metallic circuit. After we moved the telephone office to Second and Ankeny streets we got a single-cord board. Miss Drewery, later Mrs. Pierce, was our first chief operator, while Blanche Martin, now Mrs. King, was the night chief operator. Mina Smith, one of our early operators, thought she was doing extremely well when we concluded we could pay her twenty-five dollars a month.

"At first we had twelve subscribers, who produced no revenue, as the service was complimentary. The idea, of course, was to have them become enthusiastic about the service and induce their friends to install phones. Among our complimentary subscribers were William Wadhams; George Weidler; Dr. Plummer, the first manager of the telegraph company here; Allen & Lewis; Corbett & Macleay and several others. George Thomas, now deceased, was a check boy for the Western Union and became the first operator of the telephone company. We used to repeat all telegraph messages from San Francisco to Seattle here, for in those days the batteries were not strong enough to wire directly from San Francisco to Seattle. It was George's job to transfer the messages from one hook to the other. Mr. Thomas went to work for us as a messenger boy. Later he served as a check boy and afterward became manager of the Western Union Company. In later life he was an insurance man and one of the warhorses of the democratic party.

"George S. Ladd leased this territory for telephone purposes to J. L. Atkinson and Seth Pope and I succeeded Mr. Pope as secretary-treasurer and superintendent. This was in 1882 and at that time we had one hundred and ninety subscribers, each of whom paid five dollars a month for the service, with an additional charge of five cents for each call. At that time it was a metered service. Naturally I was very anxious to increase the number of subscribers, but I had pretty hard sledding.

"One day I went to Olds & King's store and had a talk with old man King and 'Willie' Olds. I told them that we had over two hundred subscribers and I tried to show them how useful a telephone could be to them. They laughed at the idea of anyone calling them up to order goods. They said that if anyone wanted to buy they would come down and examine the goods—how could they see the stock over the telephone? Finally Mr. King said, 'You mean well, Mr. Thatcher, but you are wasting your time. The telephone is a toy. Our store is a business institution. We have no time to waste during business hours, fooling with a telephone.' 'Willie' Olds said, 'Your telephone would cost us five dollars a month. By putting five dollars more with that we can hire a boy who will deliver all our messages and in addition he will sweep out the store and during rush hours help to take care of our customers.' I finally said, 'If I were a betting man I would wager ten dollars that within a year you will want a telephone installed.' They offered to bet me all the

money I would bet that as long as they were in business they would never install a telephone. I worked very hard that first year and increased our list of subscribers until we had seven hundred customers. Finally "Willie" Olds sent a messenger boy to me saying they had decided to install a 'phone.

"I am telling you my experience with Olds & King because it was typical of the arguments advanced by most of the other merchants. I had to stand more abuse, good-natured raillery, jeers and even insults that first year than I have had altogether since then, from Portland merchants and professional men who didn't want to be bothered with what they felt would be a troublesome and annoying toy. As a matter of fact, it was a good deal of an annoyance to the early subscribers. Judge Bellinger had a telephone over on the east side. Every time there was a fire anywhere within a half mile of his place at night time, the Oregonian would call him up and ask him to go out and see whose house or barn was burning, how it caught fire and how much damage was done. I lived at Second and Hall streets. I had to get up at all hours of the night to accommodate neighbors who wanted to call a doctor or to talk to some friends. In those days they considered it very unneighborly if a person having a telephone would not accommodate anyone within a dozen blocks who wanted to use it.

"I used to have considerable trouble with William Wadhams and Charles H. Dodd, as both of them believed in muscular christianity. If the operator did not give them immediate and courteous service, it was up to the operator to take to the tall timber. One day I came in and found my boy operator lying in a corner of the room with his coat torn and when I asked him what was the matter he said, as well as he could for crying, "Mr. Dodd licked me." I turned to Mr. Dodd, who stood there very red in the face and very indignant, and he said, "When I asked the boy for a number he was very impudent. He told me the line was busy, so I came down here and gave him a good thrashing to teach him better manners." John McNichols, now auditor of the company at Los Angeles, and Pat Bacon, manager here in Portland, were both "central" boys, as they called the operators in those days. Young Odeneal, a nephew of J. N. Dolph, was one of our boy operators, as well as Jim Day, John Nauratil and Willie Hill. Charlie Stinger, now with the Southern Pacific, worked for me as a Western Union messenger boy.

"The stock of J. L. Atkinson and Seth Pope was acquired by W. B. King and Mr. Du Boise and they, together with Donald Macleay, C. H. Woodard and William Wadhams, were the owners of the Portland Telephone, Telegraph & Electric Light Company when I took Mr. Pope's place as secretary and in 1890 this corporation was succeeded by the Oregon Telephone & Telegraph Company, of which I became secretary, treasurer and superintendent. Ten years later the business was taken over by the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company. I was secretary and later became division superintendent. In 1906 the present corporation, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, succeeded the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company and I was made superintendent of the Oregon division. In 1907 I was promoted to the position of general agent and am still on the job."

An acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to the public utilities in which he has specialized, Mr. Thatcher has played well his part, giving his best efforts to every task that he has undertaken, and although nearly seventy-nine years of age, he is still an active factor in the world's work. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company is a part of the Bell system and has over eighty-seven thousand telephone subscribers in Portland. In half a century the telephone in America has grown from a crude instrument and a length of wire to more than eighteen million telephones, interconnected by sixty-one million miles of wire. It has grown from uncertain transmission between two rooms to easy and dependable service from village to village throughout our big cities and across the continent and between this continent and Great Britain. As an investment the telephone has grown from a subject of jest, when first introduced, to a three billion dollar business, the property of eight hundred thousand men and women, who are confident in its stability and earning power. It has grown from two men, the inventor and his assistant, to an army of three hundred and fifty thousand engaged in meeting the problems of construction, maintenance and operation. It has grown from a single sentence, barely intelligible, to a daily traffic of seventy-three million calls, each a message of value to some one. This growth is the measure of the people's need for personal communication and of the activity, in only half a century, in meeting that need.

In December, 1876, Mr. Thatcher married Miss Evelyn Charlotte Storrer, who

was born in Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, Canada, and passed away November 20, 1925. She had become the mother of four sons, all of whom were trained in the telephone business. They are: George W., president of the Inman-Poulsen Lumber Company; Leonard, who is connected with a blue print company of Portland; Guy, Pacific coast agent for the Williamsport Iron & Steel Company; and Ralph, who lives in Portland.

Mr. Thatcher is a republican and manifests a deep interest in civic affairs but has never aspired to public office. Along fraternal lines he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He resides at the Arlington Club, one of the most exclusive in Portland, and has been identified with the organization since 1887. Mr. Thatcher was one of the early governors of the Commercial Club, which he also represented in the capacity of vice president. He is a member of Chapter No. 31 of the Telephone Pioneers of America, which was founded, in Portland, April 28, 1924. The national organization was formed November 2, 1911, by Henry W. Pope, Charles Truax and T. B. Doolittle and its first president was Theodore N. Vail. A tireless, conscientious and efficient worker, Mr. Thatcher has risen from a lowly position to a place of broad influence and usefulness, and his salient characteristics are those which inspire respect, admiration and friendship.

CHARLES D. LATOURETTE

For nearly a half century Charles D. Latourette has continuously followed his chosen profession, and the nature and importance of the legal interests intrusted to his care establish his position as one of the foremost attorneys of Oregon City. He is also one of its pioneer bankers and has filled public offices of trust and responsibility. A native of Missouri, he was born in St. Louis in 1854 and is of French extraction. His father, D. L. Latourette, was born in the state of New York and in his youth went to St. Louis. In 1858 he removed to Michigan and started a private bank in Fenton. Upon the passage of the national bank act he nationalized the institution, which was one of the first banks of that class in Michigan. He had invested heavily in Arkansas land and when his health became impaired he located in that state, opening a bank. In the conduct of the business he displayed keen sagacity and his probity was above question. He married Miss Emma M. Booth, whose parents came from England to the United States, and her father was a Baptist minister.

Charles D. Latourette was a lad of five years when the family went to Michigan and his public school training was obtained in Fenton. While an office employe he read law and continued his studies in the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1878, but had been admitted to the bar in that state a year before his graduation. He decided to seek the opportunities of the Pacific northwest, having an uncle, L. D. C. Latourette, who had settled on a donation land claim in Clackamas county in the early days. In 1879 he came to Oregon City, soon afterward was licensed to practice in this state and for a few years followed his profession independently. In 1883 he formed a partnership with his cousin, D. C. Latourette, and their legal acumen won them a large and lucrative clientele. Although seventy-three years of age, Charles D. Latourette still continues his legal activities and with one exception is the oldest practicing attorney in Oregon City. Experience and study have broadened his knowledge and time has ripened his ability.

When Mr. Latourette came, there was no bank in Oregon City and many of his clients intrusted him with the task of placing their investments. Owing to his success these trusts steadily increased and in 1886 he established the Commercial Bank of Oregon City with the assistance of D. C. Latourette and Henry Failing, the latter a Portland capitalist. The first officers of the bank were: D. C. Latourette, president; Charles D. Latourette, vice president; and Frank Donaldson, cashier. The original directors were D. C. and Charles D. Latourette and Henry Failing. The institution received its national charter in 1907 and has since been known as the First National Bank of Oregon City. When Mr. Failing died his holdings were acquired by Charles D. and D. C. Latourette and this family has since owned all of the stock in the bank. Its present officers are: D. C. Latourette, president; M. D. Latourette, first vice president; Charles D. Latourette, second vice president; and F. J. Meyer, cashier, the last named having been connected with the bank since 1895. The institution is con-

trolled by men of proven ability and integrity and has exercised a potent force in the development of this locality.

In Oregon City, Charles D. Latourette married Miss Sedonia Shaw, who was born near the mouth of the Tualitin river. Her parents, Jefferson and Martha Shaw, crossed the plains in 1852, making the journey in a "prairie schooner" drawn by oxen, and settled on a donation land claim, situated across the river from Oregon City in a southerly direction. Mr. and Mrs. Latourette have four sons, all of whom were born in Oregon City and have been admitted to the bar. Morton D., the eldest, is one of the officers of the First National Bank of Oregon City, as above stated, and has furthered many projects for the advancement and betterment of the community. Howard F. and John R. have become successful attorneys and both are practicing in Portland, Oregon. Earle C. was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1912, also completed a course in its law school at Portland, was admitted to the bar in 1913 and is now associated with Charles D. and D. C. Latourette in the practice of law, being well equipped for the work of his profession. While attending the State University he joined the Kappa Sigma fraternity. In 1913 he married Miss Ruth Elizabeth Steiwer, a daughter of the Hon. W. W. and Ann (Hoover) Steiwer, natives of Oregon. Senator Steiwer was born in Salem and his wife's birth occurred in the eastern part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Earle C. Latourette have three children: Ann, Jean and Earle C. Jr.

Charles D. Latourette is a staunch democrat and until the passage of the primary law never missed a state convention of the party. For a number of years he was one of the councilmen of Oregon City, of which he became mayor about 1900, and after his election presented the municipality with twelve public drinking fountains. His administration covered two terms and was characterized by needed reforms and improvements. As police judge he made an equally creditable record, carefully ascertaining the facts of each case brought before him and tempering justice with mercy. He is a member of the Arlington Club of Portland and the Clackamas County and Oregon State Bar Associations. A thorough believer in the doctrine of hard work, Mr. Latourette has accomplished something worth while and is exceptionally well preserved, appearing much younger than his years. His life has been rightly lived and the respect accorded him is well deserved.

LAWRENCE J. O. SALDERN

Courageous, self-reliant, and energetic, Lawrence J. O. Saldern fought life's battles alone and unaided, finding in Portland the city of opportunity, and was known throughout the northwest owing to his success in the lumber business, in which he was a pioneer. He was born January 21, 1844, in Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, and was a son of Peter and Christina von Saldern. The father was a scion of one of the oldest and most influential families of Schleswig-Holstein and traced his lineage back to the year 1300.

Lawrence J. O. Saldern received a public school education and served an apprenticeship to a carriage-maker, displaying an aptitude for the work. In 1864, when a young man of twenty, he responded to the call of adventure and came to the United States. After his arrival in New York city he journeyed westward, spending a short time in Davenport, Iowa, and then went to Muscatine in the same state, where he followed his trade for five years. On the expiration of that period he located in St. Louis, Missouri, but owing to illness returned to Muscatine soon afterward. In 1870 he went to South Dakota and for a few years was the proprietor of a wagon shop in Vermillion. At one time he decided to become an agriculturist and purchased a ranch but his crops for three years were destroyed by grasshoppers and he abandoned the farm, afterward locating in Yankton, South Dakota. In 1876 he sought a less rigorous climate and selected Portland as his home. Identifying himself with the lumber industry, he began his logging activities at Wilsonville and as time passed established camps on the Willamette and Columbia rivers. Eventually he became the largest operator in this part of the country and at one time was the owner of a sawmill at Albina. Through tireless effort, good management and honorable dealing he created an industry of much importance and value to this district and in 1913 retired from active business.



LAWRENCE J. O. SALDERN

Mr. Saldern was married May 4, 1870, in Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss Florine Nancy Lindsey, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of James and Nancy (Hart) Lindsey, who settled in Muscatine in early life. When Mr. and Mrs. Saldern came to Oregon they were accompanied by Mrs. Nancy (Hart) Lindsey and two children of the latter, a son and a daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Saldern were born five children, three of whom attained mature years. Amy Louise is now Mrs. J. T. Healey, of Portland, and has a son, Norman. Alice was united in marriage to Theodore Farmer, of this city and is deceased. Eva became the wife of Walter Packard, of Portland, and passed away in 1926.

Mr. Saldern was a Mason and a member of Columbia Lodge of Portland. In politics he was a strong republican but never sought office as a reward for party fealty. Modest and retiring by nature, he preferred to perform his public duties in the capacity of a private citizen and manifested a keen interest in matters touching Portland's welfare and progress. Genial, sincere and broad-minded, Mr. Saldern was esteemed and admired by his fellow citizens and his death on February 10, 1928, occasioned deep and widespread regret. His widow occupies the family residence, a beautiful home at East Ninth street and Holliday avenue, and an unselfish spirit and sympathetic disposition have drawn to her a large circle of steadfast friends.

JOHN G. WYERS

One of the worthy and popular citizens of Klickitat county, Washington, is John G. Wyers, manager of the Columbia Fruit Company, at White Salmon, where he has lived for many years and in the development and prosperity of which community he has been an active factor. Mr. Wyers was born in Holland in 1871 and is a son of Teunis and Maria (Heyting) Wyers, also natives of that country. They brought their family to the United States in 1888 and located in Kansas, where the father was engaged in farming until July, 1891, when he came to White Salmon, Washington, coming from The Dalles down the Columbia river on the steamer "D. S. Baker." He engaged in farming for a few years near White Salmon and then erected the first hotel in the town, conducting it for several years, with a livery stable in connection, and in 1910 he retired from active business pursuits. His death occurred at White Salmon October 17, 1917, and he is survived by his widow, who still resides here, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Wyers was a man of sturdy qualities and fine personality, contributed in a very definite way to the growth of White Salmon and the advancement of civic improvements, and was highly regarded by his fellowmen. To him and his wife were born six children, as follows: John G.; Mrs. Ricka Claterbos, who died, leaving four children, Harry, who lives in White Salmon; Louis, who is in the United States army; W. R., of Vancouver, Washington; and Mrs. Walter Hunsaker, of White Salmon; Mrs. Gertie Kreps, of White Salmon, who is the mother of two children, Orie and George; Teunis, who is the proprietor of Wyers Stage Company, of White Salmon, and is married and has two children, Mrs. Marie Kreps, who has two children, Margareite and Olga Jane, and Gertrude; Peter, who is married and lives in White Salmon; and Mrs. Minnie Shepler, of Portland, who has two children, James and Marion.

John G. Wyers received a good education in the excellent public schools of his native country, and in 1888 accompanied his parents to the United States. He remained at home and was associated with his father in business until his marriage, in 1899, when he engaged in farming on his own account in the White Salmon district. He was successful and acquired several fine farms, which he now leases to tenants. In 1923 he accepted the position of manager of the Columbia Fruit Company, at White Salmon, in which capacity he is still serving with satisfaction to all concerned. This company handles all kinds of farmers' supplies, building material, lumber, coal, lime, flour, feed, explosives, fencing, oil, gas and accessories, as well as fruit spraying material, and does a business of approximately fifty thousand dollars a year. A man of sound judgment and business ability, courteous and accommodating in manner, and absolutely square in all of his dealings, Mr. Wyers commands the confidence and respect of all who come in contact with him and is well qualified for the responsible position which he is holding. He has also earned a high reputation as an auctioneer, in which capacity he has served at practically all public sales in west-

ern Klickitat county. He is a good judge of livestock and of the value of materials, which combined with his ready wit and unfailing good humor stimulates his hearers to bid and he has been remarkably successful in securing fair prices for the articles he sells.

In 1899 Mr. Wyers was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Shaw, who was born in Glenwood, Klickitat county, and is a daughter of James O. and Telitha (Teague) Shaw. Her father was born in Maine in 1827 and is deceased, and her mother was born in Missouri, January 15, 1843, and is still living, at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Wyers are the parents of a son, Teunis, who graduated from the law school of the University of Washington, was admitted to the bar in 1925, and is now practicing law in Hood River, Oregon. Mr. Wyers is a member of White Salmon Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1913; Goldendale Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; Goldendale Commandery, K. T., at Goldendale, Washington, and White Salmon Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F., of which he was noble grand in 1909. He has taken an active interest in the public affairs of his city and county, having served four years as a member of the board of county commissioners, four years as supervisor of roads, several years as a member of the school board, also as a member of the city council and one term as mayor of White Salmon, in all of which positions he acquitted himself in a manner that won the approbation of his fellowmen. He owns an attractive, modern home on the heights overlooking the majestic Columbia river, commanding a magnificent view up and down the valley, as well as a fine view of Mt. Hood. Kindly and generous, he stands ready at all times to help those less fortunate than he, and is intensely loyal to the best interests of his home community, where he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

PATRICK BACON

Men of efficiency and high character are the type of workers always in demand in the business world, and in this classification belongs Patrick Bacon, Portland manager of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, a public utility with which he has been connected from the age of fifteen years, witnessing the various stages in the development of the business. He owes his advancement to concentrated effort, devotion to duty and the ability to meet and master situations. A native of Brooklyn, New York, he was born April 7, 1871, and his parents were Thomas John and Ellen (Carlon) Bacon. The mother passed away in 1874 and the father, who was captain of a steamer operating on the East river, is also deceased.

In 1878, when a boy of seven, Patrick Bacon came to Portland, Oregon, and was reared in the home of his uncle, Lawrence Glennon, a well known contractor. Mr. Bacon attended St. Michael's College and in 1886 entered the employ of the Portland Telephone, Telegraph & Electric Light Company, with which he has since remained. Each task assigned him was performed to the best of his ability and his conscientious application was rewarded by repeated promotions. As time passed he worked his way through the various departments and on May 15, 1926, was placed in charge of the Portland business, an office for which he possesses exceptional qualifications. When he started there were only four hundred subscribers in Portland and the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company now has more than ninety-three thousand in the city. In 1886 Meyer & Frank had but one telephone and at the present time this pioneer firm utilizes about eighty-six trunk lines. When Mr. Bacon first became connected with the Portland Telephone, Telegraph & Electric Light Company the headquarters of the firm were at the intersection of Second and Ankeny streets and in 1914 the present offices were opened at the corner of Oak and Park streets. An addition was erected in 1926 and the building is now one hundred feet square and eleven stories in height. It is used exclusively by the company, which also has a plant at Park and Burnside streets, where the superintendent's office is located. This is a two-story structure, eighty by one hundred feet in dimensions. In 1886 the longest telephone line in this locality was to the Jacobs woolen mills in Oregon City. When the steamers came in the telephone operators in the central office would notify the hotels and they would then send buses to the docks for the convenience of guests. In 1922 the company installed a dial service, which now handles about forty-two per cent of the local telephone business and is very popular with subscribers. The corporation has

perfected a highly efficient organization and now handles over six hundred and twenty thousand calls per day. The firm carries on its payrolls the names of seventeen hundred and twenty-two persons, about nine hundred of whom are employed in the traffic department, one hundred and fifty in the commercial division, and the balance in the plant. The company has appointed welfare supervisors and every effort has been made to promote the health and well-being of those in its service. Comfortable rooms are provided for the use of the girls during rest periods and the cafeteria, which furnishes meals to the operators at cost, is rated among the best in the city. On the east side the company has eight offices and there are also three exchanges in the main building, each of which is provided with a cafeteria and other accommodations. Another feature of the welfare program is a sick benefit plan, by means of which employes are taken care of during illness. After five years of work each girl receives a button, and each man at the end of fifteen years, and a star is bestowed for each additional year. An honor badge is the reward of long service and old employes are pensioned. On the button worn by Mr. Bacon are six stars, denoting his forty years of faithful service to the company. In 1927 he had the privilege of listening to a telephone conversation between parties in London, England, and Portland, Oregon, made possible by land lines from Nova Scotia, Canada, to Vermont and radio service from there to England's capital city.

In 1897 Mr. Bacon married Miss Anna Dillon, of Portland, and they have a son, Stanley, who during the World war served in the United States Navy and is now connected with the firm of Redfield & Wood, investment bankers. He is married and has become the father of a son, Stanley Bacon, Jr.

In politics Patrick Bacon maintains an independent attitude, placing the qualifications of a candidate before party affiliations, and his religious views are in harmony with the teachings of the Roman Catholic church. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the East Side Commercial Club. For a half century he has resided in the Rose city, witnessing notable changes as pioneer conditions have been replaced by the improvements and advantages of modern times. In the work of progress Mr. Bacon has borne an important part and an exemplary life has won for him a high place in the esteem of his fellowmen.

HARRY E. GREENE

Harry E. Greene is one of the efficient officers of the Citizens National Bank, an institution which means much to The Dalles, and brings to the discharge of his important duties the knowledge and wisdom acquired by twenty-three years of practical experience in financial affairs. He was born November 28, 1877, and is a native of Chicago, Illinois. His father, Horace D. Greene, was a native of the state of New York and served throughout the Civil war with the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, gallantly defending the Union cause. He became one of the prominent insurance men of Chicago and there passed away in 1912. His widow, Mrs. Susan A. (Walters) Greene, was born in Walworth, Wisconsin, and still makes her home in Chicago. She has reached the venerable age of eighty-four years and is the mother of six children: Mrs. Effie Dawson and Arthur Greene, of Chicago; Walter, who lives in Lansing, Michigan; Harry E.; and Roland Greene and Mrs. Ruth Ives, residents of Chicago.

In the acquirement of an education Harry E. Greene attended the public schools of the Windy city and also took a commercial course. For a few years he worked in the Chicago office of the Indiana Natural Gas & Oil Company and his next position was with the Armour Packing Company. He remained with the latter corporation until 1901 and then left Chicago. Coming to Oregon, he entered the Portland establishment of Allan & Lewis, the oldest firm of wholesale grocers on the Pacific coast, and was with the house for two years. In 1903 he came to The Dalles and for two and a half years had charge of the office of the Edward C. Pease Company, the owners of a department store. It was in 1905 that Mr. Greene accepted the position of teller in the Bank of French & Company, the oldest in eastern Oregon, and later was made its assistant cashier. He remained with the institution for fifteen years and was elected cashier of the Citizens National Bank in 1921, at the time of its organization.

In this capacity he has since served, contributing materially toward the success of the institution by able, conscientious work.

The bank was opened for business January 3, 1921, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Sixteen thousand dollars was oversubscribed and paid up. The statement issued at the close of business on October 10, 1927, showed a capital of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, a surplus and undivided profits of fifty-nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and deposits of eight hundred and seventy-four thousand, three hundred and forty-three dollars. The deposits have now reached the sum of eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and the total resources amount to one million, one hundred and seventeen thousand, one hundred and eight dollars. The institution transacts a general banking business and the policy followed in its conduct is one which inspires public trust and confidence.

The men who first controlled the destiny of the Citizens National Bank were: P. J. Stadelman, president; Dr. J. A. Reuter, vice president; and Harry E. Greene, cashier. The board of directors comprised P. J. Stadelman, Dr. J. A. Reuter, Arthur Seufert, Dr. B. C. Olinger, H. L. Kuck, George A. Obarr and M. M. Glavey. The original executives still fill the offices to which they were first elected and C. S. Knight is now the assistant cashier. The present directors are P. J. Stadelman, Arthur Seufert, Dr. J. A. Reuter, Dr. B. C. Olinger, H. L. Kuck, Dr. Fred F. Thompson, George A. Obarr and M. M. Glavey.

The business is growing steadily and will soon be housed in a substantial modern building, centrally located in the business district of The Dalles. This structure was erected by the bank, which will occupy the first floor, and the second story will be used for office purposes.

In 1902 Mr. Greene was married in Portland, Oregon, to Miss Ida M. Hinish, a native of Mount Carmel, Illinois, and a daughter of Dr. William W. and Ellen Hinish, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Greene are the parents of two children, Elbert and Dorothy. The son was born April 30, 1907, and following his graduation from The Dalles high school entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, which he has attended for three years. Both children are natives of The Dalles and the daughter is a high school student.

Mr. Greene belongs to The Dalles Golf & Country Club and his fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler. He is one of the directors of the local school board and lends the weight of his support to all movements destined to prove of benefit to the community with which he has allied his interests. Trustworthy and capable, he has steadily advanced and a winning personality has drawn to him a wide circle of steadfast friends.

CHARLES T. HAAS

A successful career is that of Charles T. Haas, one of Portland's self-made men and an attorney of international repute. A native of St. Paul, Minnesota, he was born July 4, 1888, and is a son of Anthony and Mary (Trissel) Haas, the former a prominent manufacturer. Charles T. Haas completed a course in the St. Thomas Military Academy in 1907 and in the following year was appointed to West Point. Later he won the B. A. degree from the University of Minnesota, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1910, and in the same year took a postgraduate course at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. He worked his way through college, becoming a reporter for the St. Paul Dispatch, the Pioneer Press and the Minneapolis Tribune, and also wrote special articles on sports for the Associated Press. For six months he practiced law in St. Paul and since 1911 has followed his profession in Portland. Mr. Haas specializes in international law and through intensive study and wide research has acquired an exhaustive knowledge of this subject, on which he is a recognized authority. He is the only attorney in the United States who represents fourteen foreign governments, and he has successfully handled many alien property suits. The outstanding work of his career is described as follows in the Daily Journal of Commerce, a Portland paper, in the issue of October 5, 1927:

"On the outcome of a test case, brought in the circuit here Monday by Charles T.

Haas, well known Portland attorney, Pacific building, hangs the decision as to whether or not more than ten thousand policyholders of the New York Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Guardian Life and Mutual of New York, involving insurance totaling more than fifty million dollars, will lose everything or gain millions."

This is the biggest law suit ever filed and Mr. Haas was also in charge of the zoning ordinance case, which was taken to the supreme court. He has interpreters in his office and is himself an accomplished linguist, conversing fluently in German, French and Italian. His name appears on the directorates of Portland Marine Ways & Boat Company, the Oregon Asbestos Mines, the Oregon Investment & Mortgage Company, the Transatlantic Estates & Credit Company and the National Savings & Loan Association, and of the last named organization he is also vice president.

On July 27, 1912, Mr. Haas married Miss Freda Rees, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Portland and daughter of Dr. P. A. Rees, whose father, William Rees, came to Oregon with the pioneers of 1842 and built the first log house in St. Paul, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Haas has been born a daughter, Jane.

During the World war Mr. Haas entered the service of his country and was a machine gun instructor at various officers' training camps. He won a captain's commission and was stationed at the barracks in Vancouver, Washington, and at the officers' training camp in Eugene, Oregon. In politics he is a republican and in 1913 was appointed assistant city attorney. Along fraternal lines he is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his interest in Portland's development is indicated by his connection with the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Press Club, the Portland Golf Club, Delta Chi, a legal society, and the local and state bar associations. Mr. Haas enjoys traveling and has made several trips to Europe and South America. He views life from a broad outlook and his merit compels esteem.

LLOYD ORDWAY HARDING

Lloyd Ordway Harding, who fought for his country in the World war, is the proprietor of a store which is the oldest conducted without change of name in Oregon City. He is one of its loyal sons and worthily represents a highly respected pioneer family of this locality. The father, George A. Harding, was born August 13, 1843, in Sydney, Australia, his parents being James and Penelope (Bridges) Harding, natives respectively of Bristol and Norfolk, England. James Harding died in 1855, and his widow was left with several small children to care for. She decided to come to America, as she had relatives in California, and secured passage for herself and children on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco. During the three months' ocean voyage she became acquainted with Charles E. Murray and during a severe storm their ship was held at Tahiti, the largest of the Society islands, where they were married. Mr. Murray was a painter and followed his trade for a time in San Francisco. In search of better opportunities for earning a livelihood, he migrated to Oregon and after reaching Portland came to Oregon City, where he soon obtained work at his trade.

George A. Harding continued his studies in Oregon City, his first instructor being Professor N. W. Randell, and later he was taught by W. F. Mulkey and Rev. George H. Atkinson. After school hours and on Saturdays Mr. Harding assisted his step-father and soon mastered the painter's trade. While in Australia he had been employed for two years in a drug store and much preferred that work. On November 24, 1864, when a young man of twenty-one, he enlisted in the First Oregon Infantry and was assigned to duty with Company E, of which his brother Henry was also a member. They were stationed in succession at Vancouver, Walla Walla and Colville, Washington. George A. Harding was honorably discharged November 23, 1865, his term of service having covered three hundred and sixty-four days. Immediately following the Civil war there was considerably activity in boat building at Oregon City and he painted many ships. Later he obtained employment in a drug store owned by Doctor Steele and in 1874 embarked in the same line of business in partnership with J. P. Ward. Soon afterward they acquired the business of Bell & Parker and in 1878 Mr. Ward sold his interest to Mr. Harding, who afterward became the proprietor of the pharmacy formerly operated by the Williamson Company. In years of continuous activity he was Oregon City's oldest druggist, and his trade constantly increased. His

reliability and honesty were well known and his early customers always remained patrons of his establishment. Animated by the spirit of progress, he sought other outlets for his energies and became one of the founders of the Bank of Oregon City, part owner of the business of the Willamette Transfer & Locks Company, and a director of the Willamette Falls Electric Light Company. At the time of the formation of the Willamette Valley Southern Railroad Company he was elected vice president and filled the office until his death on September 23, 1926.

His wife, Margaret Jane (Barlow) Harding, was born June 30, 1853, in Canby, Oregon. She was a daughter of John Lawson Barlow, whose father, Samuel K. Barlow, was a native of Kentucky and learned the tailor's trade. In the early '30s he cultivated a farm near Chicago and started for Oregon in the spring of 1845. As he did not want to come down the Columbia from The Dalles on a raft, he decided to try to cross the Cascades with his wagons. His eldest son, William Barlow, and William Rector went ahead and selected the route, while Samuel K. Barlow, with the assistance of other pioneers, cut the trees and made the road, thus blazing the Barlow trail and preparing the way for the onward march of civilization. They reached Oregon City on Christmas eve, and Samuel K. Barlow bought a hotel on the bank of the Willamette near the ferry landing and the present approach of the bridge. His son, John L. Barlow, worked in the hotel and afterward took up a donation claim two miles west of Canby, becoming the owner of a square mile of land. For about ten years he operated the ranch and later engaged in merchandising in Oregon City. A brother, William, filed on a donation claim where the town of Barlow is now located.

John L. Barlow married Mary Elizabeth Miller and they became the parents of six children. Mrs. Harding's mother was born March 8, 1834, in Maryland and was the eldest of the six children of Samuel K. and Mary (Hart) Miller, natives respectively of Indiana and Maryland. Mr. Miller worked as a millwright in Indiana and in 1849 started for the west but owing to illness stopped at St. Joseph, Missouri, which he left in the spring of 1850. The family traveled with a train of twenty-five wagons and were five months in completing the trip. The journey proved a tedious one to Mary Elizabeth Miller and her friend, Lizzie Dickinson, who used to walk ahead of the train in order to avoid the dust, and one day an Indian attempted to catch them with his lariat but was frightened away by the men in the party. While crossing the plains Mr. Miller exhausted his supply of sugar and obtained some from another emigrant, paying a dollar a pound. However, he had plenty of flour, which he afterward exchanged for sugar. The Millers shared their provisions with a family of nine persons, whose wagon had overturned while they were crossing the South Platte, and by the time they had crossed the Blue mountains the flour bin was nearly empty and the last side of bacon was gone. Fortunately Jefferson and James Miller, nephews of Samuel K. Miller, knew that the family was approaching Oregon and met them at Umatilla with two pack horses loaded with bacon and flour. The emigrants came to Oregon City by the Barlow route, and when he reached the Willamette Valley Mr. Miller had less than fifty cents with which to provide for his family. His brother had journeyed to Oregon in 1847 and the son, James Miller, was one of the early steamboat captains on the Willamette River. Samuel K. Miller located on the Moore donation land claim at Linn City, just across the river from Oregon City, and there the family spent the winter of 1850. Mr. Miller worked for four months in a grist mill at Dayton and received ten dollars per day. Many of the men from that part of the state had gone to the California mines. The men in the Golden state made big wages and when they came home spent their earnings so freely that money, or rather gold dust, was plentiful. Soon after the family removed to Clackamas County the mint at Oregon City began to coin five and ten dollar gold pieces, which were called "beaver pieces" because they were stamped on one side with the image of that animal. The eight-sided fifty-dollar gold slugs, coined at the San Francisco mint, were also in circulation in Oregon at that time. Later they called in these beaver coins and fifty-dollar gold slugs and melted them up. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Miller took up a claim and as the years passed he transformed the wild land into one of the productive ranches of Clackamas County.

To George A. and Margaret Jane (Barlow) Harding were born six children. Imogene married E. E. Brodie, of Oregon City, formerly United States minister to Siam and now owner of the Weekly Enterprise and the Oregon City Enterprise Daily.

George Lee, the second in order of birth, is superintendent for the Hauser Construction Company and lives near Marshfield, Oregon. Carleton Barlow is an engineer in the employ of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad Company and makes his home at Klamath Falls, Oregon. Nieta Natalie is the wife of Henry McKinney, of Baker, Oregon, sheriff of Baker County and a member of the board of regents of the University of Oregon. The younger children are Lloyd Ordway, and Evelyn, who is the wife of L. L. Laxton, a prominent contractor of Oregon City.

Mr. Harding took a keen interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was state commander about 1908, and his wife was state president of the Woman's Relief Corps at the same time. Along fraternal lines he was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order. An ardent advocate of the cause of education, he was a valued member of the Oregon City school board for many years and was one of the organizers of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association. He filled an important place in the life of his community and enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

In the public schools of Oregon City, Lloyd O. Harding obtained his early instruction and next attended the old Portland Academy. He was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1912 and afterward became a teacher at Oregon City, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. He was thus engaged until 1917, when he entered the service of his country, and on Christmas day of that year was sent overseas with the motor transport corps. For twenty-two months he remained abroad, spending most of the time in France, and he was also stationed in England and Germany. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant and returned to the United States in August, 1919. Since that time he has been connected with the drug trade and now owns and operates the Harding drug store located at No. 511 Main street. He closely adheres to the high standard of service maintained by his father, and under his capable management the business is steadily expanding.

Mr. Harding acts as chairman of the forum of the Chamber of Commerce and does all in his power to exploit the resources and advantages of his city. He is commander of the local post of the American Legion and also a member of the Oregon City Golf Club, and Beta Theta Pi, a Greek letter society, which he joined while a student at the University of Oregon. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Masonic order. A young man of strong character and winning personality, Mr. Harding enjoys the esteem of many friends, and his record is a credit to the family.

WILLIAM H. EDICK

One of the most important offices in county government is that of sheriff and in Hood River county this position is being filled in a very satisfactory manner by William H. Edick, who has proven in every way qualified for the proper performance of his duties. Mr. Edick was born near Chicago, Illinois, on the 17th of November, 1871, and is a son of Harry and Alice (Seymour) Edick, the former born in Michigan and the latter in Chicago. His father followed farming in Illinois until 1874, when he brought his family to Oregon, traveling by railroad to San Francisco, California, and thence by boat to Portland and The Dalles, as at that time there were no railroads in Oregon. At The Dalles he engaged in the operation of stages, running one from The Dalles to Canyon City, this state, and also one out of Baker. In this enterprise he was successful and continued in the business to the time of his death, which occurred at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1910. His wife died in 1921.

William H. Edick attended the grammar and high schools at The Dalles and in 1884, when thirteen years old, came to the Hood River valley. Locating in the upper part of the valley, he was engaged in farming for many years, becoming the owner of a fine fruit ranch of thirty acres. He served as deputy county assessor of Hood River county for six years and in 1923 was appointed sheriff to fill out an unexpired term. So satisfactory was his conduct of the office that in 1924 he was elected for a full term and has since filled the office in a fearless and able manner. While living in the upper valley he also served as postmaster for a number of years.

In 1905 Mr. Edick was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Kuhn, who was

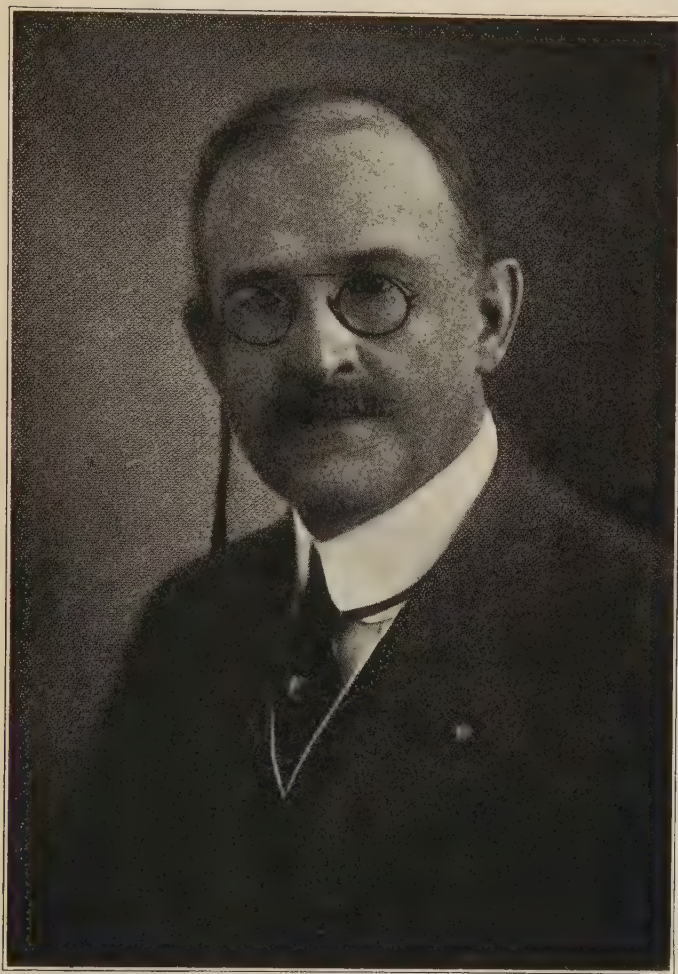
born in Portland, Oregon, and is a daughter of Robert and Louise Kuhn. Her father, who is deceased, was a pioneer of this state and was an expert machinist by trade. To Mr. and Mrs. Edick have been born two children, Roberta Louise, who is a senior in high school, and Mildred, both of whom were born in Hood River. In his political views Mr. Edick is a staunch republican and has shown an active interest in the welfare of his county, being a strong advocate of good schools and improved highways. He is a member of Waukcoma Lodge, No. 30, K. P., at Hood River, of which he is past chancellor commander. Sterling integrity of character and a splendid personality have combined to make him deservedly popular among the people of Hood River county and he commands the sincere respect of all who know him.

CHARLES JOSEPH SCHNABEL

A man of fine intellect, great force of character and strict honesty, Charles Joseph Schnabel upheld the dignity and honor of the Portland bar, of which he was a member for thirty years, and also demonstrated his ability to successfully manage financial affairs of importance. He was born August 17, 1867, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Robert A. and Elizabeth M. (Becker) Schnabel. His father was a native of Germany and the mother was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana. When a young man Robert A. Schnabel sought the opportunities of the new world and six weeks after his arrival in the United States volunteered for service in the Union army in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops. He was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run and his injuries were the direct cause of his death, which occurred in the east in 1882. Mr. Schnabel followed the profession of journalism and was an able editorial writer.

Charles J. Schnabel obtained his early instruction at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and attended the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan. On the 8th of February, 1889, when a young man of twenty-one, he arrived in Portland and his law studies were pursued in the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in June, 1891. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and chose Portland as the scene of his professional labors. His exceptional qualifications for legal work at once became apparent and in 1893 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney, serving during the administration of President Cleveland. On the 31st of May, 1896, Mr. Schnabel retired from office and resumed the private practice of law. In 1907 he formed a partnership with W. P. La Roche, also an attorney of high standing, and as the years passed the firm of Schnabel & La Roche established an enviable reputation, successfully handling a large amount of the litigation tried in the courts of this district. Mr. Schnabel had a mind trained to be cautious, accurate in thought and precise in its conclusions, and in his presentation of a case he was always fortified by a comprehensive understanding of the legal principles applicable thereto. An astute financier, he successfully controlled the operations of the Schnabel Investment Company, of which he was president, and was also active in industrial affairs, serving as secretary of the Smith & Watson Iron Works.

On October 4, 1896, Mr. Schnabel was married in Portland to Miss Elsa Anne Smith, whose father, C. E. Smith, was one of the city's honored pioneers. A native of Switzerland, he spent the early part of his life in that country and in 1863 settled in Portland. He was an expert mechanic and became well known as the founder and president of the Smith & Watson Iron Works, one of the city's chief industries. In 1873 he was sent by President Grant as a delegate from Oregon to the Vienna Exposition and while in Hamburg, Germany, he met Miss Hedwig Hansen, who became his wife. The family home was at the corner of Second and Hooker streets and in 1910 Mr. Smith donated this acreage to the county. He was offered a large sum of money for the land but refused to sell and the old Multnomah County Hospital was located on the property. A man of generous impulses, notable business ability and marked public spirit, he contributed materially toward the upbuilding and progress of the Rose city, in which he made his home for forty-nine years, and his death in 1912 was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. Mr. and Mrs. Schnabel became the parents of two children, Charles H. and Katherine. The son is endowed with literary and artistic talent and is now taking a course in portrait painting in London,



CHARLES J. SCHNABEL

England. The daughter is the wife of Edward A. O'Neill and lives in San Francisco, California.

Mr. Schnabel was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His love for young people prompted his efforts in behalf of the Boys and Girls Aid Society and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also active in the affairs of the Humane Society and for sixteen years was vice president of the General German Aid Society. A recognized leader of Portland's legal fraternity, he became a member of the general council of the Multnomah Bar Association and at one time was its president. He possessed a great heart and a great mind and there was perfect accord between them. Mr. Schnabel needs no eulogy, for the simple record of his career tells its own story. His life was abruptly terminated February 4, 1921, and his tragic death was mourned not only in Portland but throughout the state. Mrs. Schnabel resides in the family home at No. 785 Park avenue and her unostentatious acts of charity and kindness have made her greatly beloved.

MRS. MATILDA COX PRESTON

Enshrined in the hearts of all who knew her is the memory of Mrs. Matilda Cox Preston, whose life was fraught with good deeds and kind words. She was the first white child born in Idaho, which was then a part of the Oregon country, and lived in the Walla Walla valley of Washington for more than sixty years, experiencing every phase of frontier existence in the Pacific northwest. Her father, Anderson Cox, was a native of Dayton, Ohio, and a son of John and Johanna (Swallow) Cox. In Indiana he married Julia A. Walter, a daughter of William and Sarah Walter, and afterward took his bride to Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cox left their home in the Buckeye state in 1845 and started for the Willamette valley of Oregon. They stopped at Kelly Hot Springs, near Fort Boise, where their daughter Matilda was born August 19, 1845, and when the mother was able to travel the family journeyed to Albany, Oregon. There they resided for about seventeen years and in 1862 settled in the Walla Walla valley. Mr. Cox built a sawmill on the Coppie river, near Waitsburg, at a place known as the old stage station, and this was the first plant of the kind operated in Walla Walla county. A farsighted business man, he was responsible for the inception of many enterprises and also became a member of the Washington legislature. He was the founder of Whitman county, Washington, and one of the most active and potent forces in the development of the northwest.

His daughter, Matilda Cox, attended the public schools of Albany, Oregon, and in 1869 became the wife of William G. Preston, a pioneer in the flour milling industry at Waitsburg, where they resided for many years. About 1897 they removed to Walla Walla, Washington, and in that city resided for many years, manifesting a deep and helpful interest in matters pertaining to its welfare and advancement. Mrs. Preston was a charter member of the Presbyterian church of Waitsburg and afterward became affiliated with the First Presbyterian church of Walla Walla. Those who knew her appreciated the threads of gold that were woven in the web of her life and her demise on July 28, 1927, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, brought deep sorrow to her family and many friends. She is survived by two sons: Herbert Platt Preston, of Seattle, and Charles Bliss Preston, of Portland; a brother, Butler Cox, of Newport, Oregon; and a sister, Mrs. Mida Smith, also a resident of Newport. In the issue of July 30, 1927, the editor of the Walla Walla Union paid the following tribute to Mrs. Preston:

"A pioneer of pioneers died in Walla Walla Thursday when Mrs. Matilda Cox Preston closed her eyes. She was born where the present city of Boise, Idaho, now stands and witnessed the entire development of the northwest and took part in it. When she opened her eyes the great gold rush to California had not started and the Whitmans were ministering to the Indians. It had been but forty years since Lewis and Clark made their exploration trip to the northwest and but eleven years since Jason Lee, the Christian crusader, had come into the northwest. Walla Walla was not yet on the map and in fact there were but few settlements and these widely scattered. * * * James L. Polk was president and the flag bore thirty stars

instead of forty-eight as now. Polk had been elected with the war cry, 'Fifty-four forty or fight.' The population of the entire Oregon country at that time was only about thirteen thousand. Mrs. Preston was indeed a pioneer of pioneers with a vivid recollection of all important events which transpired in the northwest. She saw the Oregon country divided. At the time of her birth it extended from the Pacific to the summit of the Rocky mountains and from the Canadian line to the California line. She was two years old when Marcus Whitman and his party were massacred. Her father and mother were beloved pioneers of this section, to which they came in 1862."

GEORGE A. READ

George A. Read, president of the Columbia State Bank, at White Salmon, Klickitat county, Washington, is recognized as a man of marked business and executive ability, as is evidenced by the splendid growth of this institution under his management, it being generally regarded as one of the best small-town banks in the state of Washington. Mr. Read was born in Woodbury county, Iowa, on the 27th of January, 1884, and is a son of William and Delilah (Vinnedge) Read, the former born on Long Island, New York, and the latter in Indiana, both now being deceased. His father was a farmer and spent his early married life in Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he moved to Sheridan county, Nebraska, and took up a homestead, being a pioneer of his section of the state. To him and his wife were born six children: Mrs. Sadie Fogel, who lives in Nebraska; Mrs. Hallie Metcalf, of Marysville, Washington; W. H., of Marysville; Mrs. Elizabeth Barbour, of Olathe, Kansas; W. B., who lives in Nebraska; and George A. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, having served three years as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

George A. Read attended the public schools and took a commercial course in the Grand Island Business College, at Grand Island, Nebraska. He went to work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Alliance, Nebraska, being employed in a clerical capacity, and was later transferred to Sterling, Colorado, where he remained with that company until 1909, when he became a bookkeeper in a bank at Sterling. Two years later he came to White Salmon, Washington, as cashier in the Gillett State Bank, with which institution he remained until 1916, when it was consolidated with the First National Bank, under the name of the Columbia State Bank. On the organization of the latter bank Mr. Read was made president, which position he has held to the present time. Gillett Brothers & Company was established as a private bank in 1906, and in 1911 became a state bank, with T. Z. Gillett as its first president. The White Salmon Valley Bank was founded in 1906 and in 1911 was nationalized, with A. C. Keefhaver as its first president. Mr. Keefhaver is now vice president of the Columbia State Bank and is president of the Pioneer State Bank of Goldendale, Washington. The Columbia State Bank was organized with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and at the end of the first year its deposits amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while at the close of the last fiscal year the deposits were four hundred thousand dollars, with surplus and undivided profits of sixteen thousand dollars. The present officers of the bank are: George A. Read, president; A. C. Keefhaver, vice-president; H. L. Claterbos, cashier; Guy F. Wade, assistant cashier; directors, George A. Read, A. C. Keefhaver, H. L. Claterbos and Ira E. Hyde. Mr. Read is known as a careful and conservative banker, safeguarding the interests of the depositors, and at the same time being of material assistance in promoting the commercial prosperity of the community.

In 1908, in Sterling, Colorado, Mr. Read was united in marriage to Miss Greta Gillett, who was born in Iowa, and is a daughter of T. Z. and Mary Gillett, both of whom are deceased. Her father was long engaged in the banking business in Iowa, Colorado and Washington and was a man of prominence and influence in business circles. Mrs. Read received a good education in the public schools of Iowa, and a business college at Des Moines and prior to her marriage was employed in her father's bank in Sterling. Mr. and Mrs. Read have two children, Gryce, who was born in Sterling and is now a sophomore in the Oregon Agricultural College at

Corvallis, and Dale, who was born at White Salmon and is attending the Grant high school in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Read is a member of White Salmon Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1918. He has taken a deep interest in local public affairs, serving a number of years as a member of the city council and is now rendering effective service as mayor. He possesses a kindly and affable manner and wherever known commands uniform respect and esteem.

WILLIAM G. PRESTON

The real pioneers of the Pacific northwest were a body of remarkable men, endowed with great courage, clear vision, keen intelligence and that indomitable spirit which never yields to defeat. Of this type was William G. Preston, who marched in the front rank of the columns that blazed the trail and made possible the marvelous development of this great empire. It was his rare ability to relate not only cause and effect, but the separate elements essential to important achievement. Thus he assembled the machinery of his dreams and made it serve the largest practical purpose.

Mr. Preston was born November 23, 1832, in Galway, Saratoga county, New York, and attended the public schools of that locality. At the age of eighteen he went to Tompkins county, New York, and resided for two years with an uncle, Rev. A. W. Platt. In 1852 Mr. Preston became a sailor and had the opportunity of visiting many large cities in America and Europe. The year 1854 witnessed the opening of the territory of Nebraska for settlement and in the fall he started for that region, going by way of Chicago and Rock Island, thence down the Mississippi to St. Louis and up the Missouri river. Locating at Bellevue, he was placed in command of Colonel Sarpee's ferryboat in 1855 and when the territorial capital was moved to Omaha he went to that city. Following the sale of the boat of which he was captain he went to Steubenville, Ohio, and built the Omaha City, a side-wheeler, equipped with a double engine and designed to carry freight on the river. In 1858 he turned the boat and ferry business between Council Bluffs and Omaha over to his brother and journeyed to Pikes Peak, Colorado. Not only was he among the earliest arrivals on the site of Denver but also built one of the first houses there. For two years he followed the occupation of mining with indifferent success and his adventurous spirit then took him to the territory of Washington. He went via the Snake river and crossed the stream in a wagon bed at old Fort Lemhi at the head of the Salmon river. For a time he operated a pack train from old Fort Walla Walla and Fort Spokane, Washington, to Lewiston, Idaho, and during that period ex-United States Senator Levi Ankeny was running a pack train from Lewiston to St. Mary's mines. It was in 1866 that Mr. Preston located in Waitsburg, Washington, and soon afterward purchased a half interest in the Washington Flouring Mills. Thus he became one of the first millers in the northwest and later added a stock of general merchandise. Subsequently Mr. Preston and his brother, Platt A., acquired control of the industry, which had been founded by Mr. Wait, for whom the town of Waitsburg was named. For a number of years the mills were operated by Preston Brothers and the business next passed into the hands of the Preston-Parton Company. It is now conducted under the style of the Preston-Schaffer Milling Company, which is operating on an extensive scale, maintaining flour mills in Waitsburg, Pendleton, Athena and Freewater, Oregon.

In 1869 William G. Preston was married in Waitsburg to Miss Matilda Cox, who was a member of the pioneer families of the Oregon country, and they became the parents of three sons. Herbert Platt, the eldest, makes his home in Seattle, Washington. Dale, the second in order of birth, passed away in May, 1910. Charles Bliss, the youngest son, married Miss E. Margaret Lynch and resides in Portland. He is the heaviest stockholder in the Preston-Schaffer Milling Company and successfully controls the operations of the corporation.

When seventy-two years of age William G. Preston became a member of the Walla Walla Lodge of Elks, which his son, Charles B., joined at the same time, and this was the father's only fraternal affiliation. He was a great admirer of Harvey Scott, editor of the Oregonian, and that paper was "his Bible." In 1913 Mr. Preston came to Portland to make his home with his son Charles and here passed away Febru-

ary 20, 1915. A business man of exceptional ability and enterprise, he erected the guide-posts of progress and success, and his generous nature, breadth of mind and strong sense of honor won for him the high and enduring regard of all with whom he was associated in the varied relations of life.

ABRAHAM TICHNER

Although a native of the east, Abraham Tichner has resided on the Pacific coast from infancy and is thoroughly familiar with the various phases of pioneer life in this region. For fifty-eight years he has made his home in Portland and his life record is closely connected with the history of the city's growth and development during that period. At an early age he began the struggle for an existence in the business world and his success is the merited reward of hard work, honorable dealing and the wise use of the talents with which nature endowed him.

Mr. Tichner was born December 10, 1852, in New York city and his parents were Solomon and Lena Tichner. His father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and when a young man followed the tide of immigration to the United States. He went to California with the '49ers but soon afterward returned to New York city, where he remained until 1853. In that year he brought his family to the Pacific coast by way of the isthmus of Panama and Abraham Tichner was carried in the arms of his mother, who was mounted on a donkey as they crossed the isthmus of Panama. They made the journey in company with Henry Blakeman and his sister, the former afterward becoming an outstanding figure in political circles of Oregon.

The Tichner family settled in San Francisco and a cousin of Abraham Tichner built the first winery in California. At an early period in its existence Abraham Tichner began to work for the Chronicle, in San Francisco and packed the papers on his back to the postoffice. The money he earned was carefully saved and his education was secured in the public schools of San Francisco. When a youth of eighteen he brought his parents to Portland on the old steamer John L. Stevens, a side-wheeler, which was six days in making the trip. They arrived in the city on May 1, 1870, and Abraham Tichner and his brother secured employment here. They worked hard in order to provide for the family and managed to pay off an indebtedness of eight thousand dollars incurred by the father.

Soon afterward Abraham Tichner was drawn into politics, in which he was active for many years, becoming one of the leaders of the republican party in Oregon. At the time of the trouble with the Chinese he was local inspector of customs and was connected with that branch of the government service for five years. He was identified with the police force of Portland for six years and rose to the rank of captain.

Eventually Mr. Tichner became interested in buying city, county and state warrants and this constituted the turning point in his fortunes. Going to the First National Bank, of which Henry Failing was president, he obtained a loan of three thousand dollars and during the first two months made thirty dollars but his interest amounted to forty dollars. After a conference with Mr. Failing he secured more reasonable terms and is responsible for the establishment of six per cent as the legal rate of interest on loans. Mr. Tichner gradually enlarged the scope of his activities and about 1898 formed a partnership with A. H. Maegly, an association which proved mutually advantageous. In 1909 they succeeded in financing the Maegly-Tichner building, among the first modern office structure on Broadway in Portland, and in this project Mr. Tichner invested all of his money. On January 30, 1926, the tenants of the building tendered the owners a banquet, an unusual mark of esteem and respect, and a beautiful memorial of the occasion, signed by the occupants, is one of Mr. Tichner's treasured possessions. Many of his real estate transactions involved thousands of dollars and his ability, foresight and sagacity placed him with the leading operators in this field. Throughout his business career he followed the course sanctioned by conscience, honor and good judgment and accumulated a substantial competence which now enables him to live retired.

Mr. Tichner was married June 14, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Baker, a daughter of Perry G. Baker, who was a native of Virginia and settled in the Willamette valley of Oregon in 1854. He was one of the earliest contractors of Portland and became

the most successful. Mr. Baker dug the foundation for the first free school here but excelled in street contracting work, in which he specialized, and much of his capital was invested in local real estate. On January 11, 1855, he was married at St. Johns to Miss Maria Loomis and theirs was the first wedding in Multnomah county. Mrs. Baker was a daughter of James and Sarah Loomis, who left Missouri in 1844 and journeyed by ox team and wagon to Oregon. Mr. Loomis filed on a donation claim near St. Johns, the terminal docks being now located on the property. Mr. and Mrs. Tichner became the parents of four children. The three sons are all deceased. The daughter, Hazel I., is the wife of William J. Lyons, state manager for the American Surety Company, and has one child, Mary Elizabeth, who is attending the Lincoln high school in Portland.

Mr. Tichner was one of the first subscribers of the Journal and has been a reader of the Oregonian for fifty-seven years. He has passed through all of the chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with which he has been identified for forty-eight years, and his connection with the Woodmen of the World covers a period of seventeen years. Mr. Tichner is also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Auld Lang Syne Society. His deep interest in the progress of Portland has been manifested by effective efforts in its behalf and his worth as a citizen is uniformly conceded.

C. B. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Dr. C. B. Alexander, president of the American Security Bank of Vancouver, has gained wide recognition as a man of distinctive business ability, and his wise and judicious management of the bank's affairs has gained for him an enviable place in banking circles of Washington, as well as in the confidence and esteem of the public. The American Security Bank was established in July, 1918, by C. F. Wright, of the Bellows-Wright Company of Portland, Oregon, F. E. Bowman, Henry Cross, an attorney at Vancouver, D. E. Crandall and W. J. Knapp of Vancouver and others. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars and the bank has always been at its present location. The first president was F. E. Bowman, who was succeeded by E. E. Sleret, after whom came Dr. Alexander. The first cashier was D. E. Crandall, who was followed in order by W. E. Smith, Earl Ziegler and J. G. Raley. The present officers and directors are as follows: Dr. C. B. Alexander, president; J. H. Coffin and E. E. Sleret, vice president; J. G. Raley, cashier; J. N. Latham, F. J. Cotterall and Dr. R. W. Armstrong. The bank has commercial and savings departments and has enjoyed a very prosperous career, being numbered among the strong and influential financial institutions of the Columbia River Valley. Its capital is fifty thousand dollars; it has a surplus of sixteen thousand dollars and total resources of about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Dr. Alexander was born and reared in Kentucky, in the public schools of which state he received his early educational training. He then turned his attention to mercantile affairs, conducting a grocery and general store there for several years. He determined to enter the medical profession and to that end matriculated in the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907. He then located in Yakima, Washington, where he practiced his profession for six years, and during that period he organized the First National Bank of Mabton, Yakima county. In 1913 the Doctor went to Alhambra, California, where he continued his medical practice and established the Alhambra Hospital. There he was eminently successful, building up a large and lucrative practice, and while living in that state he also became identified with the banking business, organizing the Monterey Park Bank at Monterey Park. In 1926 Doctor Alexander returned to Washington, locating at Vancouver, and soon afterward bought a controlling interest in the American Security Bank, of which he has since served as president.

In 1900 Dr. Alexander married Miss Kate Desmond and to them have been born two children, Thelma and Reginald, both of whom are now attending school in California. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites; and is also connected with the

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Washington State Bankers Association and the American Banking Association. The Doctor still gives some attention to the medical profession, particularly in surgery, but the greater part of his time is devoted to his banking interests. He is alert and progressive in his ideas, thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of the community, to the progress of which he gives of his influence and effort, and he is numbered among the representative men of the Columbia River Valley, being held in the highest regard by all who know him.

JUDGE WILLIAM N. GATENS

One usually associates firmness, austerity and aloofness with the title of judge. The entire career of Judge William N. Gatens was the antithesis of those qualities. While firm in his support of the right, he was earnest, generous, kindly, and was constantly extending a helping hand to uplift a fellow traveler on the journey of life. It was this that made Judge Gatens not only esteemed but loved by all with whom he came in contact, and it was this that won him a large following among republican friends while he was a supporter of the democratic party, and it was this following that placed him upon the bench as the only democratic representative of the circuit court in Portland.

Judge Gatens was a native son of this city and was fifty-nine years of age when called to his final rest. He was born March 20, 1867, a son of Frank and Anna (Fitzpatrick) Gatens, who were natives of Ireland. It was in the year 1857 that Frank Gatens came to Portland, where for many years he conducted a wholesale business. He was regarded as one of the leading residents of the city in the early days and was widely known as "Honest" Frank Gatens, possessing those qualities which also found expression in the life of his son.

Judge Gatens acquired his early education in the Portland schools and later attended St. Michael's College of this city, while in preparation for his professional career he entered the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He immediately entered upon the active practice of law and his progress was continuous. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, yet no dreary novitiate awaited him. He soon gave demonstration of his capability to successfully handle important legal problems. His mind was naturally analytical, logical and inductive, and combined with this he had that "human touch" which enabled him to understand his fellowmen and the motives that prompted their actions. Moreover, he believed in the spark of good in each individual and it was always his purpose when possible to fan this spark into a flame. A recognition of his ability led to his appointment to the position of deputy district attorney in 1902 under George E. Chamberlain and he filled the office in an acceptable manner for two years. When Mr. Chamberlain became governor he appointed his former deputy to the office of secretary, and one of the last official acts of Mr. Chamberlain ere he left the governor's office to become United States senator was to appoint William Gatens as judge of the Multnomah circuit court when Department No. 5 was created by the legislature. Mr. Gatens went upon the bench in February, 1909, presiding over a court of general jurisdiction, and high endorsement of his service came to him in a reelection in 1910 and again in 1916, so that he remained upon the bench until 1922, occupying at times the unique distinction of being the only democratic representative of the circuit court. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial and yet there was something more in his legal opinions. They were shot through and through with that spirit which tempers justice with mercy. He believed in not only applying the law but in understanding the circumstances back of the individual on trial, and it was well known that Judge Gatens was always most lenient with young men who were first offenders. He would never sentence them, believing in giving them a chance and believing, moreover, that it would be their ruin to place them in a prison surrounded by hardened criminals. He made appeal to their manhood and their sense of right and there are many today who have been reclaimed by reason of his mercy. The Judge was also proud of the fact that during his thirteen years' service on the bench he never sentenced a man to the gallows.

With his retirement from the bench Judge Gatens resumed the private practice of

law and his duties in this connection made heavy demand upon his time and energies. His practice was extensive and of an important character, yet he always found time for activity along those lines which had to do with the welfare of the individual and the upbuilding of the community. His interest in the young never ceased and he was responsible for the adoption of the anti-cigarette law in Oregon. The widow pension law also found its way to the statute books of the state through his efforts, and it is said that he often left the courtroom making his way direct to some home in which he might render practical assistance through material aid or kindly advice. He remained an active worker in the democratic party throughout his life, his opinions carrying weight in its councils, and in 1924 he was its candidate for the office of mayor.

On the 1st of November, 1899, Judge Gatens was united in marriage to Miss Mina M. Maker, of Seattle, a daughter of Dr. Edwin A. and Patience (Sevey) Maker, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter of Maine. The father became one of the pioneer dentists of Seattle and was recognized as a very prominent member of the profession in the northwest. Judge and Mrs. Gatens became the parents of a daughter, Helengray Patricia, who is now a freshman in the University of Oregon at Eugene. About a year prior to his demise the Judge erected an attractive residence in Dunthorpe, where his wife and daughter still reside. He found his greatest happiness in promoting their comfort and welfare. In 1926, his health not quite up to normal, Judge and Mrs. Gatens went south to Glendale, California, where they were sojourning that he might recuperate. He returned, however, in order to conduct a case and while in the courtroom suffered an attack that was terminated by death after two hours, on the 13th of January, 1927. All Portland felt his loss with a sense of personal bereavement and the press throughout the state bore testimony to the high regard in which he was uniformly held. During the time of his funeral the circuit courts of Portland closed and their judges attended the services in a body, together with many other of the most distinguished residents of Oregon. Governor Patterson wired: "Accept my sincere sympathy at the death of your husband. I feel a keen personal grief at the loss of one whom I valued as a friend and as one of the most useful citizens of Oregon."

The Klamath Falls Herald said of him: "Judge 'Billy' Gatens of Portland passed on yesterday while in the harness of his profession. He was not an old man, but he had led an active life, for he was a strong character, an able attorney, a man with a principle and a defender of that principle. As a public official he made a good record; as a private citizen he was a lovable friend and a good man. Many disagreed with the judge on public questions but no one ever felt anything but the purest motives prompted him in his stand on those questions. As a leading democrat of Oregon he occupied rather an unique position for his political following was chiefly republican. In his death the bar of Oregon loses a character of state size and the general public loses a clean, high-minded and courageous citizen."

Tributes of love and affection were expressed on every hand. George Hammersly, veteran deputy district attorney, declared: "We will miss him and so will many of the poorer people who become interested in court litigation, for he was their friend. Billy was a judge who stood on his own feet. He was independent. If Billy felt sure that there were mitigating circumstances—especially in criminal trials of alleged first offenders—he would say so on short notice. Many attorneys who tried to hold out for the letter of the law met with Billy's 'circumstance' feeling and saw their case and 'the letter of the law' blown to the four winds by words emanating from Billy's big heart."

The Portland Spectator said: "With general regret is marked the passing of Judge William N. Gatens of Portland, who had served the public long and admirably in many official positions, as well as in the unselfish private movements for civic betterment in which he was ever a moving spirit."

The Oregonian wrote editorially: "The death of William N. Gatens removed from the professional and political life of this city a figure of conspicuous friendship. During his service as circuit judge Mr. Gatens was the spirit of impartiality and judicial poise, and certainly he was one of the most popular incumbents ever to have occupied that office. He was one of those men to whom we pay passing tribute in saying that they are likable, and it needed not his excellent qualifications as a lawyer to win him wide recognition. A very human, friendly man was Judge Gatens, and sorrow at his death is everywhere to be found."

The editorial of the Portland Telegram contained the following: "As judge he was fair minded and conscientious. He gave to his work on the bench a concentrated interest and energy that were remarkable, with the result that his court disposed of a great volume of cases in a relatively short time. It was his constant effort to combat the law's delay and in that respect he set an admirable example for bench and bar. His greatest service to the community, and the one in which he himself took most pride and satisfaction, was as judge of the juvenile court. There he displayed a sympathy for boyhood and an understanding of its problems that made him more friend than judge and made his influence a constructive force in the lives of his young charges. His genuine liking for people and his talent for cheerful good fellowship brought him a host of friends. Few men in Portland have been more widely known and more universally popular."

Another journal said editorially: "Though he was a judge, clothed in the dignity and responsibility of the bench, a whole city called him 'Billy' Gatens. They called him 'Billy' because his warmth made them prize him. 'Billy' did not mean lessened respect. It did not mean that he was any less the jurist. It phrases good will in a single word, their good will that they wanted him to feel. Some men call out no warmth. They have reserve that holds others back and makes approach difficult. Life runs that way, and makes mankind a vast mixture of clouds and sunshine. To Billy Gatens, the other man's station in life meant nothing. It was enough for him that the other man was a human being. The dweller in the palace on the hill and in the sunless room in the tenement were, in his code, alike under the bill of rights and entitled to consideration, respect and a square deal. There was no locked gate to his heart. The portals were wide open and the key was in the deep blue sea. To walk in there and relax and be refreshed, and sit in good cheer was every man's privilege. Gladness flooded from his soul as the soft south wind comes out of the prairies. He radiated it to others as universally as the morning sun throws its beams over the hills and the valleys. To meet him was to smile and to be answered with a smile. In his court poverty knew it had a hearing. Rags and pinched faces got no rebuff there. The measure of his judgment was not the habiliments but the merits of the litigant, and the justice of his cause. No juvenile judge in the history of Portland administered more wisely. He comprehended the child, understood the parent, esteemed both, and with rare sympathy and discretion ministered to their troubles, and in mercy and wisdom showed many an offender the way to the right trail. He carried the court to folks all over the city, fixed it in their minds and made it a great city institution for the reclamation of precarious humanity. Scores of youngsters, salvaged by his gentle judgments to useful careers, will be, through life, living monuments to the splendid soul that has gone on its last long flight. It was a gentle life that went out in a Portland courtroom Thursday. It was a figure that bulked large in the appreciation of many a soul. It was a man who probably in all his fifty-nine years of life never intentionally wronged a human being. But he served and gladdened many. It is a good record to have made. It is a good name to have left, a name that a city full of people affectionately call 'Billy' Gatens, a name that through life stood for equality, good will and humanity."

GEORGE CLARENCE BLAKELEY

George Clarence Blakeley, a pharmacist of state-wide repute, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest established druggist in The Dalles, which for more than forty years has numbered him among its useful and influential citizens. His talents have been exerted as readily for the public welfare as for his own aggrandizement and his record reflects credit upon an honored family name. A native of Oregon, he was born in Brownsville, Linn County, August 29, 1855, and represents one of the oldest and most prominent families of the state. His great-grandfather, Charles Blakeley, was a native of Ireland and when a small boy came to the new world with his parents, who were among the colonial settlers of Virginia. As a soldier in the Revolutionary war Charles Blakeley aided in winning American independence and afterward went to Tennessee. The remainder of his life was spent in that state and when eighty years of age he was called to his final rest. He was the father of Joseph Blakeley, who was also a patriotic citizen and fought in the War of 1812. In 1838 he migrated to Platte



GEORGE C. BLAKELEY

county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until his demise, and for twenty-six years served as a circuit judge.

His son, James Blakeley, father of George Clarence Blakeley, was born November 26, 1812, in Knox county, Tennessee, and received his education in the district schools of that state. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age and in 1834 married Miss Sarah Dick, who was born November 24, 1815, in Knox county, Tennessee. Mr. Blakeley followed agricultural pursuits in his native state until 1838, when he went to Missouri and filed on a homestead. He cleared and developed the tract, on which he resided until 1846, when he disposed of the property and started for Oregon, joining a large wagon train, of which he was chosen captain. In the fall of 1846 he arrived in Linn county and entered a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, settling where the town of Brownsville is now located. Here he built a small log house and zealously applied himself to the arduous task of clearing the land and preparing it for the growing of crops. In order to obtain a plow he had to go to Oregon City, a distance of seventy-five miles, and made the trip with a team of oxen. There were no bridges or roads and two weeks were required to complete the journey. In 1847 he produced his first crop of grain and this was probably the first yield in Linn county. A successful stockman, he raised many head of cattle, horses and hogs and took large herds of cattle to the ranges in eastern Oregon. He fattened cattle for the market and drove them to California, disposing of them to the miners. Mr. Blakeley built the first flour mill in Oregon and in 1848 erected the first store in Brownsville. His trade was largely with the Indians, as there were few white settlers in the locality at that time. For several years he successfully conducted the store and then sold the business to George C. Cooley, his son-in-law. He enlisted in Company D, of the Second Oregon Regiment, and as a captain served throughout the Rogue River Indian war of 1855-56. After retiring from the field of merchandising Captain Blakeley resumed the occupations of farming and stock raising which he followed during the remainder of his active career. He represented Linn county in the state legislature and filled other public offices of importance, faithfully discharging every trust reposed in him. Captain Blakeley long survived his wife, who died June 14, 1888. On November 26, 1912, he celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth and in commemoration of the event a medal was made, which is now in the custody of the State Historical Society. During the latter part of his life Captain Blakeley resided in the home of his son Henry in Brownsville and there passed away January 19, 1913. He was a man of exceptional worth and his death was mourned throughout the state. To Captain Blakeley and his wife were born eleven children: Mrs. Ellen Montgomery and Mrs. Catherine Lewis, who are deceased; William Blakeley, whose home is in Pendleton, Oregon; Mrs. George C. Cooley, who has passed away; Mrs. Margaret Smith, who lives in Montana; Caroline, deceased; Henry, a resident of Brownsville; James, of Baker, Oregon; George Clarence; Joseph, who makes his home in Pendleton; and Mrs. Sarah McFarlane, of Brownsville. In 1926 a splendid granite shaft fourteen feet tall was erected by Captain Blakeley's surviving children to the memory of their father at Main and Blakeley avenues, the original site of his claim. When the shaft was dedicated "Peggy" Chessman, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merle Chessman of Astoria, delivered the following address of presentation:

"Mr. Mayor and friends: I have come here as the great-great-granddaughter of Captain and Mrs. James Blakeley, in whose memory this monument has been erected. It was placed here by their children to stand as a lasting tribute of love and honor to their parents, who settled on this spot when Oregon was almost a virgin wilderness and who made it their home for more than half a century.

"It is the wish of those who caused the monument to be raised that it become the property of the people of Brownsville, that they may ever remember the founders of their city. In a broader sense, it is dedicated to all those early-day pioneers, of whom Captain and Mrs. Blakeley were typical; those pathfinders who blazed the trail to Oregon, enduring the hazards and hardships of frontier life while they builded the foundations of the state, and the fruits of whose labors we of later generations enjoy.

"Acting for the Blakeley family, I am happy to present at this time to you, Mr. Mayor, as a representative of the city of Brownsville, a deed to the monument and the plot of ground upon which it stands, that the people of this historic town may have and hold it as theirs forever."

Following is a copy of Mayor Snyder's speech: "In accepting, on behalf of the city of Brownsville, this document, conveying title to the property upon which we

stand, I do so with the greatest appreciation and admiration, not for the intrinsic value represented, but rather for the motive that influenced the donors of the offering.

"The stately shaft before you, erected to the memory of a man and woman who represented a high type of American citizenship, speaks to you in a language more forcible and delivers the message in a more beautiful and impressive manner than can be conveyed by mortal tongue. It represents an expression of one of the fundamental principles of American citizenship. The great nations of the past have risen in prominence and influence, flourished for a period and passed into a decline. The beginning of this decline may invariably be traced to the loss of the patriotic spirit that predominated during the period of the nation's ascendancy.

"Reverence for an ancestor is a trait very closely allied and akin to patriotism. Just as long as expressions of this nature are in evidence we may rest assured that the spark of patriotism that in times of national peril has been the impelling force to call to the defense of the native land the flower of our sturdy manhood, needs but the call of necessity to fan to the flame that has assembled the mighty armies that have decisively repelled the invader, overwhelmingly put down internal opposition and emerged in triumph from an effort to end a struggle in which civilization itself was threatened.

"A mighty oak stood on the brow of the hill. During the course of years it had grown and developed, attaining the fullness of its sturdiness and splendor. In the strength of its fiber it withstood the storms of the succeeding seasons. In its allotted time strength declined; this, the peer of the forest, bowed before the grim reaper, and the spot upon which it had stood gave no evidence of a former greatness. During the period of its strength and vigor, in accordance with nature's plan, acorns had fallen from its branches, and in passing, the sturdy oak left behind a young and vigorous forest that gave mute testimony that a predecessor had fulfilled its destiny.

"Captain James Blakeley settled on a homestead, on a part of which we are now standing, at a time when the state of Oregon occupied a very meager position in the national government, when the settler faced the problems of existence under conditions most primitive.

"As a nation we are prone to worship at the shrine of heroes, individuals who have reached an eminence through achievements in political, industrial, military or other channels. The power of this republic does not lie in the accomplishment of a few supermen, but rather in the steadfastness, loyalty and patriotism of the men and women who take up the every-day tasks of existence.

"This splendid column, beautiful in its simplicity, impressive in the significance of its purpose, of which the citizens of this community and county are justly proud, will stand as an inspiration for coming generations in perpetuating the memory of a man and woman who cheerfully assumed the obligation of taking a part in the subduing of the western wilderness, building a home amidst conditions which were at times most discouraging, giving to their country stalwart sons and comely daughters who have earned their rightful place in the affairs of this great state and whose influence and achievements are a living tribute to the memory of the man and woman whom we are her assembled to honor."

In the rural schools of Linn county George C. Blakeley obtained his rudimentary instruction and was next a pupil in the public schools of Brownsville. He attended Albany College for a year and for three years was a student at the Oregon Agricultural College in Corvallis. Entering the educational field, he became a teacher in the public schools of Brownsville and was made principal, filling the position for three years. He completed a pharmaceutical course and in 1876 went to Detroit, Michigan, becoming a traveling salesman for Frederick Stearns & Company, manufacturing chemists. For six years he represented the firm in that capacity and then went to Canada, spending a year in Victoria, British Columbia. In 1886 he returned to Oregon, locating at The Dalles, and in May of that year entered the employ of R. B. Hood, a local druggist. In January, 1887, Mr. Blakeley purchased the business, of which he has since been the owner. He carries a full line of drugs and medical supplies and the filling of prescriptions is one of the chief features of his establishment, which is not a cafeteria and soda fountain pharmacy. It is known as the Rexall Drug Store, whose trade exceeds the boundaries of the city, extending into the surrounding country. Enterprising, efficient and thoroughly reliable, Mr. Blakeley has won and retained a position of leadership in local drug circles and is also an astute financier. In 1919 he aided in organizing the Wasco County Bank and was elected president of the institution, which is capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars and occupies an imposing

building on East Second street. Mr. Blakeley is likewise a successful fruit grower and has a valuable cherry orchard of thirty acres. The ranch is located near The Dalles and irrigated with water from the city.

Mr. Blakeley was married January 29, 1887, to Miss Mary T. Gorman, a native of New York state and a daughter of John and Margaret Gorman. The family went to San Francisco, California, by the water route, making the voyage around Cape Horn, and in 1860 came to Oregon. For an extended period Mr. Gorman was engaged in the transfer business in Portland and his demise occurred in the Rose City in 1926, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gorman, two are now living: Mrs. Blakeley, and Mrs. Margaret Ordahl, a resident of Portland.

As one of the councilmen of The Dalles, Mr. Blakeley was instrumental in securing for the municipality needed reforms and improvements and is always ready to serve his community to the extent of his ability. When he became county judge of Wasco and Hood River counties the public funds were depleted and there was an indebtedness of two hundred thousand dollars. For eight years he was the incumbent of the office and during that period removed this burden of debt from the counties without increasing the taxation. During the World war he was chairman for four years of the committee in charge of the Red Cross activities in Wasco, Sherman, Wheeler and Gilliam counties and succeeded in raising a large amount of money for the organization.

Mr. Blakeley joined the Masonic order, with which his father was also affiliated, and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Consistory. He is a past master of the blue lodge, past high priest of the chapter and past eminent commander of the commandery. Mr. Blakeley is one of the Nobles of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland and a life member of The Dalles Lodge of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeley are charter members of Columbia Chapter of the Eastern Star and also belong to the Country Club. For a year Mr. Blakeley was the executive head of the Rexall Club, an international association, which draws its members from the United States, Canada and Great Britain. He was the first president of the club elected west of the Rockies and on his retirement from the office in 1916 was presented with a handsome watch, suitably inscribed, as a testimonial of appreciation of his services. Mr. Blakeley was the second president of the Oregon Pharmaceutical Association and served for fifteen years on the state board of pharmacy. In addition to his attractive residence in The Dalles, he has a fine home at Seaside, where he spends a portion of each summer, and is one of the disciples of Izaak Walton. He is also a devotee of golf and an expert player. Worthy motives and high principles have actuated Mr. Blakeley at all points in his career and throughout eastern Oregon he is admired and respected.

O. HIIM

O. Hiim, cashier and principal stockholder of the Clark County Bank at Washougal, has had extensive business experience; is a man of sagacity and keen discrimination, and stands deservedly high in public esteem. He was born in Norway in 1891 and is a son of Lars and Marie (Haug) Hiim, the former of whom died in December, 1927, and the latter now lives at the old home in that country. He attended the schools of Norway and remained at home until 1910, when he emigrated to the United States, going at once to Tacoma, Washington, where he joined an uncle, Jack Olsen, who had come to this state about 1890 and was an old Klondike miner. Mr. Hiim entered the Parkland Lutheran University, just outside of Tacoma, which he attended three years, being graduated in 1913, and then entered the service of the Puget Sound Bank & Trust Company of Tacoma, with which institution he remained until 1915, when he went to Astoria and engaged in the fishing business on the Columbia river. In 1920 he became connected with the Ridgefield State Bank and the Greely Corporation at Ridgefield, Washington, remaining there until 1923, when he went to Vancouver and was factory superintendent for the Mackal-Paine Veneer Company for two years. Going then to Raymond, Washington, he became associated with George Hutton in the operation of the veneer plant for the Pacific Fruit Package Company, following that business until 1926, when he came to Washougal and bought the controlling inter-

est in the Clark County State Bank. This bank, which is one of the oldest financial institutions in Clark county outside of Vancouver, was established in 1907 by Charles M., Thomas S. and E. R. Keep, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. C. M. Keep was the first president and Thomas S. Keep the first secretary, the three brothers being the first directors. At the present time the officers are as follows: Conrad Halling, of the Washougal Drug Company, president; M. J. Riordan, a retired farmer of Portland, and George McCandless, a retired bank examiner of Portland, vice presidents; and O. Hiim, cashier and secretary. The capital of the bank is fifteen thousand dollars; surplus, seven thousand five hundred dollars; and total resources, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The bank pays about twenty-four per cent on the original investment and does a general commercial and savings business.

In 1917 Mr. Hiim was united in marriage to Miss Mary Riordan, a native of Clark county and a daughter of M. J. Riordan, who lives in Portland, Oregon, and who is referred to at length in the sketch of his son, Jerry D. Riordan, elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Hiim is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Kiwanis Club and the Washougal Chamber of Commerce. He is a man of progressive views, has shown an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of his community, and commands the unqualified confidence and respect of all who know him.

ANDREW J. PROEBSTEL

One of the oldest and most highly respected native sons of Vancouver still living here is Andrew J. Proebstel, who for many years has been actively identified with various business interests in this locality and for the past eight years has rendered effective service as bailiff of the Clark county court. He was born in Vancouver in 1854 and is a son of Jacob and Catherine Proebstel, natives of Berlin, Germany, where they were reared and married. In 1850 they came to this country and settled in Missouri, where the father engaged in farming, owning most of the land on which now stands Kansas City. However, successive freezes discouraged him and in 1852 he came to Clark county, Washington, and took up a land claim on the Lacamas river. His uncle Andrew had taken up a claim on Fourth Plains and this claim Mr. Proebstel later bought and moved to it, making his home there until his death, which occurred about 1889. His wife died about 1860. To them were born nine children, namely: George; Elizabeth, who became the wife of David Wright and lives in Portland, Oregon; Jacob; Fritz; Casper; Mrs. Margaret Waginblast; Andrew J., of this review; Catherine, who is the wife of John Dupuis and Robert. Sometime after the death of his first wife, the father married Miss Sarah Huffman, who had crossed the plains from the east, and they became the parents of a daughter, Florence.

Andrew J. Proebstel attended the public school at Fourth Plains and remained on the home farm until 1874, when he came to Vancouver and worked for his brother, Jacob, who operated a general mercantile establishment here. He remained with him two years and then went east of the mountains, locating in Umatilla county, Oregon, where he and his brother bought and operated a store. In 1877 he returned to Vancouver and entered into a partnership with Andrew Dillon, a cousin of his wife, and they carried on a mercantile business together for about a year, at the end of which time Mr. Proebstel sold out to his partner but remained a short time as his employe. He next rented his mother-in-law's farm, but later bought back his old business at thirty-three cents on the dollar and consolidated it with that of S. D. Maxon. They moved the store to Fourth and Main streets, where they conducted a general mercantile business under the firm name of Maxon & Proebstel for about two years, when Mr. Proebstel sold out. During the following year or more he ran a farm for B. F. Shaw, and then returned to Vancouver. In 1889 he bought Jacob Switzler's place across the river, where the ferry boat landed. Some time afterward he sold that place and engaged in the agricultural implement business at Third and Main streets, Vancouver, in partnership with a Mr. Mulligan. Later he retired from that business, but in 1907 again engaged in it in partnership with John March, continuing the business about two years. In 1907 Mr. Proebstel had assisted his son-in-law, Frank Wilcox, in establishing an automobile business, and he has since de-

voted the greater part of his time to it, excepting that during the past eight years when he has necessarily spent much of his time in court, having been appointed bailiff, in which position he has discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

On January 16, 1878, Mr. Proebstel married Miss Minnie Nye, who was born at The Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon, and is a daughter of Mort and Cynthia (Switzler) Nye. The Switzler family came to this locality about one year prior to the arrival of the Proebstels, and the Nyes were here prior to that time, so that all of these families are numbered among the first settlers of this locality. On January 16, 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Proebstel celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage and it was a noteworthy event, their many friends joining in their congratulations and in evidences of their esteem. To Mr. and Mrs. Proebstel were born three children. Minnie Frances is the wife of Frank Wilcox, who is represented in a personal sketch on other pages of this work. Elsie is the wife of E. S. Selby, of Condon, Oregon, and they have four children, Agnes, who is the wife of Carl Balding and has two children; Robert; Frank; and Virginia. Edna died in 1894 at the age of six years.

Mr. Proebstel has always shown a keen interest in local public affairs and from 1875 to 1878 he served as deputy county treasurer. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Mrs. Proebstel is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal church. He has always been actively engaged in affairs which have occupied his time and for the thirty years prior to 1907 he operated a farm in connection with his other interests. He has been true and loyal in his citizenship, has given his support to all measures for the betterment of his community, and during all the years of his residence here he has commanded the respect and good will of his fellowmen.

FRANK P. DRINKER

Wisely choosing the vocation for which nature intended him, Frank P. Drinker devoted his energies to the banking business, in which he achieved the full measure of success, and for many years was a commanding figure in financial circles of St. Johns, whose growth and prosperity he influenced to a notable extent. He was born February 24, 1870, in Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania, and represented an old and prominent family of that state. His great-grandfather was the subject of the following article, which was published in the Scranton Times:

"In Daleville, Moscow, Thornhurst, Clifton, Turnersville, Covington and the surrounding country are still living descendants of sturdy English and German pioneers who more than a century ago were induced to settle in the 'Beeches' by Henry W. Drinker, promoter and builder of the Drinker turnpike, the centenary of the opening of which is to be observed in Dunmore in the fall of 1927. The 'Beeches' was the name given all that section east of Dunmore now included in Covington, Clifford, Lehigh, Madison, Spring Brook and Roaring Brook townships as well as Moscow and Elmhurst boroughs, some fifty thousand acres all told. This tremendous tract had been purchased from the state about 1791 by Henry Drinker, Sr., of Philadelphia. Its development was due principally, however, to his son, Henry W., who not only promoted and built the Drinker turnpike or as it was originally known, the Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpike, but was the first to project a railroad into what is now Scranton. That railroad was never built, but it wasn't for lack of trying on Henry W. Drinker's part. The charter for the Drinker railroad later came into possession of the organizers and builders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Wheeling Railroad. Henry W. Drinker was an exceptional man. While not all of the projects he initiated seem to have been put through by him, yet he did much to interest capital in the possibilities of the Lackawanna Valley and made it easier for others who came after to get funds to develop mines and build needed railroads.

"To Henry W. Drinker, Dunmore owes more than the building of the great turnpike which passes through the village and helped 'put the town on the map,' so to speak. Mr. Drinker gave the town its present name. Very early in the last century what is known as Dunmore was called 'Bucktown' from the abundance of deer in the locality and display of a buck's head outside the door of the village tavern. That was an era of designating settlements from some individual of prominence, physical or other feature connected with it. Scranton was Slocum Hollow, Providence was Razorville. But let me get back to the naming of Dunmore. Mr. Drinker had been trying to induce capitalists to invest in his railroad but without much success. Finally he

met an English or Scotch nobleman, Sir Charles Murray, son or nephew of the Earl of Dunmore. Sir Charles after meeting at Easton with Drinker and other promoters of the proposed railroad and promising financial aid, accepted an invitation to spend some time in the 'Beeches' hunting. He put up at the Drinker home in what is now Clifton Township, not far from the present day Horn's Hotel. They visited Bucktown in the quest for deer and in recognition of Sir Charles' interest in the railroad project Drinker proposed that the village name be changed to Dunmore, after the father of the distinguished visitor. It was so ordained, but locally, Bucktown stuck for many years, and even to this day Dunmoreans are frequently referred to as Bucktowners.

"Edward E. Dale, of Daleville, whose grandfather was induced in 1813 by Henry W. Drinker to settle in the 'Beeches,' is my authority for the statement that a number of descendants of these first families to settle in Drinker's woods are still on the old places and some even recall the children of Drinker, all of whom have since quit the scene. David Dale, grandfather of Edward E. and also of the late Hon. Thomas H. Dale, had originally intended to settle West of Scranton. Together with a number of other English immigrants Mr. Dale was attracted by an offer of Mr. Drinker, who met the ship on which they arrived in Philadelphia. He offered land to the immigrants in the 'Beeches' at about five dollars an acre on easy payments and promised work on new roads he was building as well * * * Daleville was named after David Dale, who soon became a leader in the community and whose sons or grandsons have lived there ever since. Edward Dale inclines to the belief that it was shortly after—a year or so—his grandfather took up his section of land that the Drinker turnpike was built. In this he was mistaken, as the records show that the turnpike company was chartered in 1819, and from what I can glean the project took several years (probably for want of funds) in building and was not opened for general traffic until 1826.

"I have a personal interest in the forthcoming centenary celebration of the opening of the road. About a year and a half ago I accepted an invitation to address the Dunmore Business & Professional Men's Club. It so happened that I had just been reading something about Henry W. Drinker and his early efforts to develop the 'Beeches,' build turnpikes, canals and railroads through the lower Lackawanna coal fields. Recalling the approaching centenary of the opening of the Drinker turnpike, which had helped so much to attract attention and travel to early Dunmore, I suggested that 1926 be made the occasion of some fitting celebration. The chairman of the meeting and others said they would keep the suggestion in mind. Some little while ago, when Dunmore firemen were considering plans to raise funds to entertain visiting firemen of the Tri-County Firemen's Association in 1927, it was proposed that the centenary of the opening of the Drinker turnpike, now a part of the far-famed Lackawanna trail, be utilized for the holding of a carnival. It was so decided and plans for the celebration are now (1927) under way. My good friend, Victor Burschel, is chairman of the celebration. I hope that some thought will be given in the affair to enlightening the good people of Dunmore on the life and work of Henry W. Drinker and what he tried to do for not only Bucktown and the 'Beeches' but the entire Lackawanna valley. His memory is at least worthy of a permanent tablet. His career has the making of a worth while book."

The parents of Frank P. Drinker were Albert E. and Elizabeth (Walker) Drinker. His grandfather was an officer in the Bank of Philadelphia, the first moneyed institution established in North America, and the building is still standing. About 1872 the family went to Kilbourn, Wisconsin, and there Frank P. Drinker received his public school training. This was followed by a two years' course in the University of Wisconsin and while a student at that institution he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. For a time he worked for his father, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Wisconsin, and then entered the First National Bank of Portage, Wisconsin, in the capacity of a collector. The institution was capitalized for seventy-five thousand dollars and for eighteen years he served it with faithfulness and efficiency, eventually becoming cashier. Meanwhile his parents had migrated to the Pacific Coast and in 1906 he came to the west, locating in Portland, Oregon. In 1907 his initiative spirit led to the organization of the First National Bank, the first financial institution established in St. Johns. On the 9th of March, 1908, the bank opened its doors for business with H. W. Coe as president, A. R. Jobs as vice president and Frank P. Drinker as cashier. The bank was started with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and its surplus fund amounted to five thousand dollars. Later Mr. Drinker was called to the presidency of the institution and in 1917 it was merged with the Penin-

sular National Bank, of which he became vice president. Thoroughly understanding the complex details of modern finance, he labored effectively to broaden the scope of these banks and his associates had implicit confidence in his judgment and integrity. The Peninsula Security Company was organized in 1917, at which time Mr. Drinker was elected as its president, and under his able administration the business enjoyed a steady growth.

Mr. Drinker was married September 15, 1898, to Miss Emma Russell, a daughter of Jesse Marion and Ella (Burdick) Russell, who were then living in Portage, Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Drinker were born three children. Henry Russell, the eldest, is engaged in the insurance business and represents the old and reliable house of Lloyds. Endowed with mechanical skill and ingenuity, he owns a fine radio, which he constructed. It is equipped for sending as well as receiving and he has established connections with every country in the world except Africa. He married Miss Gladys Collinson, of Portland, and they have one child, Henry Russell Jr. Francis Burdick, the second in order of birth, lives at home and is associated with his brother in the insurance business. He received his higher education in the University of Oregon at Eugene and Henry R. Drinker attended the University of Washington at Seattle. The daughter, Mary Elizabeth, remains at home and is pursuing her studies.

Mr. Drinker was an adherent of the republican party and manifested a deep interest in community affairs, exerting his efforts as readily for the general welfare as for his own aggrandizement. Along fraternal lines he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Portland Lodge, No. 142, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. A Knight Templar Mason, he belonged to the Commandery at Portage and was also a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland. Death summoned him November 10, 1923, when he was fifty-three years of age, and he was buried with Masonic honors. Mr. Drinker was a useful and influential member of society and a man of irreproachable character, esteemed and respected by all with whom he was brought in contact. Mrs. Drinker resides at No. 510 East Twelfth street, North, and among her family and many friends her influence has been a potent force for good.

CHARLES A. BELL

No citizen of the Hood River Valley was more widely or more favorably known than was the late Charles A. Bell, who attained a large measure of success in his operation of the Mt. Hood Hotel, at Hood River. A man of initiative ability, progressive ideas and sound business methods, he was also big hearted and generous, his kindly disposition and cordial manner winning for him a warm place in the hearts of all who knew him. Mr. Bell was born at Taymouth, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1860, and was a son of George and Jane (Norman) Bell, both of whom died in that country. Mr. Bell was educated in the public schools of his native town and followed the logging business in Canada until 1878, when he came to the United States, locating near Duluth, Minnesota. He followed the same line of work in that vicinity until 1886, when he was sent to Idaho by the North Powder Lumber Company to break a big log jam in a river, which he successfully accomplished. He was an expert river man and logger and was highly regarded by the companies for which he worked. In 1890 he came to Hood River with the Oregon Lumber Company, being in charge of a large train of oxen and camp equipment, and during the following years, as foreman of the logging camp, he logged off several thousand acres of timber on and around Mt. Hood, as well as across the river in Skamania county, Washington. About 1893 Mr. Bell bought the Mt. Hood Hotel, in Hood River, which he ran until 1901, when he sold it to C. L. Gilbert and returned to the Oregon Lumber Company as camp foreman. He remained with that concern until 1907, when he again bought the Mt. Hood Hotel, running it as it was until 1912, when he made extensive improvements, building a fine annex of forty rooms, the new part being of brick and modern in every respect. The hotel now contains eighty-five rooms and is well equipped for the proper accommodation of its guests. Mr. Bell continued to give his close attention to the operation of the hotel up to the time of his death, which occurred April 15, 1925, and he was more than ordinarily successful in its management.

Mr. Bell was married in 1889, at Pendleton, Oregon, to Miss Roselle Young, who was born at Taymouth, New Brunswick, Canada, and who died in 1896, leaving a son,

Fred H., who was educated in the grade and high schools of Hood River and Hill Military Academy at Portland. When the United States entered the World war he enlisted for service in the artillery of the Forty-first Division, of Idaho Volunteers, was sent overseas in 1917 and served in France until the close of the war, after which he spent six months with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He is a member of Hood River post of the American Legion of which he was commander in 1921, as well as the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias at Hood River. On November 19, 1907, Mr. Bell was married to Miss Ola M. Stryker, who was born in Brownsville, Linn county, Oregon, and is a daughter of Dr. David S. and Celia M. Stryker. Her father, who had received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Scudder Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, came to Oregon in 1862, making the journey across the plains with ox teams and covered wagon, and wintered at Boise, Idaho. He brought with him mining machinery and the equipment for a gristmill, all of which he sold in Boise, and in 1864 came on to Linn county, Oregon. Locating first at Brownsville, he practiced medicine there for several years and in 1871 located at Dayton, Washington, being there during the Indian troubles. Later he moved to Portland, Oregon, where he continued the practice of his profession to the time of his death, which occurred in 1899. His wife passed away in 1883. To them were born six children, as follows: Dr. Stanton, who was a prominent physician in Portland, was accidentally killed while climbing Mt. Hood, July 17, 1927; Mrs. Ola M. Bell; Dr. George, who lives in California; Guy, of Portland, Oregon; Ray, who is a practicing dentist in Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. George Wissinger, of Milwaukie, Oregon. All of these children were educated in Willamette University, at Salem. Dr. Stryker was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Bell and her stepson, Fred H. Bell, are continuing the operation of the Mt. Hood Hotel, which ranks among the leading hotels of this part of the state and has become a favorite stopping place for the many tourists who annually visit this section of the country.

Mr. Bell was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was greatly interested in the welfare and progress of his community, having served on the city council and the school board, and no measure was proposed for the advancement or betterment of the city or county but received his hearty support. He never turned a needy person away from his hotel and many less fortunate than he were the beneficiaries of his kindness and generosity. He gave food and money generously but he was entirely unostentatious in his giving and desired no credit for it. He was one of those noble souls who do good for the joy of the act, and not for the hope of any reward or praise. He was a friend to all men and all who knew him were his friends, and his death was regarded as a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his residence.

WILLARD P. HAWLEY, Jr.

Although a native of the east, Willard P. Hawley, Jr., has spent practically his entire life in Oregon and is thoroughly western in spirit and interests. In the management of the mills of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company of Oregon City, he is a dominant personality and ably sustains the traditions of the family, whose members have a special talent for this line of endeavor. He was born in Watertown, New York, in 1890, and is a son of Willard P. Hawley, Sr., and Eva Adele (Pusey) Hawley. In the acquirement of an education, he attended the Allen Preparatory School in Portland and intended to take an electrical engineering course at Cornell University, but abandoned the idea, entering his father's mill when a youth of seventeen. He worked in every department, performing with thoroughness and fidelity every task assigned him, and eventually mastered the technicalities of the business. Demonstrating his ability to direct the labors of others, he was intrusted with the responsibilities of an executive and since 1917 has been director and vice president and general manager of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company. His capacity for detail is supplemented by initiative, rare judgment and keen powers of discernment, and these qualities have constituted vital factors in the development of this industry which stands as an imposing monument to the enterprise, ability and high standards of service which have ever dominated the family.

He is vice president and director of the St. Helens Pulp and Paper Company



WILLARD P. HAWLEY, JR.

and a director of the California Bag and Paper Company, subsidiaries of the parent corporation. The new newsprint machine in the plant at Oregon City is one of the largest and fastest on the Pacific coast and has been named "The W. P. Hawley." When W. P. Hawley, Sr., operated the old machine, known as "the Thomas Pusey," it operated at a speed of sixty-five feet per minute, and his father-in-law predicted that paper would be made at the rate of five hundred feet per minute. His prophecy has been more than fulfilled, for paper two hundred and twenty-four inches wide will be manufactured by the new machine at the rate of twelve hundred feet per minute. The wrapping paper machine has been named "the Willard P. Hawley, III," in honor of the son of W. P. Hawley, Jr. Each of these machines contains forty carloads of material and is over three hundred feet long. The large machine with the necessary equipment, weighs about 1,250 tons, and operates so rapidly that most everything in connection with the machine is automatic.

Mr. Hawley married Miss Dorothy Metschan, of Portland, daughter of Philip Metschan, and they now have four children Willard P., III, Philip Metschan, Dorothy Velene and Eva Adele.

Mr. Hawley adheres to the republican party, but has neither sought nor held political offices, reserving his energies for business affairs. Along fraternal lines, he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in Masonry holds the thirty-second degree, belonging also to the Commandery and Shrine. He is a member of the Multnomah Club, Portland Heights Club, Irvington Tennis Club, Kiwanis Club, Oregon Automobile Association and California State Motor Association, and the Chamber of Commerce.

A young man of stable purpose, strong character and winning personality, Mr. Hawley enjoys the esteem of all with whom he has been associated and his record reflects credit upon an honored family name.

ALVIN CLINTON GOING

As a merchant, a manufacturer and a builder Alvin Clinton Going aided in pushing forward the wheels of progress in the Pacific northwest and is now living retired in Portland, his native city, enjoying the ease and tranquillity of mind which result from the knowledge of tasks well done. He was born here, on Front street, December 27, 1855. His father, James Wallace Going, was born in Franklinville, Maryland, August 9, 1833, and received his education in Baltimore. When his fellow townsman, Charles E. Fendall, returned to his native city in 1852 with a belt heavy with gold dust as a result of his work in the California mines, Mr. Going took the western fever and in the following year started for the Pacific coast. In March, 1853, he left home and in company with Mr. Fendall went by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Versailles, Kentucky. There they were joined by George Frazier and purchased blooded horses to take to Oregon. From Versailles they proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, leaving there in the latter part of April, and traveling by slow stages over the prairies of the Mississippi valley, the arid plains and the mountains until they reached their destination. They lost some of their blooded stock while en route but brought much of it through to Oregon, where it was taken to the Fendall farm in Yamhill county.

James W. Going decided to locate in Portland and at one time was engaged in cutting cordwood and in burning charcoal on the ground where the Marquam building was later erected. Later he worked for A. D. Shelby, a son-in-law of General Joseph Lane and the father of Eugene Shelby, who for many years was manager at Portland for the Wells-Fargo Company and is now living in San Francisco.

On the 26th of November, 1854, Mr. Going was married in Portland to Mrs. Isabella Wynn Penney, who was born in Illinois June 20, 1824, and was a daughter of Jonathan Eads, a farmer originally from Maryland. At an early age Isabella Wynn Eads married Jefferson Penney, who lived in Burlington, Iowa, for a number of years and by him she had two children, a daughter and son but the latter died in infancy. Mr. Penney died of cholera after two days' sickness. After that Mrs. Penney's health failed and she concluded to go to Oregon and in the spring of 1853, in company with her little daughter Frances and her brother she crossed the plains in the train commanded by Asa McCully of Salem, Oregon. Mr. McCully was one of the well known McCully brothers, who settled first at Harrisburg and later at Salem

and were the organizers of the Peoples Transportation Company operating a fleet of boats on the Willamette river. On her arrival in Portland Mrs. Penney started a boarding house which she named the "Virginia House" and in that way she supported herself and child until her marriage to Mr. Going. Frances Penney died at The Dalles, Oregon, at the age of sixteen years and was buried there. The experiences of the Going family in Portland are Described by Fred Lockley in the following article, which was published in the Oregon Daily Journal of February 9, 1927:

"When I asked Alvin C. Going to tell me about his mother, he said: 'Being a widow, with a child to support, she started a boarding house in what was known as the Virginia House on Front street. Father kept books for A. Cahn & Company, while mother ran the hotel. Mother used to charge three dollars and a half a week for board. H. C. Leonard, John Green, H. D. Green, Phil Schuyler, Jakie Kamm and a good many other well known earlyday Portlanders were regular boarders at our place. Mother served the meals family style. She used to serve ducks, geese, snipe, swan, deer meat, trout, salmon, home-made bread and plenty of vegetables, as well as pies and any quantity of jellies, pickles, jams and preserves. She used to be amused at Jakie Kamm, as almost every time he paid his board he would say, "Mrs. Going, haven't you noticed I don't eat as much as some of the other boarders? Don't you think you could afford to charge me a little less? I've been thinking that about three dollars a week would be right for me." Jakie was square as a die and you could depend on what he said. He was perfectly honest, but he was very economical. In my infancy my parents built the Howard House, a one and a half story frame building, and ran both places, the Virginia and the Howard House.

"After severing his connection with A. Cahn & Company father went to work for the Bloch-Miller Company. Mose Bloch's father and C. S. Miller ran a wholesale grocery house at The Dalles. They sent father to The Dalles to take charge of their store there. We lived at The Dalles for seven years. Mr. Miller bought out his partner, so the firm was changed to C. S. Miller & Company, my father being the "company." In 1872 we came back to Portland and father took a position with J. Friedman, who sold out soon afterward to Diettenhoffer & Loewenberg. Before long Philip Goldsmith bought out Mr. Diettenhoffer. My father was cashier for this firm for twenty years. In 1895 he entered the hardware and tinware business and became a member of the Loewenberg & Going Company.

"Father joined the democratic party but in later life was an independent voter. He served as city assessor during 1860 and 1861 and again in 1873 and 1874. In 1855 father became a member of Samaritan Lodge, No. 2, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He filled all of the chairs in the local lodge and was a past grand. In the Grand Lodge he was senior warden and at the age of twenty-five became past chief patriarch of the order. Father died December 5, 1915, and mother passed away January 2, 1905, at the age of eighty-one years.

"I am the oldest of their four children. My sister Minnie was born in March, 1858, and became the wife of Thomas E. Going, a resident of Bend, Oregon. My brother, Alvah Seymour, was born in April, 1860, and in 1878 was graduated from the Portland high school. Among his class mates were O. F. Paxton, W. D. Connell, Edgar Goodenough, Edgar Jones, Frank Streibig, Doddridge Shindler, Emmanuel Lyon, Sophia Durkheimer, Mary Test, Minnie Trask, and Ida and Cora Yocum. My brother was the locating engineer for the Grand Trunk Railroad. He surveyed the line through British Columbia and on to Prince Rupert. For many years he was construction engineer for the Grand Trunk. While they were at the peak of their building program he had over three thousand men working under him on the trunk line through Massachusetts. When the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk combined under the title of the Canadian National Railways he was made terminal engineer. He maintained his headquarters in Montreal, Canada, and acted as terminal engineer until his death on April 7, 1927. My other brother, James Hosea, was born in September, 1865. He was a commercial traveler for the Loewenberg & Going Company and died in December, 1924.

"I started my career as a money maker pretty early. In 1861 and 1862, when I was about five or six years old, the Idaho miners used to come down to Portland to winter here. Quite a lot of them boarded at our hotel. Simeon G. Reed owned a house just back of our place. He rented it to a family by the name of Miller. There were several boys in the family. In their back yard they kept a pig as round as a barrel. The miners would say, "Clint, do you want to earn a quarter? If you can

ride that pig for a block we'll give you a quarter." I would jump on the back of the pig, grab it by the ears, and away it would go down the street, squealing and kicking, while I dug my heels into its fat sides. If I succeeded in hanging on while it went down Front street from A to B street I was paid the quarter, but if I fell off I didn't get anything except a bump on the head. When I got to B street, naturally I couldn't make the pig stop, so I would fall off, pick myself up and run like a towhead back home before the Miller boys could catch me and give me a licking.

"I started to school when I was five years old, but some of the other boys made my life a burden, so mother took me out of school. Later she sent me to the Beth Israel school. We used to have exercises on Friday afternoon and I distinctly remember the first speech I ever made. My mother had fixed me up regardless, for the occasion. I had a stiff, white, starched collar that came over my jacket. I wore knee breeches with fluted ruffles and I was a regular Little Lord Fauntleroy. I marched up to the platform and started to recite, "Holy Bible, book divine, precious treasure, thou art mine." A look of amazement and consternation came over the face of my teacher. My mother had taught me my piece. He didn't know what I was going to recite. Fortunately, there was nothing in the piece to which he could object, and he heaved a sigh of relief when I sat down.

"Among my schoolmates were Joe and Sam Simon, Ferdinand Bloch, Mose Bloch, the Loeb boy, George J. Ainsworth, Lou and Henry Thompson, Holt and George Wilson and a number of other well known Portlanders. Joe Simon and I were seatmates. I used to bring big Gloria Mundi apples to school. We would hold our geography up in front of us and I would take a bite and then pass the apple to Joe. If I took a second bite without passing to Joe I was sure to get a dig in the ribs to remind me it was his turn to take a bite, and Joe would take pretty good-sized bites, too. Our school let out just about the time the Catholic boys were dismissed for the day. A good many of them were Irish and they were natural fighters. We would scatter as soon as we saw them. They would holler, "There go the Christ-killers, catch 'em and lick 'em. It didn't do any good to explain to them that I wasn't a Jew, for they licked me anyway, and they did the same to the rest of the Gentile pupils. I attended the Beth Israel school for several years. I started studying Hebrew when I was eight years old and within two or three years I could read it as well as if I had been born in Jerusalem. It's a strange thing, though I am not a Jew, I have been associated with Jews all my life. I have worked for them, been in partnership with them, and I have found that, with rare exceptions, they have a high sense of integrity and business honor. I think they will average up as good or better, along the lines of commercial integrity, as their Gentile competitors.

"When we went up to The Dalles I became a public school pupil. For a while Professor Miller was my teacher and later my instructor was Professor J. D. Robb, who afterward went to Pacific College. I attended school at The Dalles for seven years. When we returned to Portland, Professor J. W. Johnson was my teacher in Latin. Rush Giltner and I were advanced students. I had become a little rusty in my Hebrew. Rush Giltner was the son of Dr. J. S. Giltner. Among my classmates were Colin Harbaugh, William Gladstone Steel, Horace and Julius Thielson, Julia Adams, Henry McGinn and Martin and Henry Winch. I took to Greek and Latin like a duck to water. I also was good at Algebra but I have never had occasion to use it since I left school. Professor Meacham, who later went to Astoria, had charge of the Greek class. Henry McGinn was one of the most argumentative boys I ever saw. About twice a week we were sure to see a fight between Professor Meacham and Henry McGinn. The professor would explain to the very limit of his endurance and patience and meet all of Henry's arguments until patience had ceased to be a virtue. Then he would swoop down on Henry like a hawk and grab him by the collar. Henry always wore his coat buttoned and at the first shake, off would fly the buttons.

"One time I saw Henry, when he was a student at St. Mary's Academy, running down the street as hard as he could go, with Father Gloria in hot pursuit, his robes streaming behind him. I asked Henry later what had been the trouble. With his whimsical smile, he replied, "Father Gloria was explaining the doctrine of the infallibility of the pope to the class. I asked him a few simple little questions and pointed out a few things I thought he might have overlooked, and he started for me. When I saw the look in his eye I decided that the man who fights and runs away will live to fight another day, so I left hurriedly." Henry never forgot a thing when he had learned it. He could quote Shakespeare by the page, and he was equally at home in the Bible. He was a very lovable and brilliant man.

"I graduated in 1873 and worked for a year for my father, who was city assessor at that time. I was eighteen years old when I entered the office of Goldsmith & Loewenberg as bill clerk. I will never forget the Saturday when I went over to the cashier said about everyone spending the money as fast as they made it. I never said working the previous four months for nothing, trying to learn the ropes. At about 5:30 in the afternoon I went to the cashier and said, "Well, I guess I will draw my week's pay." He turned around and looked at me and said, "You're like all the rest of the boys—you can't make a cent unless you want to spend it." I said, "I would like to have a little money in my pocket so as to now how it feels to hear it jingle." He put his penholder in his mouth and counted me out six dollars and a quarter in silver, which I dumped into my pocket, and felt as rich as a lord, when it came 6 o'clock I hid myself up to Schmeer Brothers, who had a confectionery and oyster house at the northwest corner of First and Stark streets, and went in and ordered a fancy roast; and I sure did enjoy it—the first money I ever paid out by myself for a meal. I was ashamed to order another plate, so I got up and paid my fifty cents and went over to Front street to Dan Holton's at what is now No. 85 Front street. He ran a saloon and in the back part served oysters in any style. There I ordered another plate of oysters a la fancy roast and thoroughly enjoyed them. When I got up and paid my bill I had five dollars and twenty-three cents left, but I did not forget what the cashier said about everyone spending the money as fast as they made it. I never said anything, but did a lot of thinking on that subject and on New Year's my wages were raised, or rather doubled. It was about a year after that one day the cashier came over to my desk and said, "I wish I had a thousand dollars. I could loan it to Wasserman & Company at one per cent a month." I said, "How much have you?" He replied, "About five hundred dollars." I said, "I have five hundred dollars, too; let's put our money together and loan it to them." He said, "Where have you got five hundred dollars?" I replied, "In Ladd & Tilton's Bank." "Where did you get it?" he said. "I saved it," I said. "Do you remember the time I drew my first weeks wages and you said, 'You're like all the rest of the young men you can't make a cent of money unless you want to spend it?' I never forgot that remark. I determined I would save every cent I could and show you that some young men were different in that respect." We put our money together and loaned it to Wasserman & Company, who were wholesale tobacco dealers at that time, and we each received five dollars a month on our five hundred dollars. Eventually I was promoted to the position of bookkeeper and later went on the road as a salesman. We handled stoves, sheet metal, tinware, wire and plumbers' supplies. I made the Willamette valley and Northern California for seven years and was then given the Puget Sound territory.

"While representing Goldsmith & Loewenberg in the Puget sound district, with offices at Seattle and Tacoma, the big fire of 1889 laid Seattle in ashes. One afternoon toward 3 o'clock, on June 6, I had just booked a good order when I heard the fire bell ringing. I went out on the street and saw a smudge of smoke against the sky, so I added a postscript to my letter to my firm saying that there was a fire going on and that it looked as if it was near John Spencer's store. He was one of our customers. With the crowds on the street and the confusion caused by the spreading flames I had a lot of difficulty in mailing the letter and finally was afraid that it wouldn't be sent, so I wired the order. Before midnight over one hundred and twenty acres in the heart of the business district were in ashes. The representatives of the various other plumbing houses were afraid to extend credit, but I worked out a system that resulted in a tremendous amount of business for my firm. Many of the contractors who had contracts for new buildings were unable to get credit for their supplies. I would look over their contracts, get the architect to O. K. the contract, and I would then get an order from the owner of the building which provided that my bill would be paid before the contractor received his money. The contractor would O. K. this order, so that this system resulted in practically no loss whatever. That year I did more business in Seattle than the entire business of our firm in the Willamette valley and Eastern Oregon. I sold over half a million dollars worth of supplies.

"In 1890 a friend of mine, William L. Bilger, said to me, "Clint, on September 1 I am going to throw up my job and start in business for myself. I am going to look around and get a hardware store and be my own boss." In December I received a telegram from Will saying "Come to Olympia and help me take stock; have bought hardware store." Will and I didn't have quite enough capital to swing it, so Captain James W. Troup, an old-time Willamette river captain but now at Victoria, British

Columbia, Commodore of the Canadian and Pacific Fleet, went in with us, each of us taking a third interest in the store. We built up a fine business. During the panic of the early '90s our cash sales, which had been running around three hundred dollars a day, dropped until we were not taking in over ten or fifteen dollars a day. We sold our staple stuff and shipped the balance of our goods to Seattle, starting the firm of Bilger & Going. Mr. Bilger later sold out to Frank O. Northup and the firm name was changed to Going, Northup & Company. Before long gold was discovered in the Klondike, so our business boomed and we were on easy street.

"While I was still at Olympia, preparing to move our goods to Seattle, I received a telegram from Julius Loewenberg asking me to come down to Portland on an important business matter. He invited me to go in with him in the manufacture of stoves. His proposition looked good, for the Legislature passed a bill granting all the convict labor he needed at thirty-five cent a day with a ten years' contract. We established the Northwestern Stove Foundry and my father and R. B. Fleming were financially interested in the business. The state legislature passed a bill giving us the exclusive privilege of hiring convict labor at thirty-five cent per day, the contract to be renewable at the end of a ten years' period. When the time expired we renewed the contract at the rate of forty-five cents a day per man. At times we employed from three hundred to as high as four hundred men in our foundry at the penitentiary. Our patterns for stoves were obsolete but, try as I would, I couldn't get Mr. Loewenberg to manufacture a new type of stove. He said, "We have thirty thousand dollars invested in our patterns; let's leave well enough alone." Finally I had Tom Honeyman send back east for an eighteen-inch and a twenty-inch steel range. I shipped them to Salem, took them to pieces, improved the firebox so it would burn a good sized piece of wood instead of coal, and also improved the coils. From these stoves new patterns were made and we began manufacturing the new type of stoves. We could sell the eighteen-inch stove with a high warming closet for twenty-two dollars and forty-five cents wholesale. When Mr. Loewenberg saw the new stoves we were putting out, he was profoundly astonished and much pleased. I was elected vice president of the firm, which did a thriving business, and in the fall of 1907 we organized the Loewenberg & Going Company with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Loewenberg was chosen president of the company, of which I was made vice president, and my father became secretary and treasurer, while Mr. Fleming acted as superintendent of the plant. After Mr. Loewenberg's death Mr. Going became president.

"In 1905 I had disposed of my holdings in the Northwestern Stove Foundry to L. W. Therkelsen. The following year my son went into the furniture business at Marshfield, Oregon, and I became his silent partner. When Ira Powers bought an interest in our stores at Marshfield and Bandon I retained seven hundred and fifty shares. In 1914 the company in which I owned a majority of the stock built the Royal Arms apartment at Nineteenth and Lovejoy streets in Portland, selling the structure in the same year, and the corporation then erected the Tudor Arms apartment at the corner of Eighteenth and Couch streets in this city. After this work was completed I withdrew from the firm and later put up the Going block in Marshfield. This business block was destroyed by fire in 1925 and I replaced it with a better building." Gifted with keen powers of discernment, rare judgment and executive force, Mr. Going was able to perform duties as varied in character as they were successful in result and at all times he closely adhered to a high standard of commercial ethics.

On September 26, 1883, Mr. Going was married in Portland to Miss Sarah Estella Covell by Dr. Thomas L. Eliot. Mrs. Going was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, came to Portland in 1882 and previous to her marriage was employed in the money order department of the local post office. Mr. and Mrs. Going have two sons. Clinton Covell, the first born, now president and manager of the Going-Powers Furniture Company of Marshfield, married Miss Edna Woodman, born at Christ Church, New Zealand, and they have become the parents of three children: Ruth, Norman and Catherine. Lew Wallace, the second son, was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College in 1911 and for two years was a student at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. He is now chief electrical engineer for Portland and wrote the city's electrical code, which has received widespread and favorable comment. He married Miss Effie McDonald, of Portland, and both are prominent in the social life of the community.

Alvin C. Going is a Mason, belonging to Harmony Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Olympia, Washington, and closely observes the beneficent teachings of the order.

For recreation he turns to the writings of Swedenborg and O. Henry is also one of his favorite authors. Studious by nature, he has read many books on metaphysics, archaeology and religion and is especially interested in the last named subject. Several years ago Mr. Going and some of his friends supplied the funds for bringing three highcaste natives from India to Oregon, enabling them to attend the State Agricultural College, and one of the men is now a professor in a school in India. Generous, broad-minded and public-spirited, Mr. Going has thoroughly demonstrated his worth as a man and as a citizen and the respect accorded him is well deserved.

HON. JOSEPH NORTON DOLPH

There are some men of whom it is difficult to speak save in the language of eulogy and of this type was Joseph Norton Dolph, a distinguished Oregonian, whose life record is closely interwoven with the history of the state, to which he came as a pioneer soon after the outbreak of the Civil war. Endowed with superior legal ability, he rose to the top of his profession and his talents were also expressed in public service. As a member of the Oregon senate he demonstrated his capacity as a statesman, while his postgraduate experience in the school of politics and knowledge of conditions in this country and abroad made him a notable figure in the United States senate. A man of firm convictions, he never lacked the courage to uphold them, and in times of national stress he was a pillar of strength.

A native of New York State, Mr. Dolph was born October 19, 1835, near Watkins, in the little Village of Dolphsburg, which was named for one of his ancestors. The name, which was originally de Wolf, underwent various changes as the years passed, and the present form of Dolph was assumed during the French and Indian war. Balthazar de Wolf, the American progenitor of the family, came to the new world about the middle of the seventeenth century, settling in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and in 1664 moved to Lynne.

Balthazar and Alice de Wolf were the parents of six children, the eldest of whom, Edward, was a lifelong resident of Lynne. He was born in 1646 and died in 1712. In the family of Edward and Rebecca de Wolf were four sons, of whom Charles was the second. He was born in 1673 and lived for many years in Middletown, Connecticut, where his demise occurred in 1731, while his wife, Prudence de Wolf, died in 1741. Their son, Joseph de Wolf, born in 1717, married Tabitha Johnson and lost his life in the battle of Louisberg in 1757, while serving in the Colonial army. His son, Abda de Wolf, was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, in 1740 and during the Revolutionary war was with Colonel Whiting's regiment of New York troops from Albany county. He also fought in the French and Indian war and during that time changed the orthography of the name from the French to the English form, adopting the present spelling of Dolph. He married Mary Coleman, a daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Coleman of New Haven, Connecticut, and to them was born a son, Joseph Dolph. His birth occurred at Fairfield, Connecticut, June 6, 1767, and his life was devoted to the work of surveying and teaching. He passed away December 21, 1827, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Norton, died in 1839. She was a daughter of Joseph and Martha Norton and a descendant of Nicholas Norton, who lived for many years at Edgartown, Massachusetts. It is said that of the thirteen hundred and fifty-six inhabitants of that place in 1790, one hundred and seventy-four were Nortons. Nicholas Norton was the father of Benjamin Norton, whose son Nicholas married Martha Daggett, and their son, Jabez Norton, was the father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Norton) Dolph. Martha (Daggett) Norton was a descendant of John and Bathsheba (Pratt) Daggett, of Weymouth. Their son Thomas married Hannah Mayhew and they were the parents of a son, Joshua Daggett. His wife was Hannah Norton and to their union was born a daughter, Martha Daggett, who became Mrs. Nicholas Norton. The wife of Thomas Daggett traced her lineage to Thomas Mayhew, who was born in England in 1592. In 1641 he obtained a grant of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring island and in 1642 settled at Edgartown, which was then inhabited by Indians. With him came a few Englishmen and they in turn were joined by others from their native land. Thomas Mayhew was lord of Tisbury manor and in 1674 became governor of Martha's Vineyard. He exercised a strong influence over the Indians and during King Philip's war, when the savages killed white settlers all over New England, his island remained quiet and peaceful. His son, Thomas Mayhew, was a missionary

to the Indians and greatly beloved by them. Another descendant of Governor Mayhew was Jonathan Mayhew, who achieved prominence as a theologian and patriot.

The genealogy is traced from Joseph and Elizabeth (Norton) Dolph to their son, Chester V. Dolph, who was born at Whitehall, New York, on Lake Champlain, February 14, 1812, and died November 3, 1869. His wife Elizabeth V. (Steele) Dolph, born in 1813, was a daughter of William and Rachel (Vanderbilt) Steele and a granddaughter of John B. and Grace Seville (Brown) Steele. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Dolph were Cornelius and Elizabeth (Rodman) Vanderbilt, the former a member of one of the first families of Staten Island, New York. Cyrus V. Dolph was the father of four sons, the eldest of whom was Joseph Norton. The next was Cyrus Abda, long a member of the Portland bar, and a man of exceptional legal attainments. His brother, William V., operated the old homestead in New York and John Mathew became an educator of note.

Joseph N. Dolph rapidly assimilated knowledge and when scarcely more than a child was a teacher in a country school. During his youth he learned much concerning the west by reading Fremont's Military Expedition to the Pacific Coast; Astoria, written by Washington Irving, and Dr. Elijah White's account of Missionary Life in Oregon. At Havana, New York, he read law under the direction of Jeremiah McGuire and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Dolph and his brother, Cyrus A., enlisted in Captain Crawford's Company, known as the Oregon Escort, which was raised under an act of congress for the purpose of protecting emigrants from the attacks of hostile Indians. Joseph N. Dolph was made orderly sergeant of the company with which he crossed the plains and at Walla Walla, Washington, was honorably discharged. Later Captain Crawford was detailed to accompany another expedition of similar character and again sought the services of Mr. Dolph, who declined the offer, as he was then well established in the northwest. In 1863 he entered upon the practice of law in Portland in partnership with John H. Mitchell and this relationship was continued until Mr. Mitchell's election to the United States Senate.

Meanwhile Mr. Dolph had been called to public office, becoming city attorney in October, 1864, and while acting in that capacity he prepared and proposed important amendments to the city charter, which were afterward adopted, while he also revised for publication the city ordinances. In January, 1865, President Lincoln appointed him United States District Attorney for Oregon and a year later he tendered his resignation, entering the State Senate, to which he had been elected in 1866. At the end of his first term he again took his seat in the senate chamber but in 1868 a contest arose and he was deposed by a strict party vote. In 1872 he was recalled to the State Senate by a large majority and served for two sessions, working at all times for the best interests of his district and commonwealth. He was one of the political leaders of Oregon and from 1866 until 1868 acted as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. When the electoral college met at Salem in 1876, after Governor Grover had given the certificates of election to Cronin, Mr. Dolph advised the course afterward adopted by the republican electors and at once drafted the papers which the electoral commission adjudged sufficient to establish the election of Odell, Cartwright and Watts. The papers thus drafted secured the return of Dr. Watts as republican elector and thereby decided the vote of Oregon in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes for president. Mr. Dolph entered upon a notable era of public service in 1883, when he was elected as the successor of the Hon. Lafayette Grover, democrat, in the United States Senate, and at once made his influence felt in the highest legislative body of the nation. He was made a member of the committee on public lands and claims and in 1886 was chosen chairman of the committee on coast defenses. While a member of the committee on commerce he presented measures which resulted in the development of Oregon's waterways and also won prestige as a member of the committee on foreign relations, exhibiting a statesmen's broad grasp of affairs and a keen insight into diplomatic matters. He was reelected in 1889 without opposition and enjoyed the respect of both the democrats and republicans, while his relations with President Harrison were particularly close. Senator Dolph was responsible for the land forfeiture act of 1891 and was the first republican in Oregon to stand for sound money against the free coinage of silver. He never courted popularity, caring more for the approval of his own conscience than public applause, and his record was unsullied.

Mr. Dolph's work as a lawyer was equally resultant and beneficial. The interests he represented were vast and his labors arduous. In 1873 he joined his brother, Cyrus

A. Dolph, Judge E. C. Bronaugh and Joseph Simon in the practice of law and theirs became one of the strongest legal combinations in the northwest. Joseph N. Dolph became counsel for the Oregon Central and the Oregon & California Railroad Companies and was retained by Ben Holladay, who was then operating a line of steamships from Portland to San Francisco and constructing the Oregon & California Railroad. In addition he was attorney for the Oregon Steamship Company, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, the Oregon Improvement Company, the Oregon Transcontinental Company and other corporations organized by Henry Villard, to whom he was legal adviser. His professional services were also retained by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and he was widely recognized as one of the foremost corporation lawyers of the country. He was also endowed with administrative power and served as president of the Oregon Improvement Company and as vice president of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Oregon Transcontinental Company. His activities were likewise extended to the field of finance and at his death, which occurred March 10, 1897, he was acting as receiver for the Portland Savings Bank.

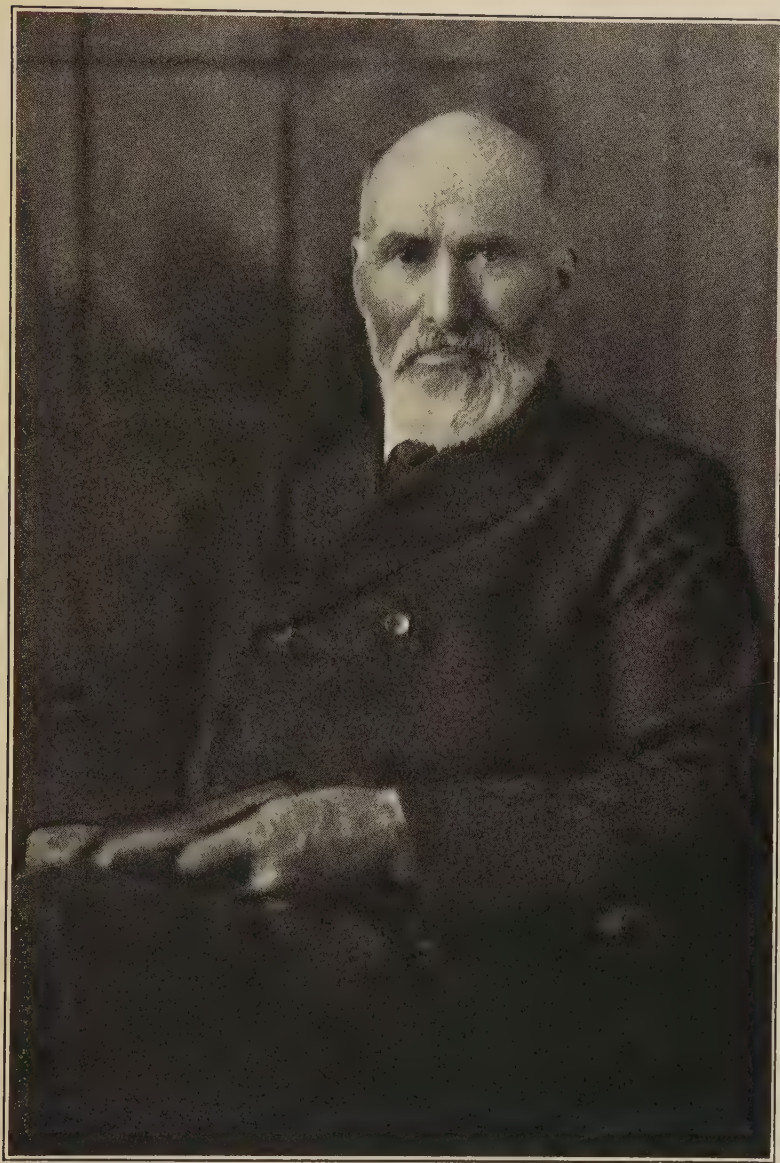
In 1864 Mr. Dolph married Miss Augusta E. Mulkey, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Oregon, and they became the parents of six children. Agnes, who was the wife of Richard Nixon recently died in Paris, France, where she and her husband resided. Chester V. Dolph, who married Mabel Chapman, is a successful attorney who has practiced in Portland for many years. Ruth H. is Mrs. William Collette and makes her home in Los Angeles, California. Colonel Cyrus A. Dolph married Miss Annie Shiner and they are residents of Portland. Marion F. Dolph, who married Miss Effie Houghton, was a prominent attorney of Portland and has passed away. Henry V. Dolph, the sixth in order of birth, married Miss Elizabeth Reddecopp and they are now living in California.

Mr. Dolph was a charter member of the old Arlington Club and in 1876 became most worthy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Oregon. In 1882 he was made most worshipful grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons and subsequently the thirty-third degree A. A. S. R. was conferred upon him in recognition of his efforts in behalf of the order, of which he was an exemplary representative. His manhood bore the impress of sincerity and candor and the beauty of his character, his rare talents and unselfish devotion to the general good made him greatly admired and esteemed. Although more than thirty years have elapsed since his death, his influence for good still survives and his memory lives to inspire future generations. After the demise of her husband Mrs. Dolph spent much of her time in Washington, D. C., but also traveled throughout Europe and passed away in the city of Paris on October 4, 1907. She was a devoted wife and mother and an ideal type of womanhood.

EDWARD C. LUCE

One of the most highly esteemed citizens of Washington county, Oregon, is the present county clerk, Edward C. Luce, who has lived practically all of his life in this county and whose record has gained for him an enviable reputation for ability and trustworthiness. He was born at Olympia, Washington, on the 1st of May, 1873, a son of Henry Buckle and Candace (Neal) Luce. In the Oregon Daily Journal of September 9, 1926, Fred Lockley published the following article, after an interview with H. B. Luce: "Here is where I scoop the Oregon Exchanges, which have been writing up old-time newspaper men. A day or so ago, while in Forest Grove, I interviewed a newspaper man who is eighty-five years old and who was a city editor more than fifty years ago. His name is Henry B. Luce. When I interviewed him at his home at Forest Grove, he said, 'My name is Henry Buckle Luce. My mother's maiden name was Ruhama Buckle. She was born in Virginia. My father, Jacob Luce, was born in Kentucky. I was born on Green river, about twenty miles from Russellville, Kentucky, on September 21, 1841. My brother Isaac, who was born in 1847 and who now lives in California, and myself are the only members of the family of eight children now living.

"I crossed the plains with my parents in 1853, when I was twelve years old. We settled on the Long Tom, in Lane county. When I was twenty-one years old I went to Canyon City, where my brothers, William and David, were running a store and a pack train to The Dalles, taking out gold dust from the rich placers at Canyon City. I tried my hand at mining for a while, but didn't make much at it, so I took up a ranch on



HENRY B. LUCE

the John Day, five miles below Canyon City. Among the men I knew well at Canyon City was Tom Brentz, who carried mail, later a county official. While living in Walla Walla some years later he was elected to Congress. C. H. Miller, or Hiner Miller, as we called him, ran an express train and later became county judge of Grant county. He used to write verse, which he contributed to the Blue Mountain Eagle. He and his wife, Minnie Myrtie Miller, both wrote poetry. He later took the name of "Joaquin" and became known as "The Poet of the Sierras." The first two books of poetry he published met with a very cold reception. One was called "Specimens," the other "Joaquin, Et Al." When he failed of election to the Oregon supreme court he went to England, where he made a big hit as a poet. When I knew him he wore a long black beard and was a very unique and picturesque character.

"I lived in or about Canyon City from 1861 to 1866. There were a great many sympathizers with the Confederate cause at Canyon City and there were also many strong Union men, so fist fights and shooting scrapes were not uncommon. I got mixed up in quite a few of these saloon fights, but not as an active participant. When they pulled their guns and began shooting I always headed for the back door as fast as I could run, as I wasn't anxious to stop any bullets. My brother John had several fights. He was a strong Union man. At a public speaking held at Canyon City one of the speakers spoke disparagingly of Lincoln and the Union cause. My brother John spoke right up in the meeting and told the speaker where to head in. After the speaking, five or six Southern sympathizers decided to lick my brother. He knocked two of them out, but the others got him down. He succeeded in getting his gun into action and they made themselves scarce.

"In 1866, when I was twenty-five years old, I came back to the valley to get an education. I started to school at the Tualatin Academy here in 1867. President Marsh, Dr. Condon and Professors Lyman, Collier and Marsh were my teachers. I attended the academy, or Pacific University, as it is now called, for six years, graduating in 1872, when I was thirty-one years old. A week after I graduated I married Candace Neal. We went to Olympia, where I landed a job as city editor on the Puget Sound Courier. C. B. Bagley, at present secretary of the board of public works in Seattle, was editor of the Courier.

"I taught one year in the public school at Forest Grove. This was during the time I was going to college. I had to stop to earn some money. After putting in a year on the Puget Sound Courier, I came back to Forest Grove and became editor and proprietor of the Forest Grove Independent. In 1874 I moved it to Hillsboro. I ran it for about the next twenty years.

"In 1894 I went to the mines in southern Oregon. I mined at Grants Pass for awhile and later mined in California, Nevada and Idaho. The year 1900 found me at Atlin, Alaska. In 1901 I was mining in the ruby sand in the beach diggings at Nome. I came away too soon, for shortly after I left they struck the second beach, which proved very rich and made fortunes for many of those who took claims there.

"During the time I was running the Independent I advocated prohibition. I was nominated by the prohibition party, and also the people's party, for state senator, but in those days prohibition had comparatively few supporters, so naturally I wasn't elected. Governor Sylvester Pennoyer appointed me dairy and food commissioner and I served for five years. We moved back to Forest Grove four years ago. My wife will tell you about our children."

Henry B. Luce is a member of the Grange and his religious connection is with the Congregational church. His wife, whose mother had died, came to Oregon with S. H. Marsh, founder of Pacific University, and later in the '80s her father, William Neal, came to this state. She became a successful school teacher and prior to her marriage had taught in various places in this part of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Luce were born nine children, as follows: Edward C., of this review; Mary, who is the wife of R. W. Moulton, of Toppenish, Washington; Sidney, of Plush, Oregon, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war; Laura, the widow of Peter Egoscue, late of Winnemucca, Nevada; Ruth, who is a professional nurse and lives at home; Inez, the wife of W. E. Toney; Helen, the wife of E. A. Priday of Lake View, sheriff of Lake county, Oregon; Henry Roy and David, who died in infancy. All of these children, excepting Edward C., were born in Washington county. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Luce are still living in Forest Grove and are greatly esteemed by all who know them.

Edward C. Luce was about six months old when the family came to Washington county, Oregon, and he received his educational training in the public schools of Hills-

boro and Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, as it was then called. During the five years that he spent in that institution he paid his own way by working at any employment he could find, and after his graduation he taught school for three months in eastern Oregon. He then entered the law office of S. B. Huston at Hillsboro, with whom he remained for four years, during which time he served as Mr. Huston's stenographer in order to pay his expenses. He was admitted to the bar in 1903 and began the practice of law in Hillsboro. About a year later, however, because of eye trouble and poor health generally, he relinquished his practice and went to Sumpter, Washington, where he became traveling representative for the Oregon Condensed Milk Company. Two years of this outside work built up his health, and in 1908 he accepted the appointment as deputy county clerk of Washington county under J. W. Bailey. He served in that capacity for four and a half years, and was then elected county clerk, which office he filled for two terms, from 1912 to 1916. During the following two years he was variously employed, and in 1919 again entered the county clerk's office as deputy, serving as such until 1924, when he was elected county clerk and is still filling that position. His long experience and close familiarity with the details of the office enables him to render a high type of service, and his uniform courtesy and accommodation have gained for him the esteem and good will of all who have business with the office.

Mr. Luce has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for twenty years and served for many years as keeper of records and seal. He is a member of the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce and no movement for the advancement of the community's interests has ever lacked for his support. He is a cordial and affable man in his social relations and has a host of warm and loyal friends throughout Washington county.

REV. CLINTON KELLY

Rev. Clinton Kelly came to the northwest as one of its pioneer settlers. He was made of that stern stuff which was manifest in the frontiersmen who reclaimed the wild region and planted the seeds of civilization on the Pacific coast. Throughout his life he was actuated by an unfaltering faith in his Creator and he devoted much of his time to the ministry of the gospel. No record could be so complete and satisfactory as that written by a descendant, as follows:

"Clinton Kelly was born in the wilds of Kentucky and grew up as rugged as his native mountains. Reared amid hardships, his labor-scarred hand grasped the hand of the humblest toiler and called him brother. He wore the garb of the lowly and his feet trod the by-ways of the poor; but his was a great soul that held daily converse with his God. If the tide of world-fret ever reached him it left him unruffled, for he had a great peace—the peace of God. It would be unseemly to offer him praise; he dwelt in an atmosphere above it. His biography is written in communities where he lived—upon the hearts of the people for whom he labored, but his interest in humanity was not confined to these; it extended to the outermost ledge of this old world of ours, wherever a human soul might be found. His heart was big enough to take in all.

"Mr. Kelly was born on Clifty Creek, Pulaski county, Kentucky, June 15, 1808. His father, Samuel Kelly, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, February 7, 1776, and was the third son of Thomas Kelly, whose birth occurred near Philadelphia in 1742. The ancestral home was Castle Kelly, Ballinasloe, County Roscommon, Ireland. When a young man Thomas Kelly ran away from home to avoid being pressed into the English army. He settled in Virginia, and from here was recruited as a private in Captain Moore Fauntleroy's troops, Fourth Pennsylvania Dragoons Continental Troops. He enlisted December 22, 1777, for three years, which enlistment he served out. About 1800, with his wife, Peggy (Biles) Kelly, and their family, he emigrated to Kentucky, settling in Pulaski County, where he died a few years later (1812) at the home of his son Samuel on Clifty Creek. His wife passed away in 1814.

"Samuel Kelly, having arrived at years of maturity, was married September 3, 1807, to Nancy Kennedy, a niece of General Kennedy, and they began their domestic life on Clifty Creek, seven miles from Somerset, Kentucky. There he erected two mills and manufactured flour, saltpetre, Epsom salts, turpentine, linseed oil and gunpowder. Though he had no educational privileges in early youth, he became well versed in law and history. His wife was a woman of unusual personality, of strong

religious tendencies, enthusiastically supporting the Methodist Church and openly antagonistic to the use of liquor, then so common. Samuel Kelly died October 13, 1834, his wife surviving until the 26th of January, 1841. Their children were Clinton, Albert, Temperance, Gilby, Cyrene, Sena, Gilmer, Samuel, Rachel, Talitha and Thomas. Of these Clinton, Gilby, Albert and Samuel were itinerant ministers and Sena became the wife of Josiah Godbey, also a preacher." (Clinton Kelly's brothers—Albert, Gilmer and Thomas—also crossed the plains. Albert Kelly and his wife, Nira (Bingham) Kelly, settled in the Tualatin Valley. The Colonel Dosch home is on a portion of their homestead. Gilmer and Mary (Burns) Kelly, the latter a sister of the second wife of Clinton Kelly, took up their abode in Powell's Valley after crossing the plains in 1852. Thomas Kelly married Christina Sunderland in Portland and later moved to the Wenas valley, in the Yakima country. All have descendants.)

"Clinton Kelly spent his boyhood on the home farm with little chance for the attainment of an education. He came of a Methodist home and a consecrated mother; it was also the home of the traveling preacher; hence it is not strange that Clinton and three of his brothers became Methodist circuit riders. He was converted at eighteen and so marked was the change that it was evident to his neighbors and friends what his mission to the world would be. He began preaching, using the second story of his father's house as a meeting place. With his yoke of steers he hauled logs with which he built a schoolhouse and taught the first school in his home neighborhood. Soon afterward he and his brothers built the church, the site of which was and is still called Mount Zion, and there they continued to preach the Gospel for some time.

"When nineteen years of age Clinton Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Mary Baston and to obtain the license fee, for which he had to pay a dollar, he made and sold in Somerset a barrel of cider, crushing the apples by hand. In 1834 he attended the annual conference in Kentucky, became an itinerant minister and was assigned to the Elizabethtown circuit. He traveled up and down the knobs and vales of Kentucky, enduring privations as a good soldier of Jesus for many years. He was self-taught; rather he was taught of the Spirit. He had three months of schooling; nay, his whole life was spent in the school of Christ, and he who learns in that school is truly wise. Diligent application at the pine-knot blaze gave him a start, and a life of reading and study rounded out a well formed character. But his chief study was the Bible. He carried a testament in his pocket and read on the way to his appointment or while waiting at the mill for his grist; no precious moment was lost. He talked well upon all subjects but the Bible was his textbook, the love of God his theme. He had studied to such purpose that where others stumbled he quoted correctly no matter what the passage; his expositions were rich and clear, for they were Spirit-illuminated. His illustrations appealed to the masses; his pictures were of life as he saw it every day; no incident was too homely to point a lesson. As his family increased he worked the harder, his shoemaker's kit dividing the time with his books on long and lonesome horseback journeys. Perhaps it was a basket to be woven as he rode or some other useful art was brought into play, for in those days men and women did everything and children early fell into the habit.

"Twice his Kentucky home was bereft of wife and mother. His first wife died leaving five sons: Plympton, Hampton, Archon, Calmet and Benjal. All of these have crossed the flood. The oldest and last to go was Plympton Kelly, founder of Kelly Homstead Farm near Portland."

(Calmet and Benjal Kelly, sons of Clinton and Mary (Baston) Kelly, died the first winter after reaching Oregon City. Plympton Kelly later married Elizabeth Clark and settled upon a claim east of the Willamette River. Kelly Butte, a portion of this homestead, was purchased from Plympton Kelly by Multnomah county, and is in use as a rock-pile for prisoners, by the sheriff, at the present time. As a youth Plympton Kelly named Mount Tabor. His father, Clinton Kelly, had held preaching services upon that eminence for some time and it was decided that the place should have a name. The minister suggested that it be called Mount Zion, but Plympton wished it named Mount Tabor. To settle the matter, a coin was tossed and the latter won out. Hampton Kelly married Margaret Fitch. His donation land claim lay just east of that of his father. Later he removed to a new place adjoining what is now the Reed College campus. In after years he and his good wife and youngest sons became pioneers of Eastern Oregon, near Wapinitia. Archon Kelly married Elizabeth Roork, of Tennessee, and together they made their choice of a claim at Pleasant Home, east of Portland.)

"Not long after losing his first wife Clinton Kelly married Miss Jane Burns, who

died three years later, leaving a daughter, Mary Jane. On the 11th of March, 1840, he wedded Moriah Maldon Crain, a daughter of John and Sarah (Rousseau) Crain, of Pulaski county, and a granddaughter of Samuel Crain, of Culpeper county, Virginia, who was a member of the United States navy during the Revolutionary war and in 1797 removed to Kentucky. In the maternal line Mrs. Kelly was descended from Hilaire Rousseau, a Huguenot who came from France in 1689 and settled in Virginia following the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, October 22, 1685. Her great-grandfather, David Rousseau, wedded Mary Harrison, a niece of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was she who made the trek across the plains.

"Rev. Clinton Kelly continued to preach and to work with the aid of his wife, so that his entire salary might go for books. His cash receipts for an entire year often fell below five dollars in coin. At the time of their marriage Mrs. Moriah Kelly had twelve dozen pairs of socks which she had spun and knitted and these were exchanged for broadcloth for a suit for her husband. He was a man of plain and simple tastes and habits but a hard worker, never idle for a moment. When political strife divided the Methodist church he decided to move to the west, built wagons, gathered his belongings together and in the fall of 1847 started for Oregon with his brothers Albert and Thomas. The first night out after reaching Independence, Missouri, in a hailstorm the cattle stampeded and Albert Kelly was compelled to remain behind in an effort to regain his cattle, all of which had been lost in the stampede. The ever generous nature of Clinton Kelly is indicated by the fact that on this occasion, realizing the great loss sustained by his brother, he insisted on giving him liberal financial aid. The toilsome journey of six months was made with ox teams over burning sands and cragged mountain ranges. In the fall they arrived at Oregon City, the capital of the provisional government of Oregon. The Methodist church had already established a mission at this point and the place was partially fortified against Indians. The sturdy Kelly boys soon found work getting out timbers for George Abernethy, the provisional governor.

"An incident narrated by Plympton Kelly lent variety to their lonely life; it was in regard to the coming of the first territorial governor, General Joseph Lane. The new governor was expected on a certain day and great preparations were made for his reception. Everybody was on the alert when a canoe was sighted coming up the river. At nearer range it was observed to be paddled by Indians and carrying a white man. When within hailing distance a man on shore called through his hands: 'Is Joe Lane in that canoe?' A form rose in answer and shouted back: 'I'm the man!' The guns boomed a joyous welcome and the air rang with acclamations of delight as General Lane stepped on shore. The new governor dined with the old that day and everybody rejoiced that 'The Oregon Country' was at last a regularly organized territory of the United States over which 'the stars and stripes' spread its protecting folds.

"The Grim Messenger did not forget Clinton Kelly in the new land—came often enough to preserve in his heart a God-like tenderness. That winter two promising boys, Calmet and Benjal were laid under the sod of Green Point, hushed to their long slumber by the music of the Willamette. In the spring the family moved to a cabin on the James B. Stevens place on the bank of the river opposite Portland, then merely a few log shanties. Clinton Kelly and sons cutting out the roadway for the wagons as they advanced. Later in the same season Mr. Kelly bought the right of a previous homesteader to six hundred and forty acres of what was afterward known as the Clinton Kelly Donation Land Claim, lying two miles east of the river, for which he was to pay fifty dollars. There was a log hut on the place and a few acres partly cleared. He sowed all the cleared land to turnips, raised a big crop and paid for his claim that year.

"In the course of time an immense log house rose on the site now occupied by the Williamson Sanitorium. The log house was a landmark for many years. It was running over with people during the Indian troubles of 1855 and 1856, farmers hurrying in well armed, expecting an attack. It gave place to a frame dwelling from which Clinton Kelly passed out into the Life Eternal, in the year 1875. The present structure was built by his son-in-law, Captain J. W. Kern, who died some years ago.

"Toiling for his daily bread, the subject of this sketch never forgot the charge Divinely given in his far-off Kentucky home—to preach a gospel of love wherever he went. He preached it most forcibly in his life. At different times he filled preaching appointments at Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, Fosters, Mount Tabor and other places. In 1849 he preached the first sermon ever delivered in Portland, the meeting

being held in a cooper shop in the vicinity of what is now Front and Stark streets, on which occasion nearly the entire population, fifteen or twenty people, were present. Subsequently he hauled logs and assisted in building the first church in Portland. Clothed in homespun garments, his long jeans coat reaching nearly to the ground, a tall white beaver on his head and a Kentucky hickory in his hand, Sunday morning saw him setting out on foot for his appointment, his quaint 'farewell' lingering long after he had passed from sight in the dim, silent woods. Portland, Milwaukie, Mount Tabor, Oregon City, Columbia, Slough, Lents, St. Johns, Sandy, Fairview, Fosters—indeed the greater part of Multnomah county derived spiritual food from his teachings. When it was too far to walk,—and ten or fifteen miles was no hardship—'Bob,' a favorite horse brought across the plains, accompanied him. After a long life of service the faithful animal was buried in the grove near the house, the children standing around in tearful grief. Under diligent hands the Kelly acres were cleared and produce raised for the market. At first a wheelbarrow sufficed for transportation, while later a handcart was used, but as the town grew and business increased, facilities kept pace with the growing need. The farm literally fed the town. There are still those who will recall the lumbering wagon drawn by oxen, the homely figure, the genial smile that came from a heart warm with love for humankind. He never overreached anybody. One of his customers said to him: 'Mr. Kelly, you sell too cheap!' He answered: 'My motto is—Live and let live.' The beautiful Willamette was an obstacle to business. A rude horse-ferry was in operation but on stormy days it was carried far out of its course and some days it never crossed at all. Often the loaded wagon with its occupants stood in the driving rain all day, only to return at night and try again the next day. Mr. Kelly built a flatboat for his own use, propelled by oars; but that was interfering with the business of others—at least it was so regarded—and the boat was cut loose from its moorings and left to drift along the flats of the east side. The truant craft was found, brought back and fastened by lock and chain to a tree. The next day both boat and tree were far down the river. When he returned after a fruitless trip and told the tale the family were indignant, but his happy laugh is still remembered; he seemed to consider it only one of the 'light afflictions.'

"A stock company of east side residents was formed for the object of putting on a steam ferry. The Stark Street Ferry Company got out an injunction prohibiting any other company landing within certain limits. But the building went on, the steam ferry was finished and made regular trips, landing outside the prescribed limits. Plympton Kelly was the captain of the new boat and its name was 'Independence.' But the old company found it was time to wake up and ere long another boat was under way, to be fitted up with boiler and engine. When the 'Victory' appeared on the river with flying colors she made the short distance from bank to bank in much less time than was possible for the 'Independence,' restricted as she was to landing far above and below the city limits, the old company having purchased exclusive rights for a mile up and down the river. The 'Independence' was finally withdrawn and put in the cattle-carrying trade, and the 'Victory' was one in fact as well as in name. But the end sought had been obtained—an efficient means of crossing the river that could be relied upon with some degree of certainty.

"In January, 1864, Clinton Kelly was called upon to bear what was probably the heaviest burden of his life; the Kelly home was again left without a mother. The years were telling upon him and he was less able to bear a load of sorrow that threatened to crush him. He had himself been near death's door, and it was this fact that the consequent watching night and day, which she would yield to no other, that prostrated Mrs. Kelly. Sorrowfully he rose from a sick bed and with a breaking heart bade the companion of his joys and sorrows a final farewell. He gathered the younger children around him—of whom there were five, the youngest a boy of seven—and together they mourned their irreparable loss. It was long ere he regained his wonted cheerfulness. Sometimes, on the spur of the moment, he would call her name, only to be reminded that she was far away, beyond the sound of human speech.

"It is said that troubles never come singly; in the fall of that year the log house, its cellars and storerooms fairly bursting with provisions, was burned to the ground. A frost-proof apple house and a barn soon followed and a few years later a large new barn stuffed with hay, the lower story containing hundreds of bushels of fruits and potatoes, was consumed by the flames. This happened at Christmas time. A heavy snow lay on the ground and the winter's stores were in ashes. One approached him pityingly, expressing regret at his hard lot. He responded with a laugh of almost

boyish freedom: 'This is a very small matter; my treasure is laid up in heaven. What if one of the children had been burned!' He might have said with Paul: 'None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus.' Once, in the early morning, while on his way to market with a heavy load of farm produce and while descending a hill near home, his youngest son, Richmond, still a mere boy, walking beside the yoke of cattle, at a narrow point in the road slipped and fell in such a way as to be caught by the near front wheel. The wet condition of the road caused the body to skid for several feet before the oxen could be brought to a halt and thus a tragic termination of the lad's life was averted by a rare chance; or shall we call it Providence? The boy was only slightly hurt, but his coat bearing the muddy wheel marks was hung away in a closet to be worn no more, only to be taken out at times and contemplated with feelings of deep emotion, as if it were something sacred.

(There were nine children by Clinton Kelly's third marriage, of whom three died in childhood.)

"Clinton Kelly reared a family who have been a credit to his name, several of them becoming valued citizens of this part of the country. His oldest son, Plympton Kelly, was a prosperous farmer of Kellys Butte, Oregon, but is now deceased. Hampton Kelly, a great Bible student and church worker, died in Wasco county, Oregon, in 1899. Archon, for many years an itinerant preacher in Oregon, died in Portland in 1890. Mary Jane became the wife of James Akin, of Benton county, Oregon, and is now deceased. John Crain died in infancy, Sarah Margaret married J. W. Kern, of Portland, and both are now deceased. Penumbra Kelly is also living in Portland. He was sheriff of this district for a number of years and also by appointment of President Arthur was United States marshal of this district for several years, while for four terms he represented Multnomah county in the state legislature. Laura F. is the wife of E. Turner, of Stockton, California. Maria Emily is the widow of Rev. John Shaver, of Portland. Fredrika B. is the wife of Rev. Martin Judy, of the Southern California conference. Dr. Richmond Kelly is a resident of Portland. Raymond, the youngest, died in infancy. The descendants of the Rev. Clinton Kelly to the third and fourth generation live in and about Portland. They constitute, with the descendants of his three brothers mentioned above, his cousins the Fawcetts and other more distant relatives, the 'Kelly Clan,' which holds its annual reunion at Portland the last Saturday in June.

"As the years went by Clinton Kelly's nature, always sympathetic, softened to a motherly tenderness. The cry of a child, the plaint of a hurt animal never went unheeded. No poor human waif was ever turned from his door; to such he tried to restore self-respect by giving him a chance to earn an honest living. In this way he gave home and employment to many luckless stragglers, saying to himself: 'But for the grace of God I might be as they are.' Nor did he turn away any one who came asking help for a worthy object. He began his religious life by building a house of worship; such was his love for the house of God that he delighted to lend a hand in all such enterprises. The first church erected in Portland owed much to his assistance and there he worshipped with his family until the coming of the log schoolhouse on the very top of Mount Tabor.

"Of Mr. Kelly's last days on earth we speak reverently. Calling in his neighbors he told them he had not long to stay—that he was going home to God. He assured them his mind was as clear as at any time in life and expressed the great comfort and satisfaction he derived from the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ that he had tried to preach for many years. Then they knelt together in love and commemorated the Last Supper, joining in one of his favorite hymns—'I will sing you a song of that beautiful land,' after which he took each by the hand in an affectionate farewell, they 'sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake that they should see his face no more.' Shortly after he took his departure, to be 'forever with the Lord.'

"From a contemporary writer we quote: 'That man of God, Clinton Kelly, left the following testimony, given in his last hours, in favor of the religion of Jesus. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could converse with the friends who called to see him, and in lieu thereof he requested that a copy of these, his dying words, should be addressed to each. Friend, imagine yourself standing upon the brink of death, the boundless unknown spreading away from your feet; have you the grace that enabled Father Kelly to utter these noble words? "After a protracted affliction, very feeble in body and very near the end of my earthly pilgrimage, I feel a desire to inform my

numerous friends, in and out of the church, of my prospects for another world. During my affliction I have had many manifestations of the great love of Jesus, which has given me patience and resignation and a good hope through grace; and I suppose that if hundreds, nay, even thousands of men and women were present to witness my unshaken confidence in God, who can have no such opportunity, it would be a saving lesson to them. I want to say to one and all that there is no name given under heaven whereby we can be saved only the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. For fifty years it has been my special care to make myself acquainted with the religious theories of the world, and the best you can do for your soul's sake is to cast the whole of them to the moles and bats and trust alone in Jesus Christ for salvation from sin here, victory in death, and eternal salvation above. This you would all admit if your souls were in my soul's stead, standing ready to depart. I want you to understand that this is not the result of a fevered brain or hallucination of any kind. I have not had an hour's fever in the whole course of my disease. My mind has been all the while as clear and rational as through common life. Now if this little circular should bring any of you to God, I am content."''

(The portion of the above biography that is in quotation marks was written in 1911.)

E. C. HACKETT

In the "Impressions and Observations of the Journal Man" a prominent Oregonian was featured by Fred Lockley, who wrote the following article for the issue of August 12, 1925:

"E. C. Hackett is county recorder of Clackamas county. I visited him recently at his office in the courthouse in Oregon City, and in answer to my questions he said: 'I was born at what is now known as Park Place, near Oregon City, on December 30, 1851. I was christened Erwin Charles Hackett. My father, John C. Hackett, was born in Ohio, September 10, 1825. My mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Johnson, was born in Indiana, September 15, 1830. My father was twenty-two years of age when he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847. He came with Hiram Fellows, who took a donation land claim in this county. Father started across the plains with Mr. Fellows, but when Mr. Willis died father drove his ox team the rest of the way to Oregon to help Mrs. Willis. Her daughter, Mrs. Howell, lives at Canemah. My father took up a donation land claim on the Clackamas river and Outlook is now located on his old claim.

"My mother crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846 with her father, William Johnson. W. Carey Johnson, the pioneer lawyer, was a cousin of my mother's. They reached Whitman's mission in the fall of 1846. Their oxen were so worn out that they decided to winter there. Dr. Whitman was always glad to furnish work for the Oregon-bound emigrants, so he put Grandfather Johnson to work running a grist mill. Ezra Johnson, the oldest son, came on to the Willamette valley that fall. My mother and the other children stayed with their parents at the Whitman mission. The names of the children were Jacob, Jasper, John, Mary, Martha and Miriam. My mother's name was Ellen. My mother and some of the younger children attended school, which was taught by Mrs. Whitman and Cornelius Rogers. Dr. Whitman told my father to grind all the grain he could, as the Indians were restless and he was expecting trouble from them. The trouble came a year later when Dr. Whitman and his wife were killed.

"The next time you cross the bridge over Johnson creek near Milwaukie, stop and read the marker on the bridge to my grandfather. He took up a donation land claim on that creek, which was named for him. He started a sawmill at Milwaukie. My father was a millwright and went there to make some repairs on the machinery. He met my mother there and they were married by the Rev. Isom Cranfield in September, 1850. For the first two years of their married life they lived at Park Place and in 1852 they took up a donation land claim where Outlook is now situated. Father ran a sawmill on Johnson creek for some years and in 1861 he moved to Oregon City. I was eleven at that time and I remember very distinctly going to bed one night and being awakened early next morning by some men who had a raft fastened against the side of our house to take us ashore. During the night the river had risen and surrounded our house. The high water washed the grist mill off the island at Oregon

City and the back water floated it up Abernethy creek, where it lodged. Barns, fences and buildings, live cattle and dead ones, floated down the stream. The flood of 1861-62 was used for many years afterwards to date events from. A thing happened "before the flood" or "after the flood." My father died December 25, 1895, and mother passed away March 14, 1914.

"I went to school to Dr. George H. Atkinson, a Congregational minister and a cultured gentleman who was universally esteemed and beloved. In 1865 we moved to a farm at Baker's Bridge, on the Clackamas river. Later I returned to Oregon City, where I went to school to Judge N. W. Randall. One of my good friends in those days was Chief Wiskie, the last survivor of the tribe of Clackamas Indians. In 1874, when I was twenty-three, I secured a position as teacher at Eagle creek. I taught at Canemah, Gladstone and many other places in the county. In fact I engaged in teaching for the next twenty-five years. J. E. Hedges, one of Oregon City's prominent attorneys, went to school to me. So did Alex Lethwaite, manager of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company, as well as J. W. Ganong, manager of the Portland Flour Mills. In 1892 I became deputy sheriff and retained that position for the next sixteen years. Two years ago I was elected county recorder.

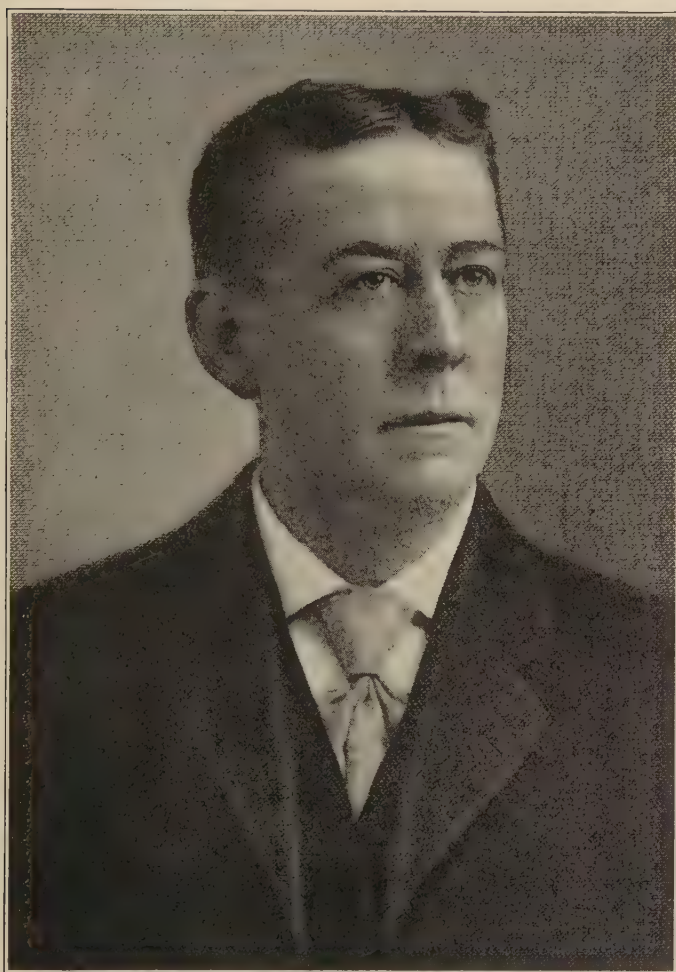
"Some of these days you must go to Mrs. Hattie Pratt or Miss Barclay and get a story from them. Their father, Dr. Forbes Barclay, was a physician of the Hudson's Bay Company when Dr. McLoughlin was chief factor. When I was a boy I met Dr. John McLoughlin. I knew Dr. Forbes Barclay very well indeed. He was a fine man. He was a Scotchman and had all the integrity of character possessed by that sturdy race. I knew Sidney Moss, who ran a hotel here in early days, and I also knew A. L. Lovejoy. If you will look up the history of the Cayuse war you will find that my father assisted Joe Meek, the sheriff, in hanging the five Indians who were convicted of the murder of Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife and the others killed at the Whitman massacre in November, 1847."

Mr. Hackett was married December 31, 1889, to Miss Alma Senker, who was a native of Germany and came to the United States with her mother. Their son, E. A. Hackett, married Miss Minnie Boese and is a well known fuel dealer of Oregon City. On June 9, 1909, E. C. Hackett was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. (Thompson) Welch, who was born in Missouri.

Mr. Hackett gives his political allegiance to the republican party and for three terms was mayor of Oregon City. During his administration much constructive work was accomplished and the affairs of the municipality were wisely managed. He is still serving as county recorder and has clearly demonstrated that he is the right man for the office. For more than forty years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Masons and the Grange. Mr. Hackett is well informed regarding the early history of Oregon and has an interesting picture of a barn located on the site of the old fort which was built in 1855 at Joseph Young's claim near Currinsville, this county, to protect the settlers from Indian attacks. His life has been upright and useful and he is well known and esteemed throughout his native county.

WILLIAM D. PORTER.

For many years William D. Porter was identified with mercantile affairs of Portland and although quiet and unassuming, his worth was recognized and appreciated by his fellow citizens, who entertained for him high regard. He was born March 18, 1869, and represented an old and honored family of the city. His father, Robert Porter, a self-made man, was for forty-four years a leader in business circles of Portland. A native of Ohio, he was born in Cadiz, August 3, 1827, and was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty he abandoned agricultural pursuits and afterwards followed the carpenter's trade in various parts of Ohio, saving as much as possible from his earnings. When a young man of twenty-two he went to California with the '49ers, by way of the isthmus route, but soon decided that he was not fitted for work in the gold fields and the sordid life of mining camps. He met some Oregon men whose description of the country made a deep impression upon his mind, and in 1850 he left California for Portland, where he opened a carpenter shop and his craftsmanship soon won recognition. He advanced with the growth of the city and decided to enter the field of contracting. The business rapidly expanded and even-



WILLIAM D. PORTER

tually he established a large sash and door factory in partnership with John Carson. By this means Mr. Porter provided the material for his building operations and thus increased his profits. In the execution of contracts he was prompt and reliable, adhering to the spirit as well as the letter of an agreement, and erected many of Portland's fine buildings. A shrewd business man, gifted with foresight and keen sagacity, he amassed a fortune and his commercial transactions always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor. Owing to failing health, he disposed of the business and removed to Spokane, Washington, but returned to Portland at the end of three years and spent the remainder of his life in retirement in this city, whose progress was a matter in which he took much personal pride.

In 1856 Mr. Porter had married Miss Emily Agar, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, and was a child of seven when her parents sailed for the United States. At an early age she was left an orphan and in 1852 came to Oregon with her brother, Thomas Agar. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Porter were five children, of whom the two oldest died in infancy and all are now deceased. The demise of Mr. Porter occurred in 1894 and his widow long survived him, passing away November 9, 1918. They were charter members of the Pioneer Society and Mrs. Porter assisted at its first banquet. The first home of the family was at Third and Morrison streets, on the corner now occupied by the Alisky building. Later Mr. Porter built a large house at Tenth and Main streets but sold it soon afterward to Mr. Selling and then erected a mansion on the corner of West Park and Morrison streets. For many years this was one of the show places of Portland and Mr. Porter also acquired other real estate of value in the city. Before his death he disposed of his property to his children, all of whom were well provided for, and his widow retained the old home.

Their son, William D. Porter, was reared in Portland and received a public school education. His interest centered in mercantile affairs and for many years he was employed in the Lipman & Wolfe department store. He filled a responsible position and served the firm with faithfulness and efficiency.

William D. Porter was married August 11, 1895, to Miss Mary A. Coffey, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Oregon. Her parents, James and Johanna (Horgan) Coffey, were natives of Ireland and came to the United States in childhood. Both crossed the continent and their marriage occurred in San Francisco. James Coffey was a soldier in the regular army and about 1852 came to Oregon with Captain Augur, who was subsequently commissioned brigadier general. Mr. Coffey was sent to Fort Hoskins and after he was mustered out of the service located in Corvallis. Later he opened a furniture store in Salem and successfully conducted the business until he died on December 31, 1888, at the age of fifty-two years. He was an enterprising merchant and his integrity was above question. His fellow citizens called him to the office of justice of the peace, in which he was retained for fourteen years, displaying rare qualities as a public servant. Mr. Porter passed away September 26, 1913, at the age of forty-four years, and his untimely demise occasioned deep sorrow, for his many good qualities had won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he was associated. Mrs. Porter resides at No. 374 Park street, Portland, and is the only surviving member of the family. Her heart responds readily to the call of the needy and her influence has been a potent force for good in the community.

JOHN W. CULLEN

To how few is given the privilege of recounting at the age of ninety years the experiences of the past! But today among Portland's citizens is numbered John W. Cullen, who has traveled life's journey until he has passed the ninetieth milestone and yet is hale and hearty, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress, while at the same time he recounts the experiences that came to him as he made his way to the western frontier and aided in planting the seeds of civilization on the Pacific coast. He was born in Laporte, Indiana, June 18, 1838, and comes of both Scotch and Irish ancestors, towns in both Scotland and Ireland bearing the name of Cullen, while in Oregon Glencullen stands as a monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of him whose name introduces this review. His ancestors fought in many battles with the English. Before emigrating to Canada his father

dropped the prefix from the name McCullen and it has not since been used by this branch of the family. From Canada he removed to Indiana, where he married Otelia Winchell, whose people were from New York State. Mr. Cullen died two months before the birth of their son, John W., who was four years of age when his mother became the wife of Adam Guthrie Polk, who proved a real father to the stepchildren. He was a relative of President James K. Polk and figured prominently in the early history of Indiana, where he was well known as a surveyor and accumulated considerable property but lost it all through endorsing notes for others. He was a very prominent Mason and when a number of fellow members of the order asked him to join them in emigrating to the west and learned that he could not do so because of financial difficulties they raised money to outfit the family.

This was in 1847 and J. W. Cullen, then but nine years of age, walked over two thousand miles to Oregon, it being his job to drive the cows, and as he had no pony, he came on foot. It was a difficult journey—hard in many ways. The Masons had furnished Mr. Polk two wagons and four yoke of oxen. On the way they met a man by the name of Vasquez who was a partner of Jim Bridger who kindly aided them on their way to Fort Bridger. While en route they met General John C. Fremont, who was returning from an exploring trip in California. At Fort Hall they were joined by Joe Lewis, a half-breed Indian, who traveled with them until they reached the Whitman mission, where he said he would winter. It was not long before measles broke out in the Whitman settlement and this Joe Lewis told the Indians, who also suffered from the measles, that Dr. Whitman was giving them poison to kill them off so that the white people could have their land, and on November 29th Lewis and the Indians killed many of the white people at the mission. By the middle of November the Polk family and others of the party who had not tarried at the mission reached The Dalles and Mr. Polk and Captain Smith decided to cut down some pine trees and make a raft on which to put the wagons and the women and children and float down the Columbia to Vancouver. Captain Smith and his eldest son volunteered to navigate the raft, while Mr. Polk and his eldest son, Cyrus, and two of Captain Smith's boys started to drive the oxen down the Indian trail to the Cascades. On this trip Mr. Polk became ill of pneumonia and passed away after reaching his destination. Eventually the others of the party reached Portland and soon afterward Mrs. Polk with her son, John W. Cullen, and her children and her children of the second marriage, numbering six in all, were installed in the first frame house built in Portland, where they had arrived November 20, 1847. This house belonged to Captain Nathaniel Crosby, for whom Mrs. Polk acted as housekeeper, and there were also several boarders—men notable in the pioneer period. She later married one of her boarders—Francis G. DeWitt. In 1849, Captain DeWitt with Mr. Cullen's mother and her family were living on a claim near where is now the east end of the Broadway bridge but was then a heavy timber tract, with no house to the south save that of Jacob Wheeler on the adjoining claim. The loss of a vessel and cargo so embarrassed Captain DeWitt financially that he sold this claim of six hundred and forty acres, including the present site of Irvington, for two thousand dollars. He then bought material which he brought around Cape Horn from the state of Maine and built the City Hotel at the corner of First and Oak streets in 1849, this probably being the first building put up exclusively for a hotel in Portland, and there John W. Cullen frequently waited on table or rendered other such service as was necessary. In 1853 his stepfather, Captain DeWitt, bought a claim in the Tualatin bend and there successfully engaged in farming until after he secured his title to the claim, when he sold out and became a merchant of Portland.

In the meantime J. W. Cullen was passing through all of the experiences of pioneer life, many of them extremely hard and difficult. In those days a boy was usually apprenticed to some trade and he began learning harness and saddlery making, working for John Kinneth. He frequently worked at night by the light of whale oil lamps and later by the light of sperm candles, and when his first employer sold out he continued with his successors, the firm of Sanderson & Casey, until 1854. While thus employed he was frequently visited by George B. Goudy, a printer who was then county recorder of Yamhill county and who advised him to learn the printer's trade, but there was no printing office in Lafayette, where he was working. As soon as he had completed his apprenticeship at the harness-making trade he went to Olympia, where his friend, Mr. Goudy, had purchased the Pioneer-Democrat. It took him two weeks to ride to that city from Lafayette and there he worked for

Mr. Goudy at a salary of sixteen dollars per month and board, his employer having the contract for the territorial printing and also doing much book work and binding.

When twenty years of age Mr. Cullen decided to return to the Willamette valley and by Mr. Goudy was given a letter of introduction to Asahel Bush, of Salem, who was then state printer. He was promised a job as soon as the legislature met and while waiting for that opening began working for John Sanderson, who started the first saddle and harness shop in Portland and who on finding that Mr. Cullen had saved five hundred dollars of his earnings persuaded him to invest it in the business. Sanderson's bad management, however, left the firm bankrupt and with an indebtedness of twelve hundred dollars. Mr. Cullen therefore found that he had lost not only his savings but that he was six hundred dollars in debt and had to pay three per cent interest on the indebtedness.

On the 14th of July, 1859, just six months after Oregon became a state, John W. Cullen was married to Miss Anna Eliza, daughter of Captain Absalom J. Hembree, who was killed in the Yakima Indian war. They have traveled life's journey most happily together sixty-eight years and their home was blessed with eleven children. Mrs. Cullen ever proved a most able helpmate to her husband, making no complaint when they were forced to live most economically after the harness and saddlery firm had gone into bankruptcy. Hard times came on in Oregon and Mr. Cullen had to pay fifteen hundred dollars interest before he was able to save enough money to discharge the original debt of six hundred dollars, the last of this not being paid until after the Civil war. Taking his share of the bankrupt business, Mr. Cullen continued to conduct a harness and saddlery shop and at the same time leased the donation land claim of A. J. Hembree of six hundred and forty acres, which he hired his step-brother, Milton Polk, to cultivate and manage. It was during this period also that he decided to try his luck at mining but after a brief period returned home.

There is no phase of Indian warfare with which Mr. Cullen is not familiar and he can recount many interesting incidents of military experience of that character. In 1863 he organized an independent company of mounted men, hoping to participate in the Civil war, but never got to the scene of actual hostilities between the north and the south. All that can be known, however, of Indian warfare and of fighting with the desperadoes in the northwest has been a part of his experience. At one time he was in charge of Camp Reed as its commander for two years. When he reached there he found that the cattle of the emigrants had been stolen by the Indians and that the travelers were still stranded, being unable to proceed to Oregon. Mustering his forces, he then started in pursuit of the thieving redmen and after a short fight with them in Rock creek canyon recovered the emigrant's oxen, which were sent back under an escort to the owners. Into the heart of the Indian country Mr. Cullen and his troops went and he served until July, 1867, being responsible for conditions in all the territory between Fort Boise and Camp Douglas, Fort Hall and Camp McDermott. His pay as a lieutenant did not equal the pay of a sergeant, and because he was a commissioned officer he received no federal or state bounty, and it took him thirty years or more to secure a pension of twelve dollars per month. After being mustered out at Vancouver he returned to Yamhill county and later secured a position in a wholesale grocery house in Portland, while subsequently he worked on the Daily Advertiser at Portland and on the Bulletin, and afterward he became an employe of the Oregonian. About 1871 he purchased a third interest in the Sherlock & Bacon saddle and harness store and when he sold his interest in that business he became a compositor for the Pacific Christian Advocate. While thus employed he studied for the ministry and became a local preacher. Thinking he was not fitted for the ministry, he rented a thousand-acre ranch in the Grande Ronde valley and was there living when the Chief Joseph war broke out. However, he returned to the ministry after participating in that war, his first pastorate being at Weiser, Idaho, then known as Robbers Roost. It was a community of cutthroats, desperadoes and other lawless characters, but within a few years he had wrought such a change in the community that Weiser extended an invitation to the conference to hold its annual meeting there. Mr. Cullen and his wife went through all the experiences that come to the frontier preacher, his salary at times being only two hundred dollars per year. For that amount he conducted a Methodist church in a lumber camp among the Finns, supporting himself and his wife on the salary. He returned to Oregon during the Lewis and Clarke exposition and in the evening of life he is now enjoying the comforts that have come to him as the result of the increased rise in property values in this section. His holdings include the site of Glencullen,

which was named in his honor. He has served as grand commander of the Indian War Veterans of the Pacific Northwest. His memory compasses the period when great herds of buffalo roamed over the western prairies, and in fact when the family was en route to Oregon their oxen strayed off with the buffaloes near Laramie, Wyoming. He has participated in many of the events which have shaped the history of the state and has seen the marked transformation that has occurred as the great forests have been cut down, as farms have been developed and as towns have sprung up, while the little village of Portland with only a score of log cabins has become a great metropolitan center with a half million population. How few today can say that they have seen General Fremont, or that they knew Oregon eighty years ago or lived in the first frame house in Portland! The long journey from Indiana to the coast is still fresh in his memory, together with all his experiences as a tradesman, a ferryman, a hotel waiter, Indian fighter and preacher. He has kept in touch with the trend of progress and improvement and has contributed his full share to the work of development along material, civic and moral lines. He aided in celebrating in Portland the admission of Oregon into the Union and he relates in most interesting manner the tale of the early days. He was the associate of those men who were most active in laying the foundation for modern civilization and the worth of his work through all these years can scarcely be overestimated. All honor to John W. Cullen, now a nonagenarian citizen of Portland.

MARK M. MATTHIESSEN

Studiosness, combined with the habit of thoroughness, has enabled Mark M. Matthiessen to advance steadily in the profession of his choice and in legal circles of Portland he occupies a place of prominence. He was born October 10, 1882, in Monticello, Iowa, and is a son of Anton and Louisa (Rettig) Matthiessen. His father is a retired implement dealer and the mother has passed away. Mark M. Matthiessen completed his education in Stanford University, from which he received the degree of J. D. in 1911, and since his admission to the bar he has practiced in Portland. His services are much in demand in the organization and reorganization of corporations, in devising methods to meet business needs, in rescuing commercial interests from disastrous conditions and in furnishing plans for rehabilitation. He is a member of the well known firm of Wood, Montague & Matthiessen, which occupies a suite of offices in the Yeon building and conducts a large and important law business.

In 1917 Mr. Matthiessen was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Hutchins, a member of one of the prominent families of Portland. Mr. Matthiessen casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party but is not active in politics. He is a Mason, a life member of the Multnomah Club, and also belongs to the City Club and the local, state and national bar associations. To those projects which are destined to prove of benefit to Portland he lends the weight of his support and is endowed with those qualities which inspire esteem and friendship.

WALTER E. PEARSON

Choosing a line of work well suited to his talents, Walter E. Pearson has steadily progressed, becoming recognized as one of the leading insurance men of Portland, and in the conduct of his affairs brings to bear the knowledge and wisdom acquired by thirty-two years of practical experience in the business. A native of the south, he was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 23, 1874, a son of William A. and Mary C. (Bass) Pearson, who are now deceased. His father was a Baptist minister and an earnest follower of the faith he preached.

Walter E. Pearson was reared in Virginia and South Carolina and attended Richmond College at which time the family home was at Bluefield, West Virginia. For a year he was a railroad employe and next became a shipping clerk in a jobbing house. Later he had charge of a flour mill and in 1896 became manager of the Flattop Insurance Agency. In June, 1906, he came to the Pacific coast and first

visited San Francisco, California. A week was spent in Portland, Oregon, and afterward he traveled to Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, in search of a suitable location. Portland was his choice and in 1908 he returned to the Rose city where he entered the insurance office of McCargar, Bates & Lively, and on January 1, 1910, was admitted to a partnership in the business, which since March 1, 1924, has been conducted under the style of Bates, Lively & Pearson, this being one of the largest firms of the kind in the state. Their business covers Oregon and the counties in Washington which are situated along the Columbia river. They write insurance of all kinds, representing the oldest and best known corporations, and have over thirty employes, occupying a suite of offices in the Yeon building. The service is adapted to every need, and a well deserved reputation for efficiency and thorough reliability constitutes one of the most valuable assets of the firm. An expert insurance man as well as a capable executive, Mr. Pearson has become a forceful factor in the control of the business and is also secretary-treasurer and one of the directors of the Lincoln County Logging Company.

Mr. Pearson was married July 31, 1901, in Bluefield, West Virginia, to Miss Virginia Johnston, a daughter of David E. Johnston, a well known attorney, who served as circuit judge and as congressman. In the fall of 1906 members of the family made a trip to the Pacific northwest for the purpose of selecting a desirable place of residence. Portland pleased them the most and in the same year Dr. and Mrs. F. L. A. Wilson, the brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Pearson, established their home in this city, in which they lived until 1926, when they went to California. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have three children. Virginia E., the eldest, is the wife of the Rev. Philip P. Werlein and lives in Houston, Texas. Walter J., who is also married, was graduated from the University of Oregon and is associated with his father in business. David William, the third in order of birth, is a high school pupil.

Mr. Pearson is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner. He became a charter member of the Progressive Business Men's Club but is not identified with the organization at the present time. For two years he was president of the Waverly Club and also belongs to the Arlington Club of Portland. In politics he is a strong democrat but has neither sought nor held public office, preferring to remain in the background. By nature he is modest, frank and sincere, caring nothing for the artificialities of life. Time has proven his worth and his fellow citizens speak of him in terms of high regard.

ERSKINE WOOD

Wisely utilizing the talents with which nature endowed him, Erskine Wood is successfully following in the professional footsteps of his father and has contributed his share toward the prestige enjoyed by Portland's legal fraternity. He was born September 1, 1879, at the barracks in Vancouver, Washington, and is a son of C. E. S. and Nannie Moale (Smith) Wood, natives respectively of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland. In 1874 his father was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point and later completed a course in the law school of Columbia University. He was married in Washington, D. C., and in 1878 became a first lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry, stationed at Vancouver barracks. In 1884 he resigned from the army and in the same year began the practice of law in Portland, Oregon. For many years he was accounted one of the leading attorneys of the Rose city, handling much important litigation, and since 1915 has lived retired.

In the acquirement of an education Erskine Wood attended the Portland Academy and next matriculated in Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901. For some time he read law under the direction of his father and in 1912 was graduated from the University of Oregon, which awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. When admitted to the bar he joined his father and they were associated in the practice of law until the latter's retirement. The son followed his profession independently for a number of years thereafter and is now a member of the well known law firm of Wood, Montague & Matthiessen. They have been accorded a liberal clientele and occupy a suite of offices in the Yeon building. Conscientious and painstaking, Mr. Wood devotes much thought to the preparation of his cases and in their presentation is forceful, logical and convincing. In addition to his

professional activities he is identified with business affairs as one of the directors of the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company.

In 1910 Mr. Wood married Miss Rebecca Baird Biddle, of Clark county, Washington, and they now have a family of four children: Erskine Biddle, Rebecca Biddle, Mary Deborah and Lydia Christine. Mr. Wood gives his political allegiance to the republican party and his work in connection with public affairs comprises service as admiralty counsel for the United States shipping board in 1920. Through his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce he endeavors to further Portland's growth and prosperity and is also a member of the Arlington Club and the City, County and State Bar Associations. From the age of five years Mr. Wood has lived in this community, and his record is a credit to the profession which he represents.

A. H. JEWETT

To such men as A. H. Jewett is Klickitat county, Washington, indebted for its growth and development, for as a pioneer of that section of the state he took an active and effective part in the work of transforming it from wilderness into one of the best sections of the commonwealth. He is the father of the town of White Salmon and throughout that locality, where he has lived for over a half century, he is held in the highest regard. Mr. Jewett was born in Lake county, Illinois, on the 4th of November, 1845, and is a son of Christopher and Arabella (Kent) Jewett, the former having been born in Massachusetts and the later in Ohio. The father was a harness-maker by trade, and was also engaged in farming. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: Geno, Mariam and Carlos, all of whom are deceased; A. H.; and Zardus, deceased.

A. H. Jewett secured his educational training in the public schools of Illinois and a select school in Kenosha, Wisconsin. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Western army under General Thomas, who also operated in Missouri and Kentucky. Mr. Jewett remained in the service until seven months after the close of the war, the later period being spent in lower Tennessee, near the Georgia line. On receiving his honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Jewett returned to Illinois, and later went to Wisconsin, where he was married, and in 1870 settled in Sparta, where he ran a nursery until 1874. Selling his interests there, he came to Washington, locating in Skamania county, near what is now White Salmon, of which locality they were the first settlers. There Mr. Jewett took up a tract of land, and in 1876 took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and bought one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land at what is now White Salmon, on which they established their permanent home. In 1891 Mr. Jewett laid out the town of White Salmon on a part of his homestead, selling it off in city lots, having previously cleared much of the best land. He also built waterworks for the town. In 1878 Mr. Jewett started a nursery business, raising all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery and plants, and specialized in roses, shipping his stock to eastern Oregon and Washington. He was the first nurseryman east of the Cascade mountains in Washington and built up a large and profitable business. Later he built a large hotel on his place, keeping summer guests for many years. He conducted the nursery until 1893, when he went out of that business and devoted his attention to selling his town lots, in which he met with very satisfactory success. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land and a large number of city lots and is very comfortably situated, so that he is able to spend the golden sunset years of life in well earned leisure. Mr. Jewett was the first sub-contractor of a Star Route in Washington, carrying the mail between White Salmon and Camas Ferry, a distance of twenty-five miles. There were but three settlers along the entire route. Some of these trips, owing to heavy snowfall, required a full week's time to make.

On March 13, 1870, in Wisconsin, Mr. Jewett was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Waters, who was born in Vernon county, that state, and is a daughter of Charles and Mary Jane (Spencer) Waters, being the first white child born in Vernon county after Wisconsin's admission to statehood. Her parents, who are both deceased, were born respectively in Peoria, Illinois, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and were

pioneer settlers in Wisconsin. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Mrs. Jewett; Charles Arthur and Ida, deceased; Minnie; Spencer, deceased; Albert; one who died in infancy, and Shumway, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett have three children: Lena, who is the wife of J. R. Thompson, and has a daughter, Marjory, who graduated from Reed College, in Portland, and taught school up to the time of her marriage to Carlos Ten-Eyk, to which union has been born a son, James R.; Eolus, deceased; and Harvey, who was accidentally drowned while attending college. Mrs. Jewett received a good education and has long been active in the civic affairs of her community and state. In 1910 she was one of the organizers of the Washington State Federation for Woman Suffrage, of which she was the first vice president, and she has been very efficient and helpful in community welfare work. Mr. Jewett is a charter member of Hood River Post, No. 16, G. A. R., which he has twice served as commander, and Good Will Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., while Mrs. Jewett is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. They were both among the organizers of the local Grange, to which they still belong, and have served as members of the school board at White Salmon. Everything pertaining to the well-being and prosperity of his fellowmen has enlisted Mr. Jewett's interest and support and in his life he has exemplified the highest type of citizenship, because of which he commands the sincere respect and good will of all who know him.

HARVEY E. LOUNSBURY

With a record of more than forty years of continuous railroad service, during the greater part of which time he has held positions of responsibility, Harvey E. Lounsbury, general freight agent of the Union Pacific system at Portland, is a conspicuous figure in the transportation circles of the northwest. He was born at Deer Lodge, Montana, on the 2d of February, 1873, and is a son of Daniel C. and Fannie E. (McKinstry) Lounsbury, who were pioneers of that state. Daniel C. Lounsbury, who was a contractor, moved his family to Walla Walla, Washington, in 1874, making the journey in covered wagons, and later located in Weston, Oregon, where he became the owner of a planing-mill and engaged in construction work. In 1883 he came to Portland, where he was identified with the contracting business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1920. His widow still resides in this city.

Harvey E. Lounsbury secured a public school education and took a course in a business college. He then entered the law school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1894, but did not engage in the practice of that profession. In October, 1887, he had gone to work as office boy in the office of the general passenger agent of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, remaining there until 1891, when he was made a clerk and stenographer in the manager's office of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Portland. In September, 1898, he entered the general freight department of the Southern Pacific as a traveling freight agent, holding that position until May 1, 1906, when he was made district freight agent. On January 1, 1908, he was made general freight agent at Portland for the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems, and on January 16, 1910, was made district freight agent of the Southern Pacific's Oregon lines. On November 1st of that year he became assistant general freight agent for the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific lines and on November 1, 1911, was appointed general freight agent for the Southern Pacific's Oregon lines, and on January 22, 1912, was made general freight agent for the Union Pacific system, embracing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company. He thus has charge of the freight for main line trackage of two thousand six hundred and fifty-six miles and a yard and siding trackage of seven hundred and sixty-four miles, or a total of three thousand four hundred and ten miles. The foregoing record of his service and various promotions stands in indisputable evidence of the high type of ability and the loyalty rendered by him and the effective results which have crowned his efforts.

On April 3, 1899, Mr. Lounsbury was united in marriage to Miss Annie F. Reed, of Portland, a daughter of James S. Reed, who was long engaged in the insurance business but is now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbury have three children: Frances,

who is the wife of Gus Hixson, of Salem, Oregon; Nan, who is at home; and Harvey E., Jr., who is a student in Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis.

Mr. Lounsbury gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Arlington Club, the Ad Club, the Columbia Country Club, of which he is a director, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rose City Traffic Club and the Order of Hoo-Hoos. A man of keen mentality, vigorous and energetic in his methods and possessing a strong personality, his life has been fruitful in its results and he is recognized as one of the most reliable and efficient railroad men in this part of the country. Personally, he is cordial and friendly and throughout the range of his acquaintance is held in high esteem.

FRANK CHARLES ATWELL

Always keeping abreast of the times, alert with the spirit of modern progress, Frank Charles Atwell was widely and prominently known in the business circles of Portland until within a few years prior to his death, when he was transferred to Los Angeles, a transfer which meant a notable promotion with the Mack-International Motor Truck Corporation. Mr. Atwell was born in Evanston, Illinois, March 26, 1887, his parents being Charles B. and Mary (Kellogg) Atwell. The father is a distinguished educator who for forty years has been professor of botany in Northwestern University at Evanston and who will be retired in 1929. In the family were three sons and a daughter: Henry, of New York city; Frank C. Atwell; Ruth, who is the wife of John A. Detlefsen, a prominent educator; and William, who is now in the Whitcomb Hotel of San Francisco.

After acquiring his early education in the public schools of his native city Frank C. Atwell became a student in the Tome School for Boys at Port Deposit, Maryland, where he was graduated with the class of 1907. He later entered Northwestern University at Evanston and is numbered among its alumni of 1910. The same year he entered the truck field by becoming associated with a Chicago firm engaged in the manufacture of the Saurer truck. The following year this company was reorganized and its plant established at Plainfield, New Jersey. In October, 1911, the Saurer Motor Company was merged with the Mack Brothers Motor Car Company in the International Motor Company, makers of Mack trucks. Mr. Atwell had applied himself so thoroughly to the mastery of the business that he was appointed superintendent of service and operation in Chicago, where he remained until 1912, when he was transferred to the Pacific coast as factory representative. In February, 1913, he was further advanced by appointment to the position of branch manager in Portland and when the factory branches were discontinued by the company in the following year Mr. Atwell was placed at the head of the agency, so continuing until March, 1919. At that date Portland was made a branch point for the Mack-International Motor Truck Corporation and Mr. Atwell was chosen manager. When he arrived in Portland there were only five Mack trucks in Oregon and before he left Portland in 1921 there were approximately five hundred. He left this city to become assistant vice president with headquarters in Los Angeles, a position of large responsibility for which he was well fitted, although but thirty-four years of age. Many friends regretted his departure from Portland, for he was a popular resident here, recognized as a notably enterprising and progressive business man, while at the same time he took a very active part in fraternal and civic enterprises.

On the 25th of November, 1915, Mr. Atwell was united in marriage to Miss Clementine Lakin, a daughter of Charles A. and Rosella (Hubler) Lakin, mentioned elsewhere in this work. During their residence in Los Angeles, Mr. Atwell applied himself so closely to his business that overwork caused a breakdown, resulting ultimately in his demise on the 8th of January, 1925. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, taking the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, the consistory degrees in the Scottish Rite, and with the Mystic Shrine he was also identified, his membership being in the Portland branches of the order. During his residence here he was also a member of the Rotary Club, the Automobile Club and the Waverly Golf Club. He brought to everything that he attempted an enthusiasm and a purpose that resulted in successful accomplishment. He had attained an unusually prominent position for one of his years and was as popular among business associates as he was among those



FRANK C. ATWELL

whom he met in social relations. He had those qualities which drew men to him in ties of strong friendship, and those with whom he was associated felt a strong sense of personal loss when he was called to his final rest. That his interests and his wife's were one in every way was shown in the close companionship that was manifest in all that they did, and since her husband's death Mrs. Atwell has returned to Portland, making her home at 509 East Nineteenth street, North, where she is surrounded by many who esteem her highly, according her a prominent place in the social circles of the city.

O. D. EBY

Like many successful attorneys, O. D. Eby used educational work as a stepping stone to his legal career. For more than twenty years he has practiced in Oregon City, becoming recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Clackamas county. He was born November 4, 1872, near Harrisburg, in Linn county, Oregon, and comes of pioneer stock. His father, David Eby, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and when a young man responded to the call of the west. In 1852 he left Illinois and by ox team and wagon traveled to Oregon. After reaching Portland he proceeded to Astoria and there spent the winter. He was a cooper by trade and was engaged in making salmon barrels. The man for whom he worked was dishonest and did not pay him his wages for the entire winter. Returning to Portland, he found conditions unfavorable and continued down the Willamette valley to Harrisburg. It was in that locality that he married Miss Elizabeth Barger, a daughter of Gilford Preston and Patsy Barger, who migrated from Missouri to Oregon in 1853 and settled near Harrisburg. In that district David Eby entered a claim but did not prove up on the land and later moved to Lane county, locating near Eugene, where he followed agricultural pursuits for many years. His life was guided by the beneficent teachings of the Masonic order and in 1916 he was called to his final rest.

O. D. Eby obtained his rudimentary instruction in a country school near Harrisburg. During 1887-88 he was a pupil in a school in the vicinity of Goshen, Oregon, and afterward taught a rural school in Poverty bottom, near Chestnut Hill. In 1891-92 he attended the University of Oregon and in 1893 journeyed to Clackamas county. For three years he was employed in the Robbins store at Molalla and then resumed his educational work, teaching until 1900, when he was appointed chief deputy in the county clerk's office at Oregon City. He filled that position for a year and on the expiration of that period began reading law. In October, 1904, he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced in Oregon City. His first location was in the Oregon City Bank building, in which he remained until the fire in 1922, when he secured his present offices in the Andresen building. During 1921-23 he was city attorney and met every requirement of the office. Mr. Eby is thoroughly familiar with the fundamental principles of the law and has successfully handled many intricate cases. Important business matters also occupy his attention and necessitate his spending two days each week in Longview, Washington, where he conducts a real estate office in connection with W. W. Everhart, treasurer of Clackamas county, Dr. A. H. Huycke, of Oregon City, and M. H. Griffin, a well known realtor of Portland. Mr. Eby and his associates are the owners of a tract of five thousand acres, situated on the Ocean Beach highway, near Oak Point, Washington. This is logged off land, well adapted to the production of walnuts, grains and other crops, and is being divided and developed for home sites.

In 1898 Mr. Eby married Miss Jenny Moore, a native of Molalla and a daughter of Robert J. Moore, who followed the occupation of mining in Idaho and eastern Oregon during the '60s, afterward locating in Molalla. Mrs. Eby's mother, Jane (Kayler) Moore, was also a native of Molalla and a daughter of H. F. Kayler, who migrated from North Carolina to Oregon and entered a donation land claim in Clackamas county when this region was largely a wilderness. Mr. and Mrs. Eby have two sons. Marvin R., the elder, was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1923 and is a student and teacher in the medical school of that institution at Portland. He married Miss Dorine Colman and they are the parents of one child, Lois Dorine. Roland D., the younger son, also received his higher education in the University of Oregon, which awarded him the B. A. degree in 1927 and he is now in his second year in the University Medical school.

A stalwart democrat, Mr. Eby takes a keen interest in local and state politics and was the candidate of his party for various offices but met defeat owing to the fact that Clackamas county is a republican stronghold. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and his wife and sons are affiliated with the same church. He has devoted much thought and study to the subject of public highways and in 1919 took a leading part in the organization of the Good Roads Association of Clackamas county. Bonds were issued to the amount of one million, seven hundred thousand dollars and a committee, known as the "twelve apostles of good roads," was appointed by the association. Throughout the period of its activities Mr. Eby has been a member of this committee, which in 1927 completed its program of one hundred and fifty miles of paved roads. All of this work was done without the assistance of the state and the public highways of Clackamas county are now equal to the best in Oregon. An ardent champion of educational advancement, Mr. Eby has long been a member of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association and for eight years was one of the directors of the school board of Oregon City. He became a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was president for two years, and is a member of its board of governors, thus serving for many years. Along fraternal lines he is connected with the United Artisans, the Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His wife belongs to the local chapter of the Eastern Star and also to the Woman's Club. In the organization of the Clackamas County Bar Association he was an influential factor and is now its secretary. For many years he has attended the meetings of the Oregon Bar Association and in 1927 was elected a member of its executive committee, representing the first congressional district. A broad-gauged man of keen intelligence and proven ability and integrity, Mr. Eby has dignified the profession of his choice and his life presents a forceful example of what constitutes good citizenship.

HARRY G. BLAKE

Coming to Oregon during the formative period in its history, Harry G. Blake aided in pushing forward the wheels of progress in this region and was long regarded as one of the leading ranchers and stockmen of Curry county, also doing work of importance and value in the field of public service. Of sturdy New England stock, he was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, and was a son of John and Annie Blake, who always remained in the east. He was reared in his native town and in youth responded to the call of the west, making the trip to California during the gold excitement. From there he journeyed to Oregon and soon afterward went to Idaho and at Placerville, Mr. Blake opened a store. After a three years' stay in Idaho he returned to Oregon, arriving at the time of the discovery of gold on the Rogue river. He joined the prospectors at Gold Beach but decided not to remain and later returned to that district, in which he followed the occupation of mining for a time. Mr. Blake then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he prospered, and gradually increased his holdings until he became one of the largest landowners in Curry county. His property was used chiefly for grazing purposes and he devoted his energies to the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. He was a scientific breeder and his methods were systematic and methodical. His ranch was improved with substantial buildings and good fences and the work of the farm was facilitated by the best equipment obtainable.

In January, 1863, Mr. Blake married Miss Mary Geisel, the wedding ceremony being performed by Justice of the Peace Gregory, a former teacher of the bride, who was born February 14, 1843, in Hamilton, Ohio. Her parents, John and Christina (Brucks) Geisel, were natives of Germany and met in Covington, Kentucky, where they were married. From there they went to Ohio and thence to Indiana, where Mr. Geisel conducted a grocery store. In 1852 the father and mother started for Oregon with their family which then consisted of four children; Mary, John, Henry and Andrew. They traveled in a covered wagon, drawn by oxen, and located in Portland, where they spent two years, living in a rented house on Front street.

In 1853 gold had been discovered on the beach near the mouth of the Rogue river. The dust was very fine and had to be saved by catching it on blankets in the sluice boxes or on copper plates coated with quicksilver. In 1854 Mr. Geisel decided to

seek his fortune in that locality and boarded a steamer which was bound for San Francisco, but stopped at Port Orford, a place started in the spring of 1851 by Captain William Tichenor, who left J. M. Kilpatrick, a Portland carpenter, with eight other young men there while he went on to San Francisco with his ship, the Sea Gull. These nine men, when attacked by the Indians, took refuge on a rock jutting out into the ocean. They were victorious in the fight and the scene of the conflict was afterward known as Battle Rock.

Mr. Geisel took up a claim on the beach near Elizabethtown, about thirty miles below Port Orford. Other mining towns along the beach were Logtown and Ellensburg, the latter named for Captain Tichenor's daughter Ellen, and the first stores there were conducted by Gus and John Upton and the firm of Huntley & O'Brien. A store and several cabins had been erected in Elizabethtown and John Geisel, Michael Riley, Dr. Holton and a Mr. Thorp were among the first to settle in that vicinity. Fortune favored Mr. Geisel, whose claim proved to be one of the richest in the district. The place was situated about six miles above the mouth of the Rogue river and an Indian of that tribe was employed to assist in the work. He was sent to find some pigs which had wandered away from the farm on February 22, 1856, and the settlers celebrated Washington's birthday by holding a dance at Ellensburg. This was attended by every family in the neighborhood except the Geisels, who decided to remain at home as the mother was not feeling well. At midnight there was a knock on their door and on opening it Mr. Geisel saw his hired man, who forced his way into the house. He was accompanied by three other Indians and the four men attacked and killed the father with their knives. The mother courageously tried to defend him but her efforts were futile. The savages next massacred the sons, the oldest of whom was a boy of nine. Henry had reached the age of seven years and Andrew was only five. The Indians set fire to the house but spared the lives of Mrs. Geisel and her two daughters, Mary and Anna, the latter of whom was three weeks old. While the captives were being conveyed to the camp the party of Indians was augmented and the redskins stopped at a neighboring cabin, murdering the owner, Mr. McClusky, and the man who was with him. Mrs. Geisel and her children were then conveyed to the Indian village and lodged in a tepee. Among the prisoners was a kind negro, who skillfully bandaged the mother's little finger, which had been nearly severed by the knife of one of the Indians. When they overheard the colored man telling Mrs. Geisel that a rescue would soon be effected they were very angry and killed him, throwing the body into the river. The mother expected to be slaughtered next but the savages treated her with consideration and tried to comfort her by saying that after they had killed all of the men in the fort they would bring all the women and children to the village to keep her company. Mrs. Geisel learned that the redskins had massacred over thirty persons, among whom were Ben Wright, the Indian agent, and Captain Poland, who was in command of the volunteers. The Indians burned the cabins of all the settlers in that district, taking their stores of flour, rice, bacon, beans, sugar, tea, coffee and other supplies. The captives were given plenty of food, for which they had no relish, as they were worn with anxiety and the terrible scenes they had witnessed were constantly before their eyes. After two weeks of suspense they heard that a course of action had been decided upon but were ignorant as to its nature.

A squaw had been captured by the settlers and was held at the fort. It was arranged that a man named Charley Brown should be sent out with a flag of truce and offer the Indians the squaw in exchange for Mrs. Geisel and her two children, who were taken to a point midway between the two camps. In addition the savages were to receive a certain number of blankets, which they claimed was insufficient, but when the conference ended the mother and baby were restored to the settlers, while Charley Brown and the elder daughter went back with the Indians. As she slept that night all alone in a tepee the dreams of Mary Geisel were filled with dread, for she was but a child of thirteen, surrounded by bloodthirsty Indians, who were planning to kill all the settlers in the coast country. However, Mr. Brown made a trade satisfactory to the redskins and on the following day the young girl was taken near the fort and liberated. The settlers remained in that stronghold until the soldiers arrived from Port Orford and Crescent City, when they were taken to the first named place, which they left when the Indian uprising was quelled. Mrs. Geisel and her children journeyed to Crescent City, in which the mother operated a boarding house for years, and afterward conducted a similar establishment at Gold Beach. There her daughter

Mary attended a school taught by Judge M. B. Gregory and her next instructor was Frank Stewart, who later owned and edited the Port Orford Tribune.

While a member of congress Hon. Binger Hermann secured a widow's pension of twenty-five dollars a month for Mrs. Geisel, who lived alone, and it was reported that she kept a considerable sum in the house. One night in 1896 Colma Gillispie and Charles Strahan, of Gold Beach, broke into the home and because Mrs. Geisel refused to disclose the hiding place of her money they choked her to death and set fire to the house, which was completely destroyed. When Colma Gillispie tried to cash the widow's pension check in the smaller Willamette valley towns he was apprehended, arrested, tried, convicted and hanged in the yard back of the courthouse at Gold Beach. He made a confession implicating Strahan, who before he was brought to trial, tried to escape in a small boat with his brother and a half-breed Indian, and all were drowned. On the site occupied by the Geisel home in 1856 a monument has been erected to the memory of the brave father and his sons, and although the bodies were incinerated, the settlers made four mounds for their graves, placing a fence around the spot.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake were the parents of a son, Fred, who was born December 8, 1863. After the death of his father he took charge of the property and successfully managed the estate. Later he located in Portland, becoming one of its prominent hardware merchants, and on August 26, 1927, was called to his final rest. On November 7, 1895, he had married Miss Ruby Costello, of Chetco, Oregon. Her parents were Peter and Elmira (Snodgrass) Costello, the former of whom was a surgeon in the Union army and after the Civil war settled in Curry county, Oregon, where he engaged in teaching for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blake were born four children: Harrison Gray, who married Miss Corabelle Bailey, of Portland; Seth B., who married Miss Esther Thompson, by whom he has one child, Jimmie, and makes his home in Medford, Oregon; Dorothy, who is in Portland with her mother; and Howard F., also at home.

Mr. Blake was elected treasurer of Curry county and also became a member of the Oregon legislature. He regarded a public official as a servant of the people and conscientiously and efficiently fulfilled every trust assigned him. During the fifty years of his residence in Curry county he witnessed notable changes in the aspect of that part of the state and its progress was a matter in which he took much personal pride. His influence for good deepened as he advanced in years and his death at Chetco, on August 17, 1896, brought profound sorrow to his many friends as well as the members of his family. Since 1914 Mrs. Blake has resided in Portland with her son's family but each year returns to Curry county and there spends the summer season. Despite her eighty-five years and the tragic circumstances of her life, she is alert and active, being remarkably well preserved. The terrible ordeals endured in childhood have never been effaced from her memory and her heart responds readily to the call of the needy and the cry of those in distress. She has seen the actual "winning of the west" and is loved, honored and respected by all who have enjoyed the privilege of knowing her.

JAMES S. MENEFFEE

A resourceful business man of enterprising spirit, James S. Menefee has been identified with many lines of activity, becoming well known in the states of Oregon and Washington, and is now living retired in Portland, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. A native of Missouri, he was born August 22, 1856, and at the age of eight years went to California with his parents, James M. and Sarah A. (Hardesty) Menefee, who settled in Susanville and after one winter went to Santa Rosa. The father was a dealer in paint and oil and always confined his efforts to that line of merchandising. In 1891 he opened a store in Portland and soon established a large trade, continuing in business here until his death, which resulted from a street car accident in 1903.

James S. Menefee attended the public schools of Santa Rosa and when a young man of twenty-one came to Oregon, locating at The Dalles in 1877. For two years he was identified with the paint business and during the early days worked on a steamboat on the upper Columbia. The Indians were on the warpath at that time

and he had many thrilling experiences. Mr. Menefee lived in many parts of eastern Oregon and was employed in various capacities. In 1891 he located in Portland and for ten years was a dealer in paints and oil, conducting the business alone. Afterward he became connected with the W. P. Fuller Company and his ability and devotion to their interests won him rapid advancement. He was sent to Washington and established a branch in Tacoma, where he spent twenty-two years, building up a large business for the corporation in that city. Mr. Menefee also opened the branch in Yakima, Washington, but did not remain there, and was one of the company's most efficient and successful managers. In 1923 he retired from business and has since made his home in Portland.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Menefee married Miss Ada Kinney, a daughter of Andrew and Katherine (Davis) Kinney, who lived near Newberg, in Yamhill county. They were pioneer settlers of that district and Mr. Kinney was prominently identified with public affairs during the formative period in Oregon's history. While living in Washington, Mr. Menefee became a member of the Tacoma Lodge of Elks and also joined the blue lodge of Masons in that city. He is affiliated with Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., of Tacoma, also with the Scottish Rite bodies in that city, and is a Noble of Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Menefee takes a keen interest in the activities of the order and shapes his conduct by its beneficent teachings. He is deeply attached to Oregon and considers Portland an ideal place of residence. His has been a picturesque career, replete with interesting adventures, and his genuine worth has established him high in public regard.

ADAM RUPPE

Coming to Oregon with no resources save youth, energy and determination, Adam Ruppe made the most of these assets and developed that strength of character which results from battling with difficulties. In the fullness of time he reaped the rich reward of his labors and is spending the evening of life in retirement in Portland. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born near Pittsburgh, in Armstrong county, January 4, 1852, and was a child of six when his parents, John and Sarah (Uplinger) Ruppe, went to Missouri. They settled on a farm in Clark county and in that district he was reared and educated. He aided his father in tilling the soil and was well trained in agricultural pursuits.

In 1882, when a young man of thirty, Adam Ruppe came to Oregon with his brother John, driving across the country with a team of horses. They located in Pendleton and Adam Ruppe at once engaged in teaming, starting with a capital of ten dollars. During the first winter he bought wood from the Indians and sold it to the residents of the town. The first Indian from whom he obtained fuel was Chief Peo, one of the most noted of the old warriors. Mr. Ruppe arrived in Pendleton in September, 1882, and on January 3, 1883, married Edith Annette Fish. The first winter in their new home was one of the coldest ever known in that locality but Mr. Ruppe was able to endure hardships and continued hauling wood, spending much of his time out of doors, although many of his neighbors considered it unwise to venture forth. During the autumn he worked with his team in the harvest fields and in 1883 leased a quarter section. At the end of three years he was able to purchase the land, for which he paid three thousand dollars, and later sold it at a handsome profit. Afterward he became the owner of a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, located six miles northeast of Pendleton, on the Helix road. Later he purchased another farm of one hundred sixty acres. His ranch he improved with substantial buildings and good fences and his carefully tilled fields yielded abundant crops. There Mr. Ruppe engaged in farming until 1908, when he went to Canada and purchased eight hundred acres of land in the province of Alberta, fifty miles east of Calgary, planting four hundred acres to wheat in 1910. For three years in succession his crops were a failure, but his spirit was undaunted and at the end of that time his perseverance and tireless efforts were rewarded by five years of abundance. His wheat yielded about forty bushels to the acre, and at the outbreak of the World war the price rose to two dollars and forty cents a bushel. Thus his success was assured and he enhanced the value of the ranch by erecting good buildings, also adding other improvements. He carefully planned his work and demonstrated the ef-

fectiveness of science and system as factors in productiveness. In 1911 Mr. Ruppe returned to Oregon, leased his ranch, erected a fine home in Portland and has since been a resident of the Rose city.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ruppe were born three children. Carl Ernest, the eldest, now engaged in the advertising business and living in Portland, married Miss Julia Cooper and they have one child, Edgerton, aged nine years. Herbert Augustus, who follows agricultural pursuits and successfully manages the Alberta ranch, married Miss Mary Christenson and they became the parents of seven children, five of whom survive. Berenice Ethel is the wife of Don C. Jaxtheimer, a dealer in stocks and bonds and a prominent business man of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Jaxtheimer have two daughters, Berenice Elizabeth and Dona Clair.

Mr. Ruppe casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party and lends the weight of his support to measures of reform, progress and improvement. While a resident of Pendleton he was appointed deputy assessor for Umatilla county and at one time was identified with the profession of journalism, working for the East Oregonian. Mr. Ruppe has demonstrated what may be accomplished by diligence and perseverance, when guided by intelligence and sound judgment, and is esteemed for the qualities that have made possible his success.

J. B. KIRK

An expert mechanic, as well as a capable executive, J. B. Kirk has developed an industry of much importance to The Dalles and also to the agriculturists of this district. He was born August 28, 1868, in Neosho, Missouri, and in the maternal lines is of Scotch and French descent. His parents were William H. and Harriet (Crane) Kirk, the former a native of Dumfries, Scotland, while the latter was born in Illinois. About the year 1850 William H. Kirk crossed the Atlantic and lived for some time in Illinois. In 1858 he started for Salt Lake, Utah, and spent the following winter at old Fort Laramie in Wyoming. He was in the employ of the firm of Russell & Waddell, government contractors, and carried supplies to the soldiers at the fort. In the spring of 1859 he went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming for about a year, and in 1861 enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry. For three years he was a soldier in the Union army and after receiving his honorable discharge returned to Illinois, where he was married in 1866. He then migrated to Missouri, locating on a farm, which he cultivated for a few years, and next followed agricultural pursuits in Kansas. In 1882 he went to the territory of Washington, making the overland trip in a wagon drawn by a team of horses, and filed on a homestead in Lincoln county. Mr. Kirk cleared and developed the ranch, on which he lived until his retirement in 1909, and afterward moved to Seattle, Washington, where he passed away on the 5th of February, 1918. His widow resides in Davenport, Washington, and has reached the venerable age of eighty years. To their union were born seven children: J. B.; Mrs. Harriet McInnis, whose home is in Spokane, Washington; William H. Jr., who lives on the old homestead at Almira, Washington; Mrs. Mary Burke, of Spokane; Mrs. Effie A. Nelson, who resides in Seattle; Mrs. James Goodwin, of Davenport, Washington; and Mrs. Viva Hansell, who is living in La Grande, Oregon.

In the acquirement of an education J. B. Kirk attended public schools in Missouri, Kansas and Washington, after which he learned the machinist's trade, serving his apprenticeship in Walla Walla, Washington, and Portland, Oregon. He worked as a journeyman machinist until 1896, when he enlisted in the United States navy, and was sent to the Philippines. Mr. Kirk was a seaman on the old battleships, Monitor and Monterey, and served until the close of the Spanish-American war. He then secured work at his trade and in 1905 ventured in business for himself, opening The Dalles Iron Works, of which he has since been the owner. His shop is equipped for all kinds of machine work but he specializes in tractors. He also manufactures the Kimball cultivator, used largely by the farmers of Wasco county and all other sections of the northwest. In 1907 he opened the first garage at The Dalles and at that time there were but two automobiles in the entire county. Mr. Kirk discontinued the garage in 1918 and has since devoted all of his attention to the machine shop. No inferior piece of work ever leaves the plant and under his wise management the industry has constantly expanded.

In 1899 Mr. Kirk married Miss Lillie H. Johnson, a native of Sweden. At the age of eight with her parents she came to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have five children. Bonita, the eldest, was born in Portland, Oregon, and was graduated from the high school at The Dalles. For two years she attended the University of Oregon and is now the wife of Roscoe Roberts. They reside in Wasco county and are the parents of a son, Roscoe Kirk Roberts. William L. is also a native of Portland and a graduate of The Dalles high school. He is married and assists his father in the conduct of the business. Grant, the second son, was born in Corvallis, Oregon. He completed a course in The Dalles high school and is employed in the office of the Equitable Corporation of Portland. Elbert, a native of The Dalles, was graduated from the local high school and aids in the operation of his father's machine shop. Letha, the fifth in order of birth, was also born at The Dallas and is a junior in the high school.

Mr. Kirk is identified with the Masonic order, is Junior Warden of Wasco Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M. and Eminent Commander of Columbia Commandery, No. 13, K. T., and is a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland. He is a past patron of the local chapter of the Eastern Star and his wife has filled the office of matron. An enthusiastic Kiwanian, he is an ex-president of the local club and also an energetic member of the Chamber of Commerce. The cause of education finds in Mr. Kirk a strong advocate and for ten years he has served on the school board. Unselfish, broad-minded and public-spirited, he exerts his efforts as readily for the general welfare as for his own aggrandizement and is a citizen of worth to the community.

JOHN B. COFFEY

John B. Coffey, a man of well balanced capacities and powers, actuated at all times by the spirit of progress, exerted a strong and beneficial influence in business circles of Portland, and his activities in the field of public service won for him state-wide prominence. He was born September 13, 1868, in Salem, Oregon, and his parents, James and Johanna (Harrigan) Coffey, were natives of Ireland. Both came to the United States in childhood and later crossed the continent. They met in California and were married in San Francisco. James Coffey enlisted in the United States Army and about 1852 came to Oregon with Captain Augur, who subsequently bore the title of brigadier-general. For some time Mr. Coffey was stationed at Fort Hoskins, proceeding from there to Corvallis and afterward to Salem. In Oregon's capital city he spent the remainder of his life and was engaged in the furniture business. He was active in politics and served for fourteen years as police judge and justice of the peace, establishing an enviable record as a public official. Mr. Coffey was a member of the Pioneer Society and manifested a deep interest in matters affecting the welfare and progress of the city and state of his adoption. He died December 31, 1888, when fifty-two years of age, and Mrs. Coffey afterward established her home in Portland, remaining in the city until her demise.

John B. Coffey attended the public schools of Salem and continued his studies in Willamette University. He mastered telegraphy and followed that line of work in Salem until September 14, 1886, when he came to Portland and was employed as an operator by the Western Union until 1887. He then turned his attention to the clothing business and for three years was associated with A. B. Crossman. In 1890 Mr. Coffey opened a merchant tailoring establishment and as the years passed made this a notable center of service, catering to the most discriminating and desirable class of patrons. Later he opened an insurance office, also becoming a dealer in bonds, and was thus engaged until his death on January 1, 1926. His business was conducted with system and efficiency and success attended all of his undertakings.

Mr. Coffey was married November 8, 1893, in Portland to Miss Marie L. Boire, a daughter of Ludger and Adele (Gratton) Boire. The father settled in Oregon in pioneer times and the mother was a modiste of international repute. To Mr. and Mrs. Coffey were born four children. Genevieve, the eldest, was united in marriage to Leonard Hurst, of Kansas City, Missouri. They are living in Portland and have one child, Virginia Lee. Marion became the wife of Warren A. Edwards, a member of one of the pioneer families of Cottage Grove, Oregon, and they are now living in

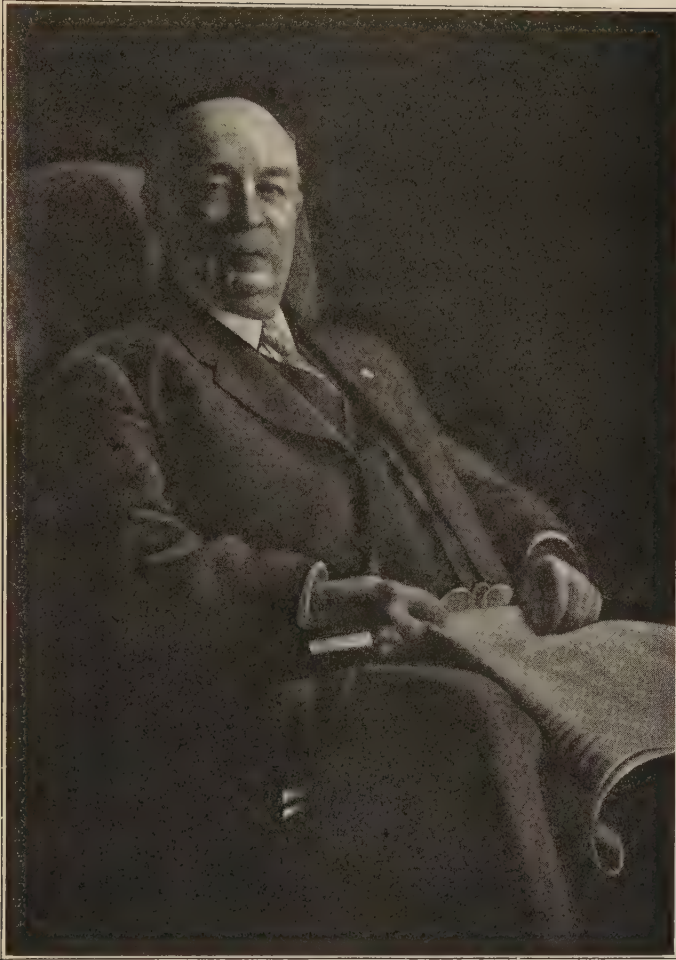
Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have two sons, James McFarland and John Coffey Edwards. Valiere, the third daughter, is the wife of John S. Byrnes, a Portland business man, whose home was formerly in Kansas. The son, James W. Coffey, married Miss Lillian Berry, of Portland, and resides in the Rose city.

A stalwart republican, John B. Coffey was an influential factor in the ranks of the party and his first public office was that of clerk of Multnomah county. In 1906 he was elected to represent his district in the Oregon legislature, of which he was a member for two terms. He also was a state senator and discharged his duties with customary efficiency and fidelity, exhibiting a zealous and watchful regard over public rights. He was a leading member of the Portland Lodge of Elks, of which he became treasurer and exalted ruler, and was also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Columbus and the Tribe of Ben Hur. Mr. Coffey was likewise a member of the Auld Lang Syne Society and adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. To all movements for Portland's growth and betterment he was quick to respond, evincing an unselfish spirit of devotion to the general good. His innate courtesy, genial disposition and high code of honor won for him a secure place in the esteem of his fellowmen and his death, January 1, 1926, occasioned deep and widespread regret. Mrs. Coffey reveals in her nature those qualities which are most admirable in woman and has a large circle of steadfast friends.

MRS. JOHN S. SCHENCK

In 1846 William M. Pike undertook the long and hazardous overland journey to The Dalles and is a California and Oregon pioneer who has an intimate knowledge of events that have shaped the destiny of the coast. A native of St. Louis, Missouri, she was born November 13, 1843, and her maiden name was Naomi Lavinia Pike. Her parents were William M. and Harriet (Murphy) Pike, the latter a native of Tennessee. The father was a nephew of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the noted American explorer, who commanded an expedition to the western frontier in 1806. He was the discoverer of one of the highest summits of the Rockies and the mountain was later named Pike's Peak in his honor.

In 1846 William M. Pike undertook the long and hazardous overland journey to California, traveling in a prairie schooner, but died en route. His widow was left with two small children to provide for and continued with the main body of emigrants until they reached the northern trail leading to Oregon. She took the southern route, going to California with the ill-fated Donner party, whose members were snowbound in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and nearly all of them died of starvation. Leaving her two babies in the camp, Mrs. Pike joined the relief party of seventeen persons, less than half of whom were able to reach Sacramento. Mrs. Pike suffered incredible hardships and when the rescue party returned to the camp her younger daughter, Catherine Elizabeth, was dead. The other child, Naomi L., at that time three years old, was rescued by an Englishman named John Rhodes, who was a member of the relief party organized in Sacramento and who had promised the mother to accomplish this task. Wrapping the child in a blanket, he strapped her to his back and started for Sacramento, a distance of forty miles. His pockets contained some dried beef, which he soaked in water obtained by melting snow, and this food nourished the little girl until she was returned to the arms of her mother. The daughter was the youngest surviving member of the Donner party and the terrible experience left an ineffaceable impression upon her mind. In 1849 her mother remarried, becoming the wife of M. C. Nye, who had migrated to California in 1841. He secured a Spanish land grant in the Sacramento valley and Marysville was afterward built on that ranch. Mr. Nye took his bride and stepdaughter to the east in 1849, by way of the isthmus route, and returned to California in the following year. He was a prosperous merchant and the executive head of the firm of Nye, Foster & Company, known to all of the '49ers who sought gold in the Marysville district and along the Columbia river. In 1853 he revisited the east, going by way of the isthmus of Panama, and returned by the overland route with a fine outfit, including a carriage, made especially for his wife and stepdaughter to ride in and drawn by horses and six teams of oxen. The wagons were loaded with supplies and men were hired to care for them.



JOHN S. SCHENCK

Mr. Nye then settled down to ranching in the Sacramento valley, where he remained until 1881, raising cattle and horses, and then disposed of his holdings in California. Coming to Oregon, he located at Prineville and here spent the remainder of his life, devoting his attention to the sheep business. His demise occurred about the year 1884 and Mrs. Nye passed away at Hood River, Oregon, in 1870.

Naomi L. Pike attended the public schools of Marysville and continued her studies in the old Benecia Academy, now known as Mills College, a noted school for women. In 1864 she was married to Dr. B. W. Mitchell, who had opened an office at The Dalles in that year, and here resided until his death in 1871, becoming recognized as the leading physician of this locality. In 1877 Mrs. Mitchell became the wife of John Sylvester Schenck, who was born in Auburn, New York, a son of Sylvester and Eliza (Hughes) Schenck, whose ancestors were members of the Dutch colony of New York and aided materially in developing that part of the country.

John S. Schenck was reared in his native state and received a public school education. In 1862 he yielded to the lure of the west, locating at The Dalles, and for several years was local agent for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, terminating his connection with the corporation in 1883. At that time he turned his attention to financial affairs, establishing the banking house of Schenck & Bell, which he conducted at The Dalles for two years. In 1885 the First National Bank was organized at The Dalles and Mr. Schenck was elected its first president, serving in that capacity until his death in 1913. Sagacious, farsighted and efficient, he placed the institution upon a paying basis and under his able administration it became one of the strongest and most reliable banks in this part of the state. The home of the bank is a five-story structure, which covers a quarter of a block and constitutes the city's chief architectural adornment. It was planned and erected by Mr. Schenck against the advice of many, for at that time it was the general opinion that The Dalles would never grow sufficiently to warrant so elaborate a building. In addition to this achievement, Mr. Schenck rendered timely assistance to many of Wasco county's leading agriculturists, who owe their success to his spirit of helpfulness and faith in the future. A staunch republican, he was a delegate to conventions of the party, sometimes acting as chairman, but never held public office. In Masonry he attained the thirty-second degree, belonging to the Scottish Rite Consistory, and was a charter member of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and took a keen interest in the activities of these organizations. To all movements for the benefit of his city he was quick to respond and its progress was a matter in which he took much personal pride. His was an exemplary life of conspicuous usefulness and his passing was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. Mrs. Schenck occupies the fine old home, which was erected at The Dalles in 1881, and is also the owner of a valuable farm of twelve hundred acres, situated in the Grass valley of Wasco county. Time has dealt kindly with her and although eighty-four years of age, she appears much younger, being exceptionally well preserved. She has lived to witness notable changes, as pioneer conditions have been replaced by the advantages of modern civilization, and her reminiscences of the early days are interesting and instructive. Mrs. Schenck possesses the admirable qualities of the true pioneer and enjoys the unqualified esteem of all who have been brought within the sphere of her influence.

GEORGE W. HUTTON

George W. Hutton, president and manager of the Central Planing Mills at Vancouver, is generally regarded as one of his community's most prominent citizens, because of the active interest he has taken in matters affecting the welfare and progress of the city and county in which he lives, as well as for the splendid success which is crowning his business efforts.

George W. Hutton was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1892, and is a son of William T. and Elizabeth (Leithoff) Hutton. His father, who still lives in Portland, where he is connected with the Damascus Creamery, is a native of Scotland, and his grandmother is living at Crieff, Perthshire, that country, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. William T. Hutton, who is a mechanical engineer by profession, came to the United States in young manhood, making the long voyage around Cape Horn

and locating in Portland, where he has resided continuously since. He was there married to Elizabeth Leithoff, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein.

George W. Hutton attended the public schools of Portland and Hill Military Academy in that city and then entered the University of Washington, where he specialized in forestry and lumbering and was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry. In the following year he received his Master's degree in the same course at Yale University. George W. Hutton entered the government forestry service at Olympia, Washington, during the summer months while at the University and served in various capacities from field assistant to forest examiner, following that line of work until the United States became involved in the World war. He enlisted in the Third Officers Training Camp and in July, 1918, was sent overseas, where he served until September, 1919, with the Seventh Field Artillery Brigade headquarters, having been commissioned a lieutenant. After the armistice he was sent to Roumania, where his efficient service won for him the decoration of "Chevalier of the Crown of Roumania." While overseas Mr. Hutton had the pleasure of visiting his ancestral home in Scotland, where he was greatly pleased to meet his aged grandmother.

On his return to the coast after the war Mr. Hutton was connected with several different woodworking plants and eventually became manager of the Mackall-Paine Veneer Company at Vancouver, which relation he sustained until forming his present connection with the Central Planing Mills. This plant had its origin in a prune dryer which stood on the property of O. M. Hidden, who deeded the place to his son, by whom it was sold to the Central Manufacturing Company. This concern converted the dryer into a planing mill about twenty-five years ago, operating it during the summer months and employing from two to four men. The business of the concern gradually increased and later George L. DuBois and Fred M. Kettenring bought the plant, which they greatly improved and enlarged, and they operated it from 1912 to 1919, when it was incorporated under the name of the Central Planing Mill, at which time O. W. Storey, who was at one time mayor of Vancouver, became president and manager. In 1926 George W. Hutton bought Mr. Storey's interest in the business and has since served as president and manager, the other officers of the company being George L. DuBois, president of the DuBois Lumber Company, vice president; Robert DuBois, secretary and treasurer, these gentlemen being directors along with F. M. Kettenring, a prominent lumberman and a director of the Vancouver National Bank. The plant of the Central Planing Mills now covers practically a city block and they employ about thirty-eight men. The products consist mainly of sash and doors, frames, cabinet work, fine finish lumber, inside wood work for stores and offices, and has furnished much of the material in the way of mill work for the fine homes of Portland, though the company caters mostly to the trade of southwestern Washington. The annual output is valued at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Central Planing Mills has become one of the important business enterprises of Vancouver and, aside from its own interests, has shown a public-spirited interest in the welfare of Vancouver, having joined with the Chamber of Commerce and the Clark County Floral Society in promoting a spirit of improvement throughout the community, in which movement prizes are offered for the most attractive home, the finest lawn, the best painted house, the best floral garden display and the most attractive school house, while a consolation prize is given for the most out-of-date house or building. Mr. Hutton has personally been greatly interested in this movement, which is showing very tangible results.

In March, 1916, Mr. Hutton was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Doragh, who was born in Centralia, Washington, but was residing in Olympia at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Robert and Amy (Bailey) Doragh, the latter of whom lives in Olympia and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Robert Doragh, who is deceased, was a prominent member of the Masonic order, in which he had been honored with the thirty-third and last degree, and the Scottish Rite consistory at Centralia was named in his honor. To Mr. and Mrs. Hutton have been born two children, George W., Jr., and Robert W.

Mr. Hutton is a member of Afifi Shrine; Sigma Xi scientific fraternity; Sigma Delta Chi journalism fraternity; Xi Sigma Pi forestry fraternity; and the American Legion. He is a director of the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Vancouver Community Hotel and a director of the Clark County General Hospital, and is also greatly interested in the Boy Scouts. Mrs. Hutton is a member of

the Daughters of the American Revolution, the P. E. O. and the Gamma Phi Beta college sorority. While at college Mr. Hutton was active in athletic sports and was number six on the varsity rowing crew that represented the University of Washington for the first time at the regatta in 1913 at Poughkeepsie, New York, in which they secured third place, after a very close and exciting race. His labors have been constructive in character, resulting in the attainment of a substantial measure of success, while at the same time his efforts have proved a valuable element in promoting the growth and prosperity of his community. He is recognized as an alert and enterprising business man and public-spirited citizen, and his excellent personal qualities have gained for him an exalted place in the esteem of his fellowmen.

JAMES ALEXANDER DAVIS

On the roster of Wasco county's public officials appears the name of James Alexander Davis, whose work as assessor has won for him high encomiums, and as a capable educator he also performed public service of value. He was born June 6, 1862, in Jefferson county, Tennessee, and his parents, Alexander E. and Martha (Scruggs) Davis, were also natives of that state. His mother was reared in Greeneville, Tennessee, and among her schoolmates was Andrew Johnson, who became the seventeenth president of the United States. Alexander E. Davis enlisted in the Confederate army, offering to take the place of his brother, who had several children, and was killed during the siege of Vicksburg. His widow after remarried, becoming the wife of S. V. Moser in 1874, and five children were born to them: William A. and John P., residents of Portland, Oregon; Charles Edward, of Oakland, California; Robert G., who is a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and lives in Roseburg, Oregon; and Walter J. Moser, of Starbuck, Washington.

An only child, James A. Davis was but fourteen months old at the time of his father's death and, in compliance with an agreement entered into during the Civil war, was reared by the brother whom Alexander E. Davis had replaced in the Confederate service. The favorite playground of James A. Davis was in the vicinity of the mill owned by his uncle, with whom he often rode on the carriage that conveyed logs to the saw, and when a boy of eight he had the misfortune to lose a leg in this sawmill, which was in operation at Greeneville. In spite of that handicap he walked regularly to the nearest schoolhouse, a distance of three and a half miles, often trudging through the snow in the winter. Afterward he attended Oakhill Academy at Leadvale, receiving instruction from George T. Russell, and later took a postgraduate course under the same teacher, who had migrated to Roseburg, Oregon.

Mr. Davis studied law at Emory & Henry University but before he had finished his course in that institution his mother was obliged to seek a more healthful climate and he came with the family to the Pacific coast, reaching Oregon on the 4th day of May, 1884. The change proved beneficial to Mrs. Moser, who resided in the west for many years, passing away in 1915, and her husband's demise occurred in 1918.

In Sheridan, Yamhill county, Oregon, Mr. Davis began his career as an educator, remaining there for two years, and in 1886 proceeded to Roseburg, where his studies were directed by Professor J. B. Horner, now a member of the faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. For more than twenty years Mr. Davis engaged in teaching, constantly advancing in the profession, and was principal of the high school at Oakland, Oregon, for two years, during which he established the first school library in Douglas county. He had charge of the Yoncalla high school for four years and came to Wasco county in 1905. For two years he was principal of the high school at Antelope and in 1907 came to The Dalles. He was appointed deputy county assessor by J. W. Koonts and acted in that capacity until 1913, when he became assessor, filling the position for four years. In 1921 he was reelected to the office, in which he has since been retained, and has served for a longer period than any other county assessor in Oregon. Mr. Davis has devoted deep thought and study to his work and enjoys the confidence of the voters and taxpayers of Wasco county. Methodical and conscientious, he has made his department a model of efficiency, inaugurating the system whereby assessment notices and tax receipts are made out at one time, and this system, under various forms, is now in use throughout the state. In commercial

affairs he has also demonstrated his ability, opening an insurance office in 1917, and soon established a profitable business.

In October, 1891, Mr. Davis married Miss Ruth Bridges, a native of California and a daughter of the Rev. Daniel and Euselia (Owens) Bridges, who crossed the plains in a covered wagon during the '50s, settling in Scio, Oregon. Rev. Bridges was a Methodist minister and one of the early circuit riders of Linn county. Later he went to Missouri, where he remained until his demise, but his wife passed away in Oregon. To their union were born thirteen children, seven of whom survive: Mrs. Emma Miller; Mrs. Laura Applegate; W. C. Bridges, a resident of Drain, Oregon; Mrs. Amanda Smith; Mrs. Ruth Davis; Isom C. Bridges, of Oregon City; and Mrs. Martha Looney, who lives in Jefferson, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of four sons. Harold L., the eldest, who was born October 18, 1894, in Oakland, Oregon, and is a high school graduate, is a writer of note and acts as deputy assessor of Wasco county. Percy V., the second son, is deceased. Dudley Quentin, also a native of Oakland, born December 16, 1901, enlisted in the United States navy and was in the service of his country for three years. He is married and has one child, James Quentin, who was born July 2, 1924, at The Dalles. Richard Harding, who was born September 6, 1911, and is a junior in the local high school, has a talent for music and plays in the high school band and also in an orchestra.

During the World war Mr. Bridges devoted much of his time to patriotic activities and furthered the success of the various drives. In politics he is a staunch republican and for three years was clerk of The Dalles school board. He takes a keen interest in fraternal affairs and is a past noble grand of five lodges. In the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has filled all of the chairs and is also connected with the Neighbors of Woodcraft. Mr. Bridges has discharged life's duties and obligations to the best of his ability and occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellowmen.

JOEL EUGENE CALAVAN

In the field of professional service Joel Eugene Calavan achieved the full measure of success and for more than thirty years was prominently identified with educational work in Oregon. His life was one of great usefulness and far-reaching influence. A native of California, he was born in Napa county on the 4th of October, 1872, and was one of the four children of James Madison and Amanda (Goin) Calavan. In 1877 his parents came to Oregon and settled on a farm in Linn county.

Joel E. Calavan was reared on the home ranch and attended the high school of Scio, afterward taking summer course at the University of Oregon. In 1892, when a young man of twenty, he began teaching near Scio, in the Shelton district, and in 1896 went to Crook county, Oregon. There he engaged in his chosen line of work for nine years and in 1905 took charge of a school at Maple Lane, four miles east of Oregon City, but in the spring returned to Scio, where he spent two years. In 1908 he again became an instructor at Maple Lane and in 1910 was appointed a supervisor of the Clackamas county schools. For three years he acted in that capacity and in November, 1913, was appointed superintendent of the schools of Clackamas county to complete the unexpired term of T. J. Gary. Mr. Calavan met every requirement of the office, to which he was elected in 1916 for the full term of four years, but resigned soon afterward, having been appointed superintendent of the Boys and Girls Clubs in Oregon, a state office, in which he made a notable record. A great lover of children, he displayed a special talent for the work, and his achievements elicited strong commendation. His duties took him to every part of the state and his popularity steadily increased. He cooperated closely with the Oregon Agricultural College in projects for farm betterment through the young and stimulated the progress of the state along this line to a marked extent. Mr. Calavan located in Portland in 1920 and in April, 1924, became a candidate on the republican ticket for school superintendent of Multnomah county. He was a tireless worker and kept in close touch with the most advanced ideas in regard to education.

Mr. Calavan was married April 6, 1897, to Miss Aver Spear, a daughter of Isaac W. and Martha Ann (Zevely) Spear. Mrs. Calavan's father left Illinois in 1863 and cast in his lot with the early settlers of Union county, Oregon, developing a farm on

Biggle creek. He figured prominently in military affairs and during the Indian troubles of 1878-79 was lieutenant commander of the forces in the field. To Mr. and Mrs. Calavan was born a daughter, Erma, who is the wife of F. E. Cantrill, of Klamath Falls, Oregon. Mr. Calavan's career was abruptly terminated February 9, 1928, when he was fifty-six years of age and at the height of his usefulness. In addition to his widow and daughter, he is survived by a sister, Mrs. J. F. Mitts, of Portland; and three brothers, V. L. Calavan, of Albany, Oregon; J. M. Calavan, a resident of Jefferson; and R. E. Calavan, of Stayton.

Joel E. Calavan was a Mason, having joined the order in Oregon City. In religious faith he was a Baptist and in Oregon City was a Sunday school superintendent for a number of years. His life was a serviceable factor in the cause of human progress and the many admirable traits in his character made him greatly beloved.

DREW P. PRICE

Drew P. Price, member of the firm of Price & Geary, of Portland, has long held a place among the able and successful members of the Portland bar. Mr. Price was born in Edgar county, Illinois, September 14, 1874, and is a son of James P. and Mary C. (Long) Price. He attended the public schools and graduated from an academy at Newberg, after which he pursued his classical studies at Pacific College, and following his graduation there, he entered the law school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1900. He was immediately admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law at Newberg in partnership with his brother, O. L. Price. Soon afterwards he came to Portland and became associated with the law firm of Wilson & Neal, from whom he went to the Title and Guarantee Trust Company. Later he was associated with the firm of Cake & Cake, with whom he remained until January 1, 1909, when he opened an office of his own. In 1925 he formed a law partnership with Arthur M. Geary, with whom he is still associated.

On November 11, 1903, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Flora Baily, a daughter of J. W. and Frances (Williams) Baily, of Portland, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Joe Parker, who is a student in the law school of the University of Oregon; Margaret, who also is attending the University of Oregon, and Elliott, who is in high school. The republican party receives Mr. Price's support, and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Portland Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and also belongs to the Multnomah County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association. In religion he was reared in the Quaker faith, but is now an active member of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder. Everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his community along material, civic or moral lines receives his earnest support and all who know him hold him in high regard because of his splendid professional record and his sterling character.

GILBERT LAWRENCE HEDGES

Gilbert Lawrence Hedges, an able representative of the legal fraternity of Oregon City, was formerly district attorney and also aided in framing the laws of his state. He was born in Canemah, Clackamas county, January 19, 1874, and is a member of a pioneer family that has contributed in notable measure to Oregon's development. His uncle, Absalom F. Hedges, was a native of Ohio and made the overland journey to Oregon in 1844. Three years later he married Elizabeth Jane Barlow, whose father, Samuel K. Barlow, had settled in Oregon in 1845. Absalom F. Hedges was a river captain and one of the builders and owners of the Canemah, a steamer which navigated the waters of the upper Willamette, carrying the mail between Oregon City and Corvallis. Captain Hedges was Indian agent under President Buchanan and agent for the Oregon & California Railroad. In public affairs he figured conspicuously, becoming sheriff of Clackamas county, a member of the state constitutional convention of 1857, and also served in the last territorial legislature. His

donation claim was located on the present site of Canemah, of which he was the founder.

His brother, Joseph Hedges, the father of Gilbert L. Hedges, was born December 26, 1827, near McConnellsville, Ohio, and crossed the plains in 1852, casting in his lot with the pioneers of Canemah. He followed the carpenter's trade and was closely identified with building operations in this section of the state. In Clackamas county he married Miss Ellen Judith Allen, whose father was one of Oregon's pioneer physicians, and nine children were born to them: Mary A., John Byron, Elizabeth Alice, William Allen, Arthur Edwin, Joseph E., Francis Royal, Gilbert Lawrence and Frederick Roscoe.

In the public schools of Oregon City, Gilbert L. Hedges obtained his early education and afterward attended the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. Next he entered Yale University, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1898, and after his graduation returned to Oregon City. At first his attention was devoted to land office work and afterward he became associated with William Galloway in the practice of law. During 1903 and 1904 Mr. Hedges was district attorney for the fifth judicial district and again in 1907 and 1908 and in 1913 was appointed district attorney for Clackamas county, was afterwards elected to the office and served until 1921. Felicitous and clear in argument, he proved a formidable adversary in forensic combat and won a large number of convictions. He devotes much time, thought and research to the preparation of his cases and is accorded a large and desirable clientele.

Mr. Hedges was married October 3, 1904, to Miss Dorothy Hinsdale Chase, a native of Oregon City and a daughter of James W. and Sarah A. (Stevenson) Chase. An expert mechanic, the father was engaged in carpentering and setting up machinery. Several years before the Civil war he had become identified with construction activities in Oregon City and aided in building the woolen mill. The plans were made in 1862, and incorporation papers were filed December 31, 1862, but the plant was not completed until two years later. The building was made of stone and brick, was one hundred and eighty-eight feet long and fifty-two feet wide, and was two stories in height. Mr. Chase was made superintendent of the mechanical department of the woolen mill and filled that responsible position for thirty years. The incorporators of the business were A. L. Lovejoy, D. P. Thompson, L. D. C. Latourette, Arthur Warner, William Buck, William Whitlock, Daniel Harvey, F. Barclay, George H. Atkinson, J. L. Barlow, John D. Dement, William Barlow, W. C. Dement, W. Carey Johnson and A. H. Steele. The capital stock was sixty thousand dollars. Daniel Harvey sold the five lots on which the mill was located for twelve thousand dollars. Joel Palmer was elected president of the company and when the mill was built the directors found that all their money was spent, so they had no funds for purchasing wool for manufacturing. They succeeded in borrowing from the Bank of British Columbia a sum sufficient to purchase wool with which to start the wheels of the industry and the first goods made in the plant were flannels. In 1868 fire destroyed the mill, which was rebuilt the following year, and in 1881 it was again visited by fire, resulting in a loss of about twenty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Chase was born in Illinois and her parents were natives of England. Her father, John W. Stevenson, made the voyage to America in 1831 and settled on the Wabash river in Illinois. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Tait, came to the United States when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson lived for several years in Illinois and on April 4, 1853, started for the Pacific northwest. At St. Joseph they crossed the Missouri river, their train numbering twenty-four wagons, with Bluford Deadman in charge of the party, but soon afterward John W. Stevenson was selected as its captain. While traveling along the Platte they saw countless herds of buffalo and their journey across the plains and over the mountains was fraught with hardships and danger. Some members of the party were bound for California, while others were headed for Oregon. Being undecided as to his destination, Mr. Stevenson tossed a half dollar into the air, leaving the decision to chance, which led him to Oregon. After a journey of six months and four days he arrived in Clackamas county and took up a donation land claim. Two years later, in 1855, he entered a claim on the north side of the Columbia river, just back of Cape Horn, and on this place there was an Indian trail. When the savages started on the warpath in 1855 most of the settlers in the vicinity of the Cascades went to The Dalles or elsewhere for protection but the Stevenson family fled to Portland, renting a house on Second street near Stark. After General Phil Sheridan defeated the Indians at the block-

house at the Cascades, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and the children returned to the farm. James W. Chase was married December 14, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Stevenson, the fifth in a family of six children. Her eldest brother, John W., made his home on the Washington side of the Columbia river and was about ninety years of age at the time of his demise. A sister, Mrs. Barbara Bailey, lived at the corner of Tenth and East Alder streets in Portland and has passed away. On the opposite corner was the home of her sister, Mrs. Rebecca Wills, now deceased. Jennie, another sister, became the wife of A. F. Miller, a well known orchardist of Sellwood, Oregon, who recently passed away. The brother, George Stevenson, was accidentally shot while dismounting from his horse near Washougal, Washington. Mrs. Sarah A. Chase was a resident of Oregon City for more than sixty years and in June, 1926, was called to her final rest. Her oldest son, Ivan, was in the newspaper business at Colfax, Washington, but now lives in Chehalis, that state, and his son is purchasing agent for Lewis county, Washington. Ednetta Dillman, the second in order of birth, made her home in Oregon City and passed away in 1926. Dorothy Hinsdale Hedges is the next of the family. The son, Olney Chase, was drowned in the Willamette river during the flood of 1890. His sister, Mrs. Sade C. Rowland, resides in Oregon City, where Mrs. Ina M. Adams, the youngest member of the family, is also living.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedges have two daughters. Judith V., born March 26, 1907, attended Reed College for two years and is a junior at Stanford University. Barbara Hinsdale was born November 25, 1908, and is a member of the sophomore class of the University of Oregon.

Mr. Hedges is an adherent of the democratic party and in 1901 was chosen to represent his district in the general assembly of Oregon, making an excellent record as a legislator. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the local and state bar associations and Phi Alpha Delta, a legal society. Mr. Hedges conscientiously discharges the duties and obligations of citizenship but his interest centers in his profession, in which he has steadily progressed, and he stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow practitioners and the general public. A lifelong resident of Clackamas county, he is thoroughly familiar with its history and has seen notable changes as the work of upbuilding and progress has been carried forward in this region.

GUY W. TALBOT

The rise of Guy W. Talbot in the field of public utilities has been almost spectacular, but to those who are acquainted with his abilities, his industry and his sterling character there is nothing strange about it, for he has won every step of his progress and is today regarded as one of the most capable corporation executive officers on the coast. Mr. Talbot was born in Centerville, Michigan, on the 12th of August, 1873, and is a son of Charles R. and Sarah (Webster) Talbot, the latter now deceased. The father, who still resides in Michigan, was for many years actively engaged in the grain business and was also a coal mine operator.

Guy W. Talbot secured his early education in the public schools and attended the College of Emporia. He entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad but soon afterwards went to the Des Moines Union Terminal Company. His next position was in the traffic department of the Des Moines Northern & Western Railroad Company, and during that same time he was connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He then became general traveling freight agent of the Iowa Central Railroad, and on leaving that position went to the Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway Company as traffic manager, from which he was promoted to the dual office of vice president and general manager. In 1906 Mr. Talbot came to Portland as vice president and general manager of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad and the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, and was later made vice president and general manager of the Oregon Electric Railroad, which he completed, holding that position until the road was sold, when he went to the American Power & Light Company of New York, which bought the Portland Gas & Coke Company, of which Mr. Talbot was made president, still holding that position. In 1910 he was also made president of the Pacific Power & Light Company. In 1915 the American

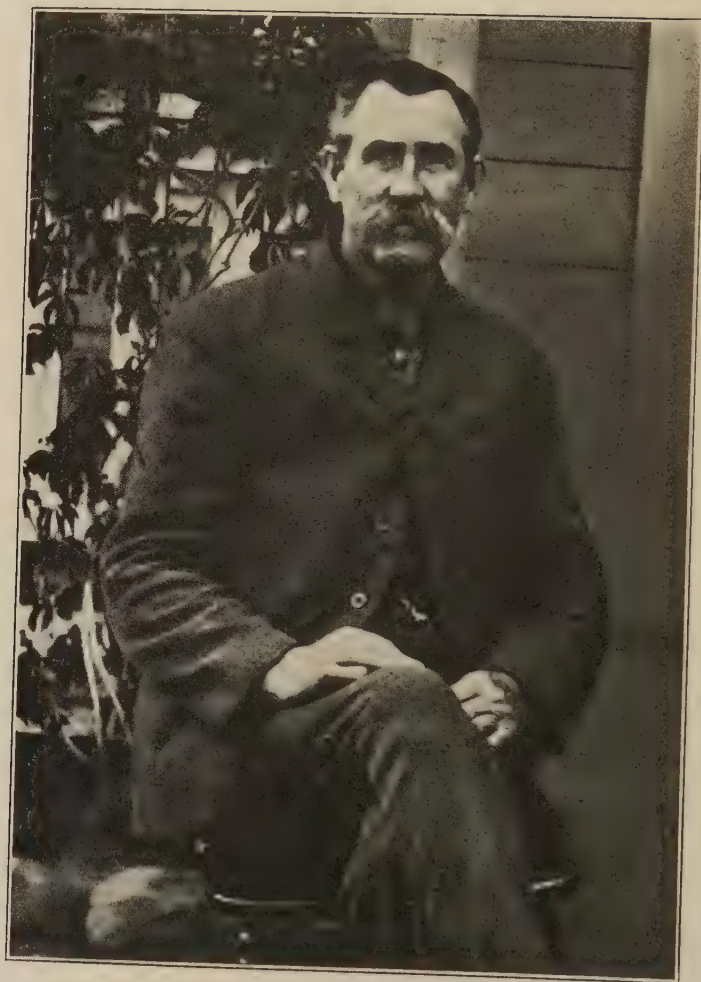
Power & Light Company purchased the control of the Northwestern Electric Company and at that time he was also elected to the presidency of that Company. He was also president of the Walla Walla Valley Railroad which was recently sold to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but he still remains as vice president and director. He is president of the Deschutes Power & Light Company, a director of the Electric Products Corporation and a director of the Pacific Properties Company. A man of alert mentality, progressive ideas and intensely practical in his methods, he has shown marked ability in the management of the important interests of which he is the head, and commands the respect of all who know him.

In 1903 Mr. Talbot was united in marriage to Miss Geraldine Wallace, of Kingman, Kansas, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Sara Jane, who is the wife of Charles G. Dimon, of New York; Prudence and Guy W., Jr., both of whom are in school. Mr. Talbot is a member of the Arlington Club, the Waverley Club, Multnomah Club, Multnomah Golf Club, Lake Oswego Golf Club and the Polo Association. He has at all times shown a deep interest in the commercial and civic welfare of his city and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a past vice president. He gives his political support to the republican party. His success in life has been due to the concentration of his energies on each position which he has filled and in all of his affairs he has shown a wisdom and judgment that has enabled him to discharge his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to all concerned. He is accounted one of Portland's solid and substantial citizens and commands the confidence and respect of all who have been brought in contact with him.

J. A. NICHOLSON

Fifty years have passed since J. A. Nicholson first came to Wasco county and during this period he has held a place among the extensive and successful ranchers of this section of the Columbia River Valley, having through his persistent and well-directed efforts gained a competency which has enabled him to retire from active pursuits, and he is now living in Boyd. Mr. Nicholson was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of October, 1847, and is a son of John and Nancy (Frew) Nicholson, both of whom also were natives of Pennsylvania and were of Scotch descent. The father, who was a successful farmer, was also active in local public affairs, having served as a justice of the peace, a notary public and a member of the school board. He and his wife spent their last years on their farm and both are deceased. They became the parents of seven children, namely: J. A.; Sarah, who still lives in Pennsylvania; Mrs. Nellie Gregg, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Annie Carroll, deceased; Homer, deceased; Charles, who resides at Bend, Oregon; and Mrs. Mary Sproules, deceased.

J. A. Nicholson received the advantage of a good education in the public schools of his native state, and remained at home until 1873, when he went to Illinois, where he was employed at farm work for one year. He then went to Sacramento, California, and from there to Live Oak, Sutter county, that state, where he worked on a ranch for three and a half years. In 1878 he went to Salem, Oregon, from which place he drove a band of sheep to Wasco county, wintering them on Pine creek, near the John Day river. In the following spring he came to The Dalles and soon afterward filed on a preemption claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land seven miles southeast of Dufur. In order to pay current expenses he went to work for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company at The Dalles, but later went to his land and proved up on it, after which he returned to his railroad job and for four years was employed as a watchman in the car shops and lumber yard at The Dalles. In 1891 he took up the active operation of his ranch, raising grain, and in partnership with Menzo Selleck, also bought one hundred and sixty acres additional. They operated together until 1896, when they dissolved partnership, after which Mr. Nicholson made his home with his brother, Charles, until 1909, when he went to Sherman county, this state, where he remained about ten years. After his marriage, in 1910, he again took up his residence on the farm, to the operation of which he devoted his attention closely until April 4, 1919, when he leased both of his farms and moved into Boyd, in order to afford better educational advantages for his children. He is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of well improved land, which is devoted mainly to the raising of hay and grain.



J. A. NICHOLSON



MRS. MARCIA M. NICHOLSON

On April 12, 1910, at The Dalles, Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage of Miss Marcia Maie Rust, who was born in Colusa, California, and is a daughter of Lot Morol and Martha Lethalena Harriet (Cooper) Rust, of whom the former was named after Lot Morol Merrill, who was three times governor of Maine. The Rust family has long been established in this country, the American progenitor having come over as a passenger on the "Mayflower" in 1620, and Mrs. Nicholson traces her ancestry back in direct line to John Paul Jones. Mr. Rust made the voyage around Cape Horn to California in 1857 and for ten years was engaged in gold mining. He then sent east for his fiancée and they were married in Sacramento on November 24, 1867. Mr. Rust farmed for some years in Colusa county, California, and in July, 1881, he came to Oregon, driving through with a covered wagon and six head of horses. He arrived in Wasco county on November 1st and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, one and a half miles south of Moro, on which he engaged in farming. He also ran freight teams, hauling wool and grain to The Dalles, and became a man of prominence in his community. His death occurred on his ranch, July 19, 1907, and his wife passed away October 18, 1918. They became the parents of five children, namely: Pearl A., who was born in Colusa, California, is the wife of M. A. Leslie, of North Yakima, Washington; Ruby B., who married C. W. Fairchild by whom she had five children, and later married Lester Pettys, of Sherman county, Oregon; Lot W., of Sherman county; Maude E., who is the wife of J. F. Watson, of The Dalles, and Mrs. Marcia M. Nicholson. The last named was educated in the public schools at Moro, Oregon, and remained at home until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson are the parents of two children, James Alexander, who is a graduate of the Boyd high school, and Jereld Rust, who is in the eighth grade, stands exceptionally high in his studies and during the past six years has never missed a day nor been tardy at school. Mr. Nicholson has been a lifelong supporter of the republican party and has always shown the proper interest in public affairs, though never an aspirant for office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give liberal support. Mr. Nicholson is a man of scrupulous honesty in all of his dealings, is hospitable and charitable, and possesses to a marked degree the traits of character which commend a man to the favor and good opinion of his fellowmen.

LOUIS LINCOLN LANE

The Dalles has directly benefited by the constructive activities of Louis Lincoln Lane, an enterprising business man of wide interests and a worthy scion of one of Oregon's old and honored families. He was born July 24, 1861, in Harrisburg, Linn county, and is of English lineage. His great-grandfather was one of the colonial settlers of Virginia and proved his loyalty to American interests by gallant service in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His son, David Lane, was born in Virginia and fought in the War of 1812. For a time he lived in Indiana and in 1852 started for the west as captain of a wagon train. He made three journeys across the plains, piloting emigrants each time, and on the last trip died of cholera.

His son, Andrew W. Lane, the father of Louis L. Lane, was born in 1830, while the family was living on the bank of the Wabash river in Indiana, and was a third cousin of Joseph Lane, the first territorial governor of Oregon. Andrew W. Lane was a wheelwright and made wagons. For a number of years he conducted a shop at Harrisburg, Oregon, and in 1865 embarked in the same line of business at Springfield, Lane county, remaining there until 1876. After disposing of the business he purchased a ranch on the McKenzie river in Lane county and located near the present site of Leaburg. His tract was covered with a dense growth of timber and through patience and industry he succeeded in clearing a portion of the land. In 1879 he sold the property and moved to Wasco county, purchasing a relinquishment to a farm near Tygh valley. Two years later he sold the place and went to Lassen county, California. He was the proprietor of a wagon shop at Susanville, California, for a time and in 1889 went to Kansas, where he resided for several years and then returned to Oregon, spending the remainder of his life in The Dalles. His wife, Indiana (Smith) Lane, was also of English stock and her forebears were early settlers of Tennessee. Her father came to Oregon in 1847 in a covered wagon and located ten miles from Albany on a donation land claim of six hundred and forty

acres in Linn county. He cultivated the ranch until about 1863, when he returned to the east, and made his home in Illinois until his death at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. Mrs. Lane died at Brownsville in 1876 and was long survived by her husband, who passed away at the home of his son, Louis L. Lane, in 1916, when eighty-six years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children: Cynthia, who died in infancy; Alice, deceased; Louis L.; Agnes; A. W., who lives in California; Norris M. Lane, Mrs. Hattie M. Stewart and Mrs. Belle Williams, all of whom reside in Oregon and five who died in infancy.

Louis L. Lane attended the public schools of Springfield, Oregon, and afterward served an apprenticeship under his father, becoming an expert blacksmith and wheelwright. He worked in his father's shops in Oregon and California and in 1891 embarked in business for himself in Bakeoven, Wasco county. In September, 1894, he disposed of the business and came to The Dalles, opening a wagon and blacksmith shop, which he operated for several years in partnership with his brother Norris. When the latter withdrew from the firm Louis L. Lane conducted the shop alone, turning out high-grade work, and his wagons and stage coaches were used throughout Oregon for years. They were prize winners at the fairs and expositions held in this part of the country and constituted important factors in the industrial progress of the state. In 1906 Mr. Lane sold the business and formed a partnership with F. M. Sexton, with whom he has since been associated under the firm style of Lane & Sexton. They carry a full line of shelf and heavy hardware and the stock includes stoves, glassware, crockery, sporting goods and automobile accessories. Their store is situated at the corner of Second and Jefferson streets and affords a floor space of ten thousand square feet. The firm operates an extensive plumbing and tinsmith shop, and also sells the John Deere farm implements, which are stored in another building. The partners have established an extensive trade at The Dalles and also enjoy a large country patronage, which is drawn from Wasco and Sherman counties. They are thoroughly conversant with the details of the business in which they are engaged and their enterprise and probity are well known. The firm owns and operates a blacksmith and wagon shop at The Dalles and also owned a productive farm of two hundred and eighty acres, forty of which are planted to fruit.

In 1884 Mr. Lane married Miss Hattie E. Miller, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Josiah and Marietta (Post) Miller, who were born in the same state. The father was a Union soldier, and lost his life in the service of his country. They moved to California and became the owners of a large stock and dairy ranch in Lassen county. After the death of Mr. Miller his widow remarried, becoming the wife of H. I. Washburn and both passed away at Mount Vernon. Mr. Washburn was also a veteran of the Civil war, a member of the G. A. R. and served during the entire duration of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have a daughter, Gladys May, who is the wife of E. J. Gilpin of Chehalis, Washington. She has two children: Dewey, who was born at The Dalles in 1919 and resides with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, by who he has been adopted and Jean, born in 1922.

Mr. Lane belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the United Artisans. In politics he is nonpartisan, supporting the candidate whom he considers best qualified for office, and his public spirit has been expressed as councilman. The growth and progress of the city is a matter in which he takes much personal pride, and his worth to the community is uniformly conceded.

HENRY J. OTTENHEIMER

Henry J. Ottenheimer, president of the D. B. McBride Company, of Portland, is a man of long business experience and commands a high reputation for keen judgment in commercial affairs. He was born in San Francisco, California, on the 17th of November, 1868, and is a son of William and Caroline (Hirschman) Ottenheimer, who were married in San Francisco, to which city the father had gone in 1858 and his wife two years later. William Ottenheimer was engaged for several years in a mercantile business in Yreka, California, prior to locating in San Francisco, and in the latter city he spent his remaining years.

Henry J. Ottenheimer secured his educational training in the public schools of his home city, graduating from high school, and then engaged in the hop business

as a buyer throughout California. In 1894 he located in Aurora, Oregon, but later went to Salem, still being engaged in the hop business. Eventually, he bought a ranch near Salem, on which he raised hops on a large scale, while at the same time he acted as buying and selling agent for Lilienthal Brothers of New York city. In 1906 Mr. Ottenheimer sold his ranch, coming to Portland, entered into a partnership with his brother, S. W. Ottenheimer, and established the Jones Cash Store, a mail order business, of which Henry J. was president. This proved a very successful venture and was conducted until 1923, when the business was sold to the Montgomery Ward Company, and Mr. Ottenheimer then bought out D. B. McBride, wholesale dealer in woolen goods and has since devoted himself closely to this business.

On June 18, 1902, Mr. Ottenheimer was united in marriage to Miss Alice F. Frank, of San Francisco, and they became the parents of two daughters, Edith F., who is a graduate of Mills College, in Oakland, and Dorothy, who passed away in January, 1917, aged eight years. Mr. Ottenheimer is a staunch supporter of the republican party and is interested in public affairs. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Concordia Club, the Tualitan Golf Club, the Rotary Club, and the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director. He is also director of the Community Chest. His religious connection is with the congregation Beth Israel, in which he is chairman of the board of trustees. He has prospered in his material affairs and is president of the Ottenheimer Realty and Investment Company. Persistent industry, progressive methods and judicious management have been the elements which have contributed to his success in life and his record has gained for him the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

HORTON C. POWNALL

Entering business circles of Portland in a lowly capacity, Horton C. Pownall owes his rapid rise to the exercise of the qualities of diligence, perseverance and enterprise and is now numbered among the successful insurance men of the city. He was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, April 19, 1888, and is a son of Henry C. and Maude A. (Powers) Pownall. His father is a retired river captain and still resides in Ohio but the mother died June 19, 1908.

Horton C. Pownall was reared in his native state and supplemented his public school education by a course in the University of Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During that year he visited Portland during the Elks convention, which was held in Portland, and liked the city so well that he decided to remain here. His funds at that time amounted to thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents but he secured a position as office boy with the firm of McCargar, Bates & Lively, afterward known as Bates, Lively & Pearson, and received a salary of forty dollars a month at first. His best efforts were given to every task assigned him and his keen mind enabled him to readily assimilate the details of the business. He was made an assistant in the underwriting department and later was promoted to the position of underwriter in the casualty department. In 1918 he severed his connection with the firm and ventured in business for himself, securing the Portland agency of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the Aetna Casualty & Surety Company and the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company. Since that time he has widened the scope of his activities and is also agent for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, the Home Insurance Company of New York and the Commercial Union Assurance Corporation of London, England. Three persons are employed in his office on the third floor of the Yeon building and the business is conducted with system and efficiency. Mr. Pownall is thoroughly acquainted with the various forms of insurance and is able to give his clients expert advice in the selection of policies which will meet their requirements.

On the 27th of October, 1914, Mr. Pownall was married to Miss Mamie A. McCombs, of Youngstown, Ohio, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Anne. Mr. Pownall is a Knight Templar Mason, a Shriner and an Elk. He belongs to the Automobile and Kiwanis Clubs of Portland and has served on the directorate of the latter. Formerly he was secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Fire Insurance Exchange and is also identified with the Life Underwriters Association. He is a past president and a past treasurer of the local chapter

of Sigma Pi, a college fraternity, and his political support is given to the republican party. Utilizing his opportunities to good advantage, Mr. Pownall has pressed steadily onward toward the goal of success, and his genuine worth is attested by Portland's citizens, who speak of him in terms of admiration and respect.

HOWARD B. OAKLEAF

For many years one of the most vexatious problems confronting the lumberman was the drying and seasoning of his products, which, it is readily apparent, should be done at the mill as a matter of economy. To Howard B. Oakleaf is very largely due the solution of this problem, for under the pressure of necessity, experiments were conducted along advanced scientific lines, with the result that the lumberman of today is provided with equipment which does the work more quickly and more satisfactorily than was possible under former methods. Mr. Oakleaf was born in Olean, New York, in 1887, and is a son of Frank H. and Jennie (Bickford) Oakleaf, the former now deceased and the latter still living in New York.

Mr. Oakleaf acquired a good public school education and then entered the Biltmore Forest School, at Asheville, North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1907. He then entered the government forest service and in 1908 came to Portland, having been appointed assistant and in 1912 head of the department of lumber research. He discharged the duties of that position until 1917, when, the United States having become involved in the World war, he enlisted in the air service and was placed in charge of the acceptance of all lumber bought for aircraft purposes, with the rank of major in charge of inspection,—a very exacting and responsible post. Under the emergency conditions then existing, it became absolutely necessary to devise methods which would expedite the proper drying of the lumber to be used in airplane construction, and the net result of his work and that of his associates was the evolution of a kiln which in every way met the requirements of the situation. After the close of the war Mr. Oakleaf completed the writing of a book entitled, "Lumber Manufacture in the Douglas Fir Region," which he had previously started and which has had wide circulation, being a comprehensive treatment of the subject. He then turned his attention to the commercialization of the knowledge gained during the war and with M. L. Mueller of Seattle organized the Northwest Blower Kiln Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and manager, and which has been developed into one of the most important concerns in its line in the country. More detailed reference is made to this enterprise on other pages of this work. Mr. Oakleaf is indefatigably promoting the interests of the business and has been a very important factor in the splendid success which it is enjoying.

On December 21, 1912, Mr. Oakleaf was united in marriage to Miss Ruth E. Deming, of Aberdeen, Washington, and they are the parents of a son, Richard. Mr. Oakleaf is a member of the American Legion and the Oswego Country Club, and in his political views is independent, voting according to his best judgment as to men and measures. His initiative and enterprise have been fruitful in their results and he well deserves the prosperity which has come to him.

J. FRED STAVER

J. Fred Staver is a well known realtor, whose experience in this field of activity covers a period of eighteen years. A native of Freeport, Illinois, he was born in 1883 and when but a year old was brought to Oregon by his parents, S. W. and Lavina (Bear) Staver, who settled in Portland. His father was a dealer in farm implements, associated with a large business, which was conducted under the name of Staver & Walker.

J. Fred Staver supplemented his public school education by a course in the University of Oregon, which awarded him the Bachelor of Science degree in 1904, and two years later he won the degree of Mining Engineer from the University of California. He spent two years in Mexico, managing a mine located a distance of one hundred miles from a railroad, and during the period learned much about the coun-

try, exploring a region rarely visited by any persons except natives of the land. For a year he was identified with mining operations in Colorado and in 1910 returned to Portland, retiring from the profession at that time. Mr. Staver then entered the real estate field, in which he has been notably successful, and opened up several subdivisions at Garden Home in Washington county, also completing development projects in other localities. In recent years he has specialized in the handling of business properties and cooperates with other realtors but is an independent operator, conducting the business under his own name. He has erected over fifty buildings for the Chevrolet Motor Company; the Jones Cash Store building; a building for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; the structure which houses the business of the automobile firm of Talbot & Casey; a warehouse for the Aluminum Company of America; two buildings for the firm of Chancellor & Lyons; the new home of the Fobes Supply Company; a building for the Miller-Calhoun Company; the structures occupied by the Pacific States Electric Company, the Endicott Paper Company and the Kelly Springfield Tire Company, International Harvester Company, as well as many smaller buildings and several garages. Mr. Staver leases the buildings and buys and sells property. Among the local firms for which he has executed commissions are the Kendall Heating Company, the Fleischman Yeast Company, the American News Company, the Owen Transfer Company, the Colombo Italian Paste Company, the Pacific Tool Steel, the Nisbet Battery Company, DeTemple Plumbing Company, Cork Floor Products Company, Holman Transfer Company, Shaw Supply Company, Fairbanks, Morse & Company, Northwest Steel Company, Clossett & Devers, Peerless Pacific Company, Jennings & Company, Wadhams & Company, Bedell & Company and many others. Mr. Staver is the owner of a valuable set of books, in which is given a complete record of every piece of business property in Portland. Much time and money have been expended by Mr. Staver in collecting the information contained in these volumes and his records are regarded as the best of the kind in the United States. In the management of business property he is unexcelled and his activities have also been extended into other channels. He is vice president and a director of the National Bond & Discount Company and likewise a member of the directorate of J. G. Megler & Company.

In 1909 Mr. Staver married Miss Myra Lee MacFarlane, of Idaho Springs, Colorado, and they now have three sons: Frederick Lee, Harold Norton and Robert Berkeley. Mr. Staver was formerly first vice president of the Portland realty board and takes a keen interest in its affairs. He is a Rotarian and at one time was a director of the local club. Along lines of recreation he is affiliated with the Alderwood Golf & Country Club and the Wauna Lake and Meadow Lake Fishing Clubs. He is also a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Oregon Motor Association, and Kappa Sigma, a college fraternity. Mr. Staver is one of Portland's most progressive and capable business men and belongs to that desirable class of citizens who constitute the strength and the motive power of every community in which they are found.

VIRGIL CRUM

Virgil Crum, of Portland, is not only one of the leading lawyers of this section of the state, but is also actively identified with a number of prominent business and financial institutions of Portland. Born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 30th day of March, 1884, he is a son of Charles P. and Lina (James) Crum, both of whom are deceased. The father followed the occupation of farming, and was also a school teacher, and led an active life up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1885. Virgil Crum was about one year old when his father died and his mother carefully reared him, giving him the advantage of a good public school education. He decided to devote his life to the practice of law and to that end entered the law school of Chicago University, from which he was graduated in 1908. He practiced his profession in Chicago about one year and then came to Portland, where he has since been engaged in professional work, in which he has met with very flattering success. While conducting a general practice, he specializes in titles, real estate and corporation law, and is regarded as an able, safe and dependable attorney, for he is thorough and

painstaking in everything to which he addresses his attention and is well established in the confidence of those who have employed his services.

In 1911 Mr. Crum was united in marriage to Miss Beulah Gregory, of Zionsville, Indiana. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has received the chapter degrees of the York rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Arlington Club, the Columbia Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He gives his political support to the republican party and is deeply interested in public affairs, though he has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office. He is president of the Continental Securities Company, of which he was one of the organizers; a director of the Portland Trust and Savings Bank; a director and vice president of the Park Rose State Bank; and is a director in several other local corporations. By a life consistent in motive and action, by candid and straightforward relations with his fellowmen and a proper interest in the general welfare of his city and county, Mr. Crum has gained and retains the unqualified respect of all who have come in contact with him and is regarded as a valuable citizen of his community.

JOHN B. CRATE

Among the most interesting features of the Oregon Daily Journal are the articles of Fred Lockley, who wrote the following account of the life of John B. Crate, the oldest pioneer resident of The Dalles:

"When did you come to The Dalles? I asked of Mr. Crate. 'I came here in May, 1850, just seventy-five years ago this month,' he replied. 'My father worked for the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1838 Dr. McLoughlin sent him up to Stuart lake in British Columbia, to bring down the furs from their post there. He was given command of ten three-ton boats. He piloted the leading boat himself and the others followed the lead of his boat. These boats made the round trip each summer from Stuart lake to Fort Vancouver. Coming down the Columbia, they shot the rapids at the cascades, but on the return trip they had to make a portage there. They carried their loads around the cascades at what is now Cascade locks and towed their boats or carried them around the swift water. At the big eddy, sometimes called The Dalles rapids, they made another portage, carrying their loads clear beyond Celilo falls. They put their boats into the river above Celilo and paddled them to the mouth of the Okanogan, where they put their trade goods on pack horses and took them over the divide to the waters of the Frazier river, where they had boats in which they took the goods to Stuart lake. Father stayed with this work for some years—in fact, until 1846, when they transferred him to Fort Walla Walla, now called Wallula.

"In 1847 Peter Skene Ogden detailed my father and another employe named Champagne to take H. H. Spaulding down the river to Fort Vancouver. This was immediately after the killing of Dr. Marcus Whitman, Mrs. Whitman and the other white people at Wai-lat-pu mission. The Indians fired at my father and the other two men from the bank but did not hit them. They brought the news of the massacre to the Willamette valley, and soon the whole valley was humming with excitement like a hive of angry bees. My father and Champagne joined their own people from French prairie to go up to Wai-lat-pu to punish the Indians. They fought with the volunteers from French prairie until the Cayuse war was over. Then they returned to the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Walla Walla.

"In 1847 my father took up a place called Crates Point, which my mother left during the trouble with the Indians in 1849 and went to Oregon City. She was at Dr. McLoughlin's mill on the island at what they sometimes called Willamette falls when I was born on April 27, 1850, and when I was a few weeks old she returned to our place here. My mother's name was Sophia Berchier. She pronounced it "Bushey." She was from the Red river of the north. She lived to be ninety-four years old. When she was coming here by the old Hudson's Bay trail my brother Ed, who retired from the Portland police force recently after forty years of service, was born. The

Indians attacked the party when Ed was one day old, so mother had to grab him up, catch her horse and get away from there as fast as the animal could travel.

"My father, Edward Crate, was a French Canadian. In the fall of 1849 he purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company a boat which he operated on the river between The Dalles and Fort Vancouver. He took emigrants from The Dalles to Oregon City while the men of the party drove their cattle overland to the Willamette valley. Father had the contract to transport the soldiers from Vancouver to The Dalles in 1852, when the United States government built the fort here. After this for three years he stayed on his land at Crates Point and farmed the place. In the summer of 1856 he operated his boat between Celilo and Wallula. Father acted as pilot on the first boat than ran from Celilo to Wallula and thence to the mouth of the Snake river. I believe Captain Gray was skipper of the boat. After serving as pilot on this river for a while father returned to his ranch, later going to the newly discovered gold mines in Idaho, near where Lewiston now is. Father and mother had fourteen children, seven of whom are now living.

"When I was eighteen—that would be in 1868—I started riding the range. In 1872 I was riding for Ben Snipe, whose horses ranged all over the Yakima country and along the Columbia. He had about twenty thousand head of cattle. In 1875 my horse fell with me and broke in a lot of my ribs, so I came to The Dalles and went to work for John Michaelbach, who ran a butcher shop here in those days. In 1880 my brother Ed and I purchased the shop. After a few days I bought Ed's interest and he went to Portland to work for O'Shea Brothers, the meat packers. Ed soon went on the Portland police force. I ran the butcher shop for some years and sold out when I was appointed a member of the police force here. Ed Word, later with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and I were put on the police force the same day. He was day man and I had the night shift. There were thirty-two saloons here then. Yes, I have had to take guns away from hundreds of men. You see, when they get drunk they hardly know what they are doing and they frequently get ugly and pull their guns. If I didn't take the gun away they might kill someone, or someone might shoot them in self-defense. I served on the force over twenty years. Yes, I have lots of friends. The lawbreakers and bootleggers don't like me, but the wolves and coyotes don't like a watchdog, and for the same reason.

"Was I ever city marshal? Yes, when Gibbons, the city marshal was shot and killed I was appointed in his place. Did I ever have any fights? Look at the knuckles of my right hand. I couldn't tell you how many times I have broken my knuckles fighting with drunken men or gangs of men who resisted arrest. No, I never used a gun or a billy. One morning at about five o'clock I was called to a saloon to stop a fight between Frank Summers, a gambler, and a small man. Summers, who weighed about three hundred pounds, was holding the small man with one arm around his neck and beating him with the other arm. I managed to separate the two men and dragged Summers outside the saloon. While I was taking Summers to the jail he promised to behave if I would take him to his room instead, which I did, and left him there. In the melee Summers lost his hat and a man named Gentry took it up to his room. The gambler told Gentry he was going to get his gun and kill me. Meanwhile I had gone downtown and was told later on that Summers was back in the saloon and boasting of what he intended to do. I returned to the saloon and when I reached the swinging door Summers opened fire. The first bullet hit me in the left breast, an inch above the heart, and penetrated my body. I grabbed a heavy chair of oak, using it as a shield, and closed with Summers, who fired two more shots before I was able to knock him down with the chair. I took away Summers' gun, handing it to my deputy, who had arrived on the scene by that time, and then fainted from loss of blood. They took me to a hospital and probed for the bullet, but the probe ran clear through me and when they took off my shirt the bullet fell to the floor. I had to stay in the hospital for over a month. The fight took place at The Dalles in 1902 and Summers was sent to the penitentiary for a term of five years."

Mr. Crate was married June 1, 1882, to Miss Elizabeth Bill, a native of Steuben county, New York, and a daughter of Nicholas and Mary Bill, both of whom were born on the Rhine, in Germany. About 1850 they came to the United States, settling in Steuben county, New York, and there Mr. Bill engaged in farming until 1875. He then sold the place and migrated to Oregon, arriving at Hood River on November 15, 1875. There he spent the winter and in the spring of 1876 came to Wasco county, taking up a preemption claim and homestead of one hundred and sixty acres

near Mosier. He removed a portion of the timber, which he cut, and sold the wood. Mr. Bill cultivated the ranch until his demise in 1880 and his wife passed away a few days later. They had ten children, seven of whom survive: Mrs. Mary Britten, who makes her home at The Dalles; Mrs. Barbara Dunsmore, of Mosier; Mrs. Eva Hall, who lives in Portland, Oregon; Elizabeth; George C., of Calistoga, California; Mrs. Louise Shepard, a resident of Oakland, that state; and Henry A. Bill, also of Oakland. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Crate were two children. Violet was born in 1884 and died in infancy. The other daughter, Anna Lucille, who was born at The Dalles and has become a well known concert singer, is the wife of James W. Purcell, who is manager for the Ellison-White Chautauqua Company and travels extensively in the interests of the firm. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell reside in Portland, Oregon, and are the parents of two sons: James W. Jr., a student at Reed College in Portland; and James Bardell Purcell, a junior in high school.

A lifelong resident of Oregon, Mr. Crate has an intimate knowledge of the history of the state, to which he is deeply attached, and his conversation is enriched with interesting reminiscences of the past. He has been loyal to every trust reposed in him and faithful to every duty and the years have strengthened his position in public esteem.

CYRUS J. PARKER

A notably successful career was that of Cyrus J. Parker, a Portland business man, who did much important work as a city builder and also achieved prominence as a manufacturer. Deprived of many advantages in his youth, he was trained in that practical school which develops aggressive, self-reliant manhood and earned the right to the distinctive title of "self-made man," also winning the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born March 25, 1879, in Nevada, Missouri, and was one of the six children of B. G. and Sarah Parker, of whom the former has lived in Portland for several years.

C. J. Parker attended the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen years became self-supporting. Going to Kansas City, he obtained work in the plant of the Armour Packing Company and remained with them until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted in Company M of the Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out in the spring of 1899 and afterward was in Oklahoma and other states. While in Louisiana he was connected with the lumber industry and in 1903 he came to Oregon. When he arrived in Portland he had but two and a half dollars and knew no one in the city. Mr. Parker was an experienced carpenter and here followed his trade for about seven years. While in the employ of the Stokes-Zeller Company he formed the acquaintance of Thomas H. Banfield, who became his partner in 1910. The contracting firm of Parker & Banfield forged rapidly to the front and was rated among the largest concerns of the kind in Portland. They erected the extension to the Gasco plant; the warehouse of the Northwestern Electric Company; the Washington high school and other school buildings; the Vista Avenue bridge in Portland; the Clackamas bridge in Gladstone; Temple Beth Israel in Portland; the Elks Temple at Salem; one unit of the Tuberculosis Hospital near Salem; the Oregon Agricultural College memorial and also executed other important commissions in the line of construction, contributing substantially toward the upbuilding and improvement of the city and state. Mr. Banfield had charge of the contracting department and Mr. Parker managed the business, of which he was president. In 1918 he assumed control of the Grand Sheet Metal Works, at that time a small concern, and fostered its growth by carefully matured plans and judicious management, successfully guiding the destiny of the enterprise until May, 1927. It was in January, 1923, that he took over the Portland Wire & Iron Works, of which he became the executive head, and this business he likewise rehabilitated, possessing a genius for organization and administrative power. In 1924 a new company was formed for manufacture and marketing the Iron Fireman coal burner. At the time he acquired the industry the wire works had an automatic coal burner for firing boilers. This was a crude device, which Mr. Parker improved and patented, building up a selling organization that now covers the entire country, with branches in Cleveland and St. Louis. Through district representatives local dealers are appointed and



CYRUS J. PARKER

in this way the Iron Fireman is marketed. The plant furnishes work to many persons and the Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company also has a large force of traveling salesmen. Mr. Parker served as its president until his death, which occurred December 12, 1927, as the result of an aeroplane accident near Montpelier, Ohio, where he and his partner were visiting. They left Portland on November 26th in company with L. R. Teeple, a business associate, and had intended making the complete trip by rail, but while in Detroit they were joined by George Malcolmson, an aeroplane enthusiast. Mr. Parker gave his best efforts to each task that he undertook and was endowed with the poise, vision and wisdom of the man of large affairs.

Mr. Parker was married December 16, 1914, to Miss Mary Evans, a daughter of Ralph S. and Harriett (Dailey) Evans, of Portland. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born three children: Ralph Evans, Dorothy Parker and Lois Parker, aged respectively eleven, nine and seven years. Mrs. Parker occupies the family home at No. 964 Woodstock avenue and has continued the business established by her husband, ably managing her affairs. Mr. Parker was identified with the Masonic order, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. The spirit of progress actuated him at all points in his career and his efforts were manifestly resultant in every direction in which his inclination led him. He was an admirable character and in the larger life of the city he filled an important place. When in the full flush of his powers he was removed from his sphere of usefulness and his tragic death occasioned deep and widespread regret.

WILLIAM B. LAYTON

In his special field of law practice, William B. Layton, of Portland, is regarded as an expert, as is evidenced by the remarkable success which is crowning his efforts, and he is today regarded as one of the leading attorneys of the Columbia River Valley. He was born in Butte, Montana, in 1891, and is a son of John J. and Ellen J. (Cotter) Layton. His father went to Montana in pioneer days, and he became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the commonwealth, being one of the first state officials after its admission to the Union. He was married there and continued to reside at Butte until 1910, when he and his family moved to Oregon, where he was identified with the dredging department of the Port of Portland until his death, May 11, 1928.

William B. Layton was given the advantage of a good public school education and then entered the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1912. He immediately returned to Portland and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has met with a very gratifying success. He specializes in business organization, management and control and his clientele has grown in volume to the extent that he now employs four other attorneys as assistants.

In 1915 Mr. Layton was united in marriage to Miss Anne Keller, of Portland, and they are the parents of four children, Anne Jeannette, John, William and Richard. Mr. Layton is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the University Club, the Portland Golf Club, and the Chamber of Commerce, in which he served on the reorganization committee. He maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association and among his colleagues is held in high esteem for his learning and ability, as well as for his sterling qualities of character, while throughout the community he commands the good will of all who know him.

EDGAR A. KLIPPEL

For over thirty years Edgar A. Klippel, of Portland, has served as superintendent of telegraph for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, and has shown marked judgment and ability in his supervision of this very important department of railroad operation. Born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1864, he is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Snider) Klippel, the former being at that time in the railway mail service between Chicago and St. Louis. He became a minister of the Methodist

Episcopal church and was pastor of a church in Springfield, Illinois, while Abraham Lincoln was practicing law there. They became warm personal friends and Rev. Klippel did much effective campaign work for Mr. Lincoln when he was running for congress. Later Rev. Klippel went to Oregon, Missouri, where for eight years he served as editor of the Holt County Sentinel. In 1879 he moved his family to Jackson county, Oregon, where he gave his attention to mining for a couple of years, and in 1881 came to Portland, where he became business manager of the Pacific Christian Advocate, holding that position until he retired from active pursuits. His death occurred in this city in 1902. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in 1912.

Edgar A. Klippel attended the public schools in Missouri and then learned the printing trade, which he followed for a short time, leaving that to learn the art of telegraphy. In 1881 he went to work for the Western Union Telegraph Company, with which he remained until 1883, when he entered the employ of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company as a telegraph operator. His first work was on railroad construction and his first telegraph office was in a tent. Later he was put to work in the general telegraph office in Portland, but was later transferred to Wallula as manager of the telegraph office. In 1888 he was made manager of the headquarters telegraph office at Portland, holding that position until 1897, when he was promoted to his present position as superintendent of telegraph for the entire Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation unit of the Union Pacific system.

Mr. Klippel was married in 1892, to Miss Diana Scrafford, who died, leaving one child, Edgar A., Jr., who is general agent for the Union Pacific at the Broadway and Washington street office in Portland. On February 11, 1905, Mr. Klippel was married to Miss Ethel Bailey, of Portland, a daughter of Ernest Bailey, who is a native of England, and is employed as a steamfitter in Portland. Mr. Klippel is a staunch republican in his political faith, though inclined to be independent in his voting. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Because of his successful record, his sterling qualities of character and his public-spirited interest in the welfare of his community, he commands the confidence and respect of all who know him.

JOHN H. ELWELL

To John H. Elwell belongs the distinction of being the dean of the real estate men of Vancouver, having been engaged in that line here almost continuously for over forty years. A good business man, progressive and enterprising in his methods, he has done important work in the development of his city and has met with well deserved prosperity. Mr. Elwell was born in Indiana in 1864 and is a son of Hiram and Julia (Perkins) Elwell. The mother was born in Ohio and died in 1925. Hiram Elwell was a native of Indiana and became a minister of the United Brethren church, in which calling he served in his native state until 1890, when he came to Washington and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He filled a number of important pastorates here, remaining in the active ministry until 1905, when he retired. He had preached for forty-five years and was honored and beloved by all who knew him. His death occurred January 1, 1919.

John H. Elwell secured his educational training in Indiana, attending the public schools and a seminary there, and then engaged in teaching school. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law under Judge M. D. White, a former member of congress, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He had intended to devote his life to the legal profession, but in 1887, on his arrival in Vancouver, he changed his plans and turned his attention to the real estate business. In 1889 he was elected county clerk of Clark county, being the first incumbent of that office after the admission of Washington to statehood, and afterwards was elected a justice of the peace and judge of the city court, which offices he held for a number of years, during which he had retained his real estate office, and built up a large business. In the subsequent years he has handled a vast amount of city and country property. He now handles real estate, fire and automobile insurance, bonds and a general brokerage business and in these lines has been very successful. He put on several of the older additions to the city of Vancouver, the largest of which was the Armada Park addition, which is now the center of the residential district, and in

which others were interested with him, though he was the active agent. Mr. Elwell's only absence from his regular business here was from 1916 to 1919, when he was with Clark Savage in the office of commissioner of public lands at Olympia.

In 1889, in Vancouver, Mr. Elwell was united in marriage to Miss Ida O. Leverich, an adopted daughter of B. N. and Anna R. Leverich, the former now deceased. Her father, D. L. Russell, was a member of the territorial legislature of Washington, and was prominent in the affairs of his day. Mr. and Mrs. Elwell have two children: Lillian J., who is the widow of the late C. A. Watts and resides in Vancouver, and Dorothy P., who is the wife of Mark A. Postlewaite, of Southgate, California, and has a son, Mark E. Mr. Elwell is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through the chairs, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Chamber of Commerce, in the operations of which he has taken an active part. He is widely and favorably known, being recognized as a man of sterling worth who in every relation of life has exemplified the highest standard of manhood and citizenship. A man of keen business discernment and sound judgment, he has ever been honorable in all of his dealings and has enjoyed the confidence of all who know him.

ROY F. SHIELDS

Roy F. Shields, attorney for the Union Pacific railroad system at Portland, has long been recognized as a lawyer of more than ordinary ability and has a very successful record at the bar, having been engaged in the practice of his profession for the past eighteen years. Mr. Shields was born in Lincoln county, Washington, on the 15th of February, 1888, and is a son of Z. W. and Lydia (Ludy) Shields. His father, who was born at Cottage Grove, Oregon, was a son of William Shields, who crossed the plains to Oregon about 1854 and took up a donation claim where the town of Cottage Grove now stands. Z. W. Shields followed the occupation of farming throughout his active life and he and his wife are now deceased.

Roy F. Shields secured his elementary education in the public schools and then entered the law department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated in 1910. He located at Salem, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1923, when he came to Portland as attorney for the Union Pacific system. He served as assistant attorney-general of Oregon for two years, 1911-12, giving able and creditable service.

In 1911, Mr. Shields was united in marriage to Miss June Patty, who was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, and is a daughter of George M. Patty, who was a pioneer of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Shields have four children, Mildred, Evelyn and Adelyn, twins, and Franklin. Mr. Shields is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Kiwanis Club, the Multnomah Golf Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club, and maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has been a member of the state board of bar examiners for the past five years. He gives his earnest support to the republican party and is interested in everything that in any way affects the public welfare. Because of his ability and fine personal traits he is held in high esteem and is deservedly popular among his associates.

EARL G. JARVIS

Earl G. Jarvis has won a well merited reputation as a rapid-fire salesman of good securities, having made an enviable record in the sale of Liberty bonds during the World war, while in his present capacity as manager of the investment department of the Portland Electric Power Company he has rendered the corporation a high type of service. Mr. Jarvis was born in Corunna, Shiawassee county, Michigan, July 18, 1885, and is a son of John and Marie (Temple) Jarvis, both of whom were natives of Canada. In 1900 the parents brought their family to Portland, and here the father entered the employ of the Portland Railways Company. Later he went to work for the Portland Electric Power Company, at that time known as the Port-

land Railway, Light and Power Company, and has been with this corporation continuously to the present time, a period of twenty-eight years, being now employed in the traffic department.

Earl G. Jarvis attended the public schools until graduated from high school, and on coming to Portland went to work in the Olds, Wortman & King store, remaining with that concern four years. His first task was the opening of book boxes in the basement, after which he was assigned to the trimming of arc lights, and then became a salesman in the oriental rug and drapery department. He worked up to a salary of twenty dollars a week, but saw little prospect of substantial advancement, so resigned his position and went to work for the American Can Company. In 1905 he became timekeeper for the Portland Railways Company, and thereafter received several promotions, first as clerk to the paymaster, then as assistant paymaster, and later was transferred to the light and power department as timekeeper and keeper of cost distribution of labor. He filled that position in a very satisfactory manner for seven years and in 1917 was made secretary to the treasurer. At this time he was registered for army service, but was not called. In 1918 Mr. Jarvis was made secretary to the vice president, being under F. I. Fuller for seven years, and in 1925 was appointed to his present position as manager of the investment department of the company. There was a very definite reason for his assignment to this very responsible work, for during the World war he had attracted the attention of the officers of the company by the remarkable record which he made in the sale of Liberty bonds to the employees of the company, of which work he had been given charge. He sold over one million dollars worth of these bonds, and did this in spite of the fact that over three hundred employees of the company went into the military service of their country. In March, 1921, the company first offered its securities to the people of Portland in eleven days sold over one million dollars of eight per cent five-year gold notes. This proved a most successful move in more ways than one, as the company now has over eleven thousand shareholders in Portland and vicinity, through which has been bred a general spirit of friendship and good will. Aside from these outstanding operations, Mr. Jarvis has at various times been called on to assist in city drives and has shown himself a strong and resourceful man in every enterprise to which he has addressed his efforts.

On June 15, 1910, Mr. Jarvis was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Perrine, a daughter of Finley Perrine, a pioneer of Oregon and at one time state librarian. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis are the parents of a daughter, Betty Jane, born July 11, 1915. Mr. Jarvis has given his active support to the republican party and for many years represented his district on the republican county central committee. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M.; the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum, the Progressive Men's Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly secretary of the Rose City Library Association, of which he is now a trustee, and is vice president of the Parent-Teachers Association. From this brief outline it may be seen that Mr. Jarvis has been a definite factor in the business and civic life of Portland and he enjoys a reputation as one of its most progressive and dependable citizens, commanding the respect and confidence of his fellowmen to a marked degree.

JOSEPH E. HEDGES

A successful attorney with a background of thirty-five years of professional experience, Joseph E. Hedges is accorded a position of prominence in legal circles of Oregon City and at one time was a member of the state senate, also taking a leading part in community affairs. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia and subsequently migrated to Ohio. A native of Oregon, he was born June 2, 1864, in Canemah, which was founded in 1845 by his uncle, Absalom F. Hedges, who was a native of Ohio, born October 13, 1817, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1844. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Jane Barlow, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Samuel K. Barlow, who came to Oregon with the pioneers of 1845. Absalom F. Hedges was one of the early navigators of the Willamette river and with the assistance of Captain Charles Bennett, Alanson Beers, Hamilton Campbell and John McClosky built the steamer Canemah in 1851, purchasing the equipment in the east. The vessel was made for service on the upper Willamette and in length was one hundred and thirty-

five feet. It had four feet of hold and the beam measured nineteen feet. Captain Bennett, part owner of the boat, was killed during one of Oregon's early Indian wars. He was captain of the Oregon Mounted Riflemen, an organization formed in the spring of 1846 at the home of David Waldo.

Alanson Beers was a blacksmith who came to Oregon in May, 1837, as an employe of the Methodist mission. Two of his sons, William and Jonathan, now live at Canemah. Hamilton Campbell was also a member of the Methodist mission party and was one of the partners in the Oregon City mint which issued the beaver five-dollar and ten-dollar gold pieces. His daughter, Mrs. Marie Campbell-Smith, was the first white girl born in Salem, Oregon, and now lives in Portland. John McClosky was an old-time Mississippi river pilot.

The steamer Canemah was the first traveling post office in Oregon. Nathaniel Coe was sent out from New York as postal agent for the Pacific coast. His office and headquarters were aboard the Canemah and he sorted the mails for the various communities in Oregon as the steamer plied the waters of the upper Willamette. All three of his sons, Lawrence, Frank and Henry, became steamboat men. The Canemah was a side-wheeler with a bluff bow and a square stern. Her owners were awarded the contract to carry the mail between Oregon City and Corvallis. In the spring of 1856 J. C. Avery & Company at Corvallis shipped most of the wheat raised in that part of Benton county to Oregon City, paying twenty cents a bushel as a freight charge for its transportation on the Canemah. In the summer of 1853, when the boat was near Champoege, one of the flues exploded, causing the death of Marian Holcroft, a passenger. The following year the Canemah was purchased by Captain Ainsworth, Cole, Switzer and Pease. Theodore Wygant, formerly purser, was made captain of the steamer, which he operated during 1852 and 1853, when George E. Cole took command.

Captain Absalom F. Hedges went east in 1849 with a satchel full of five and ten-dollar beaver gold pieces and with these he bought the machinery for the Canemah. In 1855 he was enlisting officer for volunteers in the Indian war and in 1857 represented Clackamas county in the state constitutional convention, held at Salem. He was also a member of the last territorial legislature, serving during the session of 1858-59. In 1867 he was one of the incorporators of the East Side Railroad, known as the Oregon Central line, and was also an agriculturist, developing a donation claim in the vicinity of Canemah. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of Clackamas county and served for two years. Captain Hedges belonged to that class of men who are essential to the development of a new country and his death on March 6, 1890, deprived Oregon of one of its most useful citizens.

His brother, Joseph Hedges, the father of Joseph E. Hedges, was born December 26, 1827, about ten miles from McConnelville, in Morgan county, Ohio, and attended the public schools of that locality. In the Buckeye state he followed the occupation of farming until 1852, when he started for Oregon, traveling in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. His interest in the Columbia River Valley had been aroused by his brother Absalom, whom he visited in Canemah. He became well known as a carpenter and builder and when the locks around the falls at Oregon City were constructed, he acted as foreman, having charge of all the woodwork. Soon after his arrival in Clackamas county Mr. Hedges married Miss Ellen Judith Allen, whose father was one of the early physicians of this part of the state, and they became the parents of nine children, all of whom were born in this county. The eldest, Mary A., is the widow of James A. Jacobs and lives in St. John, Whitman county, Washington; John Byron, who was treasurer of Pierce county, Washington, and also filled other public offices in a thoroughly acceptable manner, was called to his final rest in 1890. Elizabeth Alice became the wife of T. M. Long and is also deceased; William Allen lives near Barlow, in Clackamas county; Arthur Edwin, died in infancy; Joseph E. is the next of the family; Francis Royal, the seventh in order of birth, was drowned in the locks at Oregon City about 1907; Gilbert Lawrence, a well known lawyer of Oregon City, is represented elsewhere in this volume; and Frederick Roscoe is classed with the leading physicians and surgeons of Everett, Washington.

During his boyhood Joseph E. Hedges attended the public schools of Oregon City, walking the entire distance, and also pursued his studies in Canemah. In the fall of 1881 his father asked him if he wished to take a course in the Bishop Scott grammar school in Portland and after paying a visit to the institution he enrolled as one of its pupils. About a year later he was appointed junior master and for four

and a half years was an instructor in the Bishop Scott school, devoting his leisure hours to the reading of law books. During that time he met several Yale men and as a result of these associations matriculated in that university in 1887. He was graduated with the class of 1891, returning to Portland for further study, and in 1892 was admitted to the bar. For a year he practiced with Johnson & Idleman, Portland attorneys, and then became associated with Mark O'Neil and R. W. Thompson, as junior member of the firm. In 1895 they decided to broaden the scope of their activities and Mr. Hedges spent a portion of each week in attending to the business in Oregon City and Portland. The partners separated in 1896, the firm of O'Neil & Thompson remaining in Portland, and that of Hedges & Griffith took over the Oregon City office. The business in Oregon City enjoyed a steady growth and was conducted by the firm of Hedges & Griffith until 1908, when the junior partner returned to Portland. Mr. Hedges has since practiced alone, handling much important litigation, and has won many verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients. He is well versed in the minutiae of the law and his ability is manifest in the logic of his deductions and the clearness of his reasoning.

Mr. Hedges was married at Seattle, Washington, in 1894, to Miss Lillian Bray, a native of East Portland and a daughter of Charles E. and Rebecca T. (White) Bray. The last named was a daughter of Judge W. L. White, who served as county judge of Clackamas county. Mr. Bray represented an old family of Philadelphia and during the Civil war was a drummer boy in the Union Army. He was a thorough musician and a well known orchestra leader during the early years of Portland's history. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges became the parents of four children. Their first born, Joseph Charles, who was attending the University of Oregon during the World war, enlisted in the United States Army, was assigned to duty with the ordnance department and spent twenty-two months in France, his commanding officer being Captain Jack Kearney, of Portland. After the armistice was signed he was sent to the University of Paris, which he attended until ordered home. Through credits from the University of Paris he won the A. B. degree from the University of Oregon and next matriculated in Yale University, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1923. He was licensed to practice in Oregon in 1923 and in 1924 was admitted to the Washington bar. While in Seattle he entered the office of Huffer, Hayden & Bucey and was connected with that law firm for about two years. He was identified with the Masonic order, the University Club of Seattle and Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity. In Portland he had met an attractive young woman, to whom he was later affianced, and in September, 1925, started for the Rose city in an automobile, being accompanied by a friend. When descending a steep hill near Olympia they saw a wagon approaching and behind it was a car. The road was narrow at that point and in passing they grazed the wagon in their efforts to avoid a serious accident. Mr. Hedges went back to ask if he could render any assistance to the wagon driver, by whom he was shot in the head, and died October 3, 1925. It was afterward ascertained that the man was a criminal, fleeing from justice. Mr. Hedges was a young man of exceptional worth and his untimely death was a great shock to his family and friends. The other children are: Dorothy Allen, at home; Dwight Sumner, a member of the class of June, 1928, of the University of Oregon; and Janice Mary, who is pursuing her studies at St. Helen's Hall in Portland and will also graduate in June, 1928.

Mr. Hedges is a Mason and has held several offices in Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. For two terms he was high priest of Clackamas Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His wife and daughter Dorothy are affiliated with the Eastern Star and the Daughters of the American Revolution and the mother also belongs to the Derthic Club. Mr. Hedges is a Kiwanian, a nonresident member of the University Clubs of Portland and Seattle, and is also identified with the Oregon City Chamber of Commerce and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, which he joined while attending Yale University. In politics he is a strong democrat and in 1906 was elected state senator, serving for one term. An ardent champion of the cause of education, he acts as secretary of the state board of higher curricula and for seventeen years has been a member of the school board of this district. For the same length of time he has been secretary of the water board and lends the weight of his support to all worthy public measures, manifesting an unselfish spirit of devotion to the general good. A lifelong resident of Oregon, Mr. Hedges is largely familiar with the history of the state and remembers

the time when the locks were built at Oregon City and the Southern Pacific Railroad was extended through this region. Even in the early days Canemah was a busy place and handled considerable freight, owing to its shipping facilities. Mr. Hedges has clearly demonstrated his worth as a citizen and measures up to high standards in every relation of life.

R. W. SHEPHERD

R. W. Shepherd, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Portland Electric Power Company, has been actively identified with corporation operations for a long period and is regarded as one of the most efficient and valuable officers of this company, with which he has been connected for twenty years. Mr. Shepherd was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Shepherd, both of whom are deceased, the father dying in 1876.

R. W. Shepherd received a good public school education and when twelve years old went to Germany with his mother, brother and sister and attended the University of Leipzig. Returning to Philadelphia when twenty-three years old, he devoted his attention to the study of medicine for a short time, and then entered the employ of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, with which he remained five years, after which he was with the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, until 1907. He became comptroller of the Rhode Island Company, an affiliated concern of the United Gas company, but in 1908 came to Portland as auditor of the Portland Electric Power Company, with which he has remained to the present time. In January, 1921, he was made assistant secretary, assistant treasurer and general auditor of the company, and is still serving in those positions. He is a man of sincere purpose, does thoroughly and well whatever he undertakes and has rendered a type of service which has gained for him an enviable reputation for ability and judgment.

Mr. Shepherd was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Kiefer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children, Robert W., Jr., who graduated from the University of Oregon, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is now a student in the law school of his alma mater, and George Austin, who is a junior in the University of Oregon, specializing in economics. Mr. Shepherd is a republican in his political views and has shown the proper interest in local public affairs. He is a member of the Multnomah Club, the Pennsylvania Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He has been loyal to the company of which he is an officer, is a director of several of its subsidiary companies, and his sterling character and excellent personal qualities have commended him to the good opinion of all who know him.

WILLIAM H. LINES

William H. Lines, vice president of the Portland Electric Power Company, is regarded as one of the leading mechanical and electrical engineers in this part of the country and has been a very effective factor in the development and practical application of electric power in the Columbia River valley. Born in Rochester, New York, in 1887, he is a son of Stephen and Frances (Benham) Lines, both of whom still reside in New York state, the father being a retired shoe manufacturer.

William H. Lines completed the course of the public school and entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1909. He then went to work in the engineering department of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, in which he was employed until February, 1912, when he came to Portland as industrial engineer for the Portland Electric Power Company, having charge of the sale of power to industries. In this work he was very successful, inducing most of the large mills in this city to install electric power, and in this connection he also served as consulting engineer in the installing of the necessary equipment. His splendid record earned him promotion and during 1916 and 1917 he served as assistant to Mr. Griffith, the president of the company. He then became plant superintendent of the Northwestern Steel Company, in the shipbuilding department, in which capacity he served until 1921, when he resigned and bought the

Champion Manufacturing Company, of which he became president, and devoted his attention to that concern until he sold out in 1923. He then became construction engineer for the Portland Electric Power Company, performing the duties of that position until 1926, when he was made assistant to the president, and in 1926 was made a vice president of the company and now has charge of all railroads operations. He is also a director of several companies affiliated with the Portland Electric Power Company. He has always shown clear-headed judgment and thorough technical knowledge and commands the unqualified confidence of all who are associated with him.

In 1914 Mr. Lines was united in marriage to Miss Claire Houghton, of Portland. He is a member of the Arlington Club, the University Club and the Chamber of Commerce, while his political affiliation is with the republican party. He has shown a deep interest in everything affecting the progress and advancement of his community. Intelligent and well-directed effort, backed by sincerity of purpose and integrity of character, have characterized his career and he has proven well worthy of the confidence and respect which are accorded him by all with whom he has come in contact.

EVA EMERY DYE

A gifted writer, who has won national renown owing to her contributions to the history of the Pacific northwest, was chosen by Fred Lockley as the subject of the following sketch, which was published in the Oregon Journal in the issues of January 15 and 16, 1920:

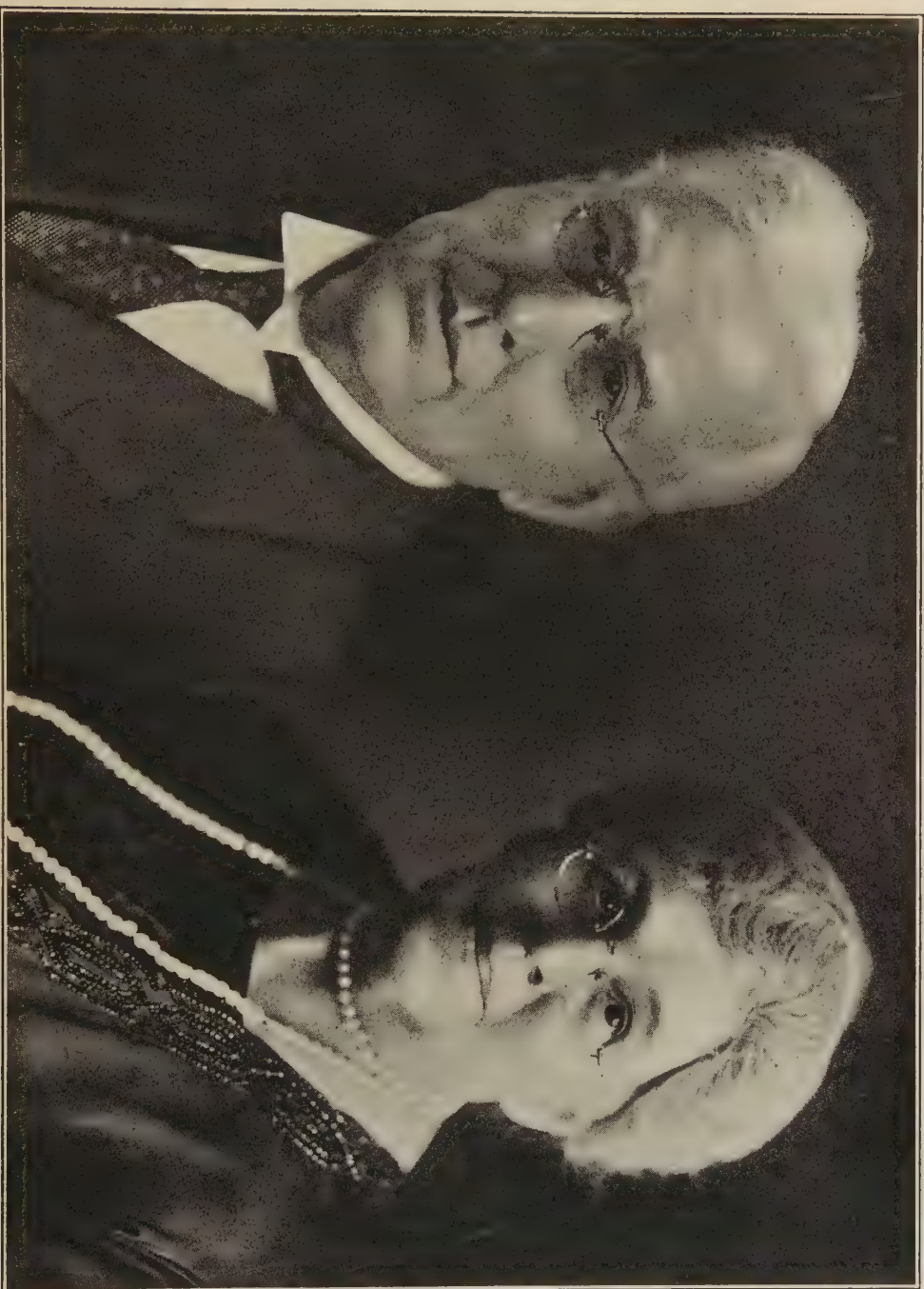
"How did you come to write your book, 'McLoughlin and Old Oregon?'" I inquired of Eva Emery Dye as we sat in front of the blazing fireplace in her home at Oregon City a day or so ago. She replied, 'I read the Iliad and the Odyssey until my whole mind was tinged with the romance and beauty of the Homeric legends of the heroic old Greek warriors. It seemed as though Dr. McLoughlin was a brother of those old Greek heroes. To me he was the one dominant and outstanding figure of the Oregon country, and it was a labor of love to write the annals of his day and generation. No, I can't remember when I didn't look forward with pleasure and eagerness to writing books. I think it is in my blood—this desire to give written expression to my thoughts.

"You enjoy writing about pioneers, don't you? I must confess that I myself love to delve into the records of the past. Take my own case, for example. I have taken a great deal of pleasure in tracing my ancestry through all its various ramifications. My father, Cyrus Emery, was born in Maine. His people came to America from England in 1635, with the Puritans. Two brothers, John and Anthony Emery, were passengers on the sailing vessel James. They settled near Boston, later moving to Newbury, now called Newburyport, where Captain John H. Couch came from, and one of these Emerys is numbered among the Captain's ancestors. Our old home is still standing there and is still owned and occupied by an Emery. Our name suffered a sea change, as so many names have. Originally it was D'Amory. The first progenitor of whom I have any knowledge was Sir Gilbert D'Amory, a Norman, who went to England in 1066. William the Conqueror, in return for his services, gave him an estate at Romsey. I was interested in your letter, Mr. Lockley, published in the Journal while you were overseas and dated from Romsey.

"When I was a child it gave me much pleasure to hear my father tell stories of the Revolutionary war. He often spoke of his grandmother, Mary Salter, a daughter of Captain Titus Salter, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who captured the British fort at the mouth of the river there. The powder from this fort was used at the battle of Bunker Hill. For this deed Captain Titus Salter was given a sword and placed in command of the fort until the close of the war. My father's great-grandfather, Caleb Emery, served in both the French and Indian war and the Revolution and later became colonel of a regiment of militia.

"My mother was Caroline Trafton and her grandfather also served in the Revolutionary war. One of his brothers was an Empire Loyalist and fled to Nova Scotia, Canada, where his descendants still live. A third brother went back to England, was made Lord Trafton and given an office in Ireland. My mother's father, John Trafton, was colonel of a regiment from Maine in the War of 1812.

"My parents were married in Maine in 1853. They moved to Illinois the follow-



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. DYE

ing year, settling at Prophetstown, the headquarters of Black Hawk's Indian prophet. I was the first child. When I was eighteen months old we moved into a new house, in which the plaster was still damp. Mother's second child was born immediately after the family moved into the new house and she caught cold, dying a few days after the birth of my sister Carrie. Father married again and I have two half-sisters.

"I took to history and general literature, while Carrie loved music. My first poem was written at the age of eight and when I was fifteen I composed a lyrical bit of verse, "Dreamland," which the editor published in our local paper. The poem was reprinted in one of the city papers, whose editor came immediately to see me. I soon became a prolific producer of poems, many of which found favor with the editors, and was known as "Jennie Juniper" in the Illinois newspapers. Next I wrote a story, which I sent to the Tribune of Princeton, Illinois. To my surprise and delight they not only printed it but they sent me a small check, the first I ever received for writing. The next check was from a poem in the Youth's Companion of Boston.

"My father had a hardware store and a large family. It seemed my duty to be a bread winner instead of merely a bread eater, so when I was fifteen years old I secured a position as teacher at thirty dollars a month in the primary department of the Prophetstown school. Small as my wages were, I laid by most of my salary each month, for I determined to go to college—how or where, I did not know, but I felt that in spite of all opposition the way would be opened so I could realize my ambition. When I had taught for two years I was told that I must not spend the money I had saved on such "foolishness" as a college education, which was only for "rich men's sons and daughters." Next I secured a place as an instructor in a country school, where I taught for two years. Having saved enough to pay for a year's work at Oberlin College, I fled away there, trusting to Providence. But my dear father did help me, also a small legacy came from an inheritance through my mother. Likewise I became college librarian and although the pay was small, it helped toward my expenses. Later I was appointed an instructor in the academic department of the college, so that the way cleared for me to complete my four years' course. I was elected one of the editors of our college paper and won many awards for excellence in literature. I boarded with the family of the professor of Greek and in addition to the regular class work I devoured every old classic I could find time for. My course included literature, history, mathematics, Latin, French and German, with Greek as a major throughout. In 1882 I was graduated from Oberlin College and received the degrees of A. B. and later A. M. I wrote the Latin class song and was termed the "poet laureate" of the college.

"Among my classmates was Charles H. Dye, to whom I was married a week after graduating, James H. Fairchild performing the ceremony. William Goodell Frost, at that time professor of Greek at Oberlin and later president of Berea College in Kentucky, attended our wedding. Henry Churchill King, the present president of Oberlin, was one of our college mates. We boarded at the same place and never a New Year goes by that we do not exchange friendly greetings.

"Following our marriage we taught school six years and then went to Iowa State University, where in 1889 my husband was admitted to the bar. In 1890 we came to Oregon City and soon thereafter I wrote "McLoughlin and Old Oregon" and sent it to Harper's. They received it cordially and said that if I would cut it into separate stories they would publish it in Harper's Monthly and later in book form. But I couldn't bear to mutilate my darling book by cutting it up into stories, so it was laid away in a bureau drawer, where it stayed for six years. About that time a college classmate visited us from Chicago and asked if he could take it east with him. He left it with his friends, the McClurg's, of his home city. They accepted the story and published it immediately in May, 1900. My best friends have always been editors, who have given such kindly reviews of my four books: "McLoughlin and Old Oregon"; "The Conquest, The Story of Lewis and Clark"; "McDonald of Oregon, A Tale of Two Shores," and "Stories of Oregon," of which altogether many thousand copies have been sold."

Sacajawea, the heroine of "The Conquest," was hailed as a second Pocahontas, and the foremost sculptors of America have vied in chiseling statues to her honor. First Bruno Louis Zimm of New York city was commissioned by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to prepare a statue for the St. Louis Fair in 1904. The noted sculptor spent a year in special preparation, visiting Wyoming and studying the Shoshone tribe, to which Sacajawea belonged. A second statue, cast in bronze, was designed

by Alice Cooper, a pupil of Lorado Taft, after directions outlined by Mrs. Dye. This statue, erected by the women of the northwest in honor of the brave Indian girl and pioneer mother who led Lewis and Clark through the mountains of the continent, was unveiled at the Lewis and Clark Fair in July, 1905, and now stands in Washington Park, Portland. A third statue, for which the legislature of North Dakota appropriated fifteen thousand dollars, was modeled by Leonard Crunelle, and unveiled in May, 1910, on Capitol Hill at Bismarck, North Dakota. Other statues have resulted from "The Conquest," among them a fountain to Chief Paducah, by Lorado Taft, erected by the women of the Kentucky town, Paducah, after corresponding with Mrs. Dye on this subject; also one to Chief Mahaska, in Iowa, and several to George Rogers Clark and other leading figures in that epic in our national life. Wisely using the talents with which nature endowed her, Mrs. Dye has made valuable contributions to the world's work and her career has been an inspiration not only to her own sex, but to all who aspire to a high level of accomplishment.

The first ancestor of Charles H. Dye in America was a Dane who crossed the Atlantic on the ship *Fire of Troy* in company with the Dutch founders of New Amsterdam, and Dey street, New York city, was named for the family cow pasture on the island of Manhattan. A grandson, Andrew Dey, or Dye as it came to be spelled, went to Maryland and there married Sarah Minor, own cousin to the wife of George Washington, and Colonel Dye's place became Washington's headquarters, a fact recorded in Irving's "Life of Washington." At the close of the war, in lieu of money, the Revolutionary veterans were paid in Ohio lands and Andrew Dye migrated to that state, locating in Miami county. He was among the founders of the town of Troy, and died there in 1835. In 1839 Henry Dye went from Ohio to the newly opened Black Hawk Purchase in Iowa, which was then a wilderness. He settled on a farm near the present village of Hillsboro and later moved to a farm near Fort Madison and there his son, Charles Henry Dye, was born August 23, 1856. He completed a course in Denmark Academy, Iowa, in 1878 and then entered Oberlin College, in which he won oratorical honors. In 1878 he was graduated with distinction and a week later was married to Miss Eva L. Emery, one of his classmates. After six years of educational work as principal of a high school and an academy, Mr. Dye enrolled as a student in the law department of the University of Iowa, where he also taught commercial law. Graduating in 1889, he won the prize for the best thesis of that year. In 1890 Mr. Dye became identified with the legal fraternity of Oregon City and soon won recognition as a wise counselor and an able advocate. For nearly forty years now he has practiced continuously in Oregon City and the extent and importance of his clientele denotes his professional status. At one time he was deputy district attorney and also made an enviable record as city attorney. He was also president of the local bar association two years, and president of the Clackamas County Bar Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Dye became the parents of four children. Emery C., the eldest, born in 1884, was graduated from Oberlin College in 1905 and was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1908. Trafton M., born in 1886, attended the public schools of Oregon City and for three years was a student at Pacific University. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1906 and afterward was one of the editors of the law quarterly of Columbia University, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B. in 1910. After traveling in Europe for some time he began the practice of law in Portland, Oregon, where he has many friends, and in 1917 moved to Cleveland, Ohio. There he has since followed his profession and is still connected with the firm which he joined ten years ago. Recently a partnership was formed with James R. Garfield, a son of ex-President Garfield. Trafton M. Dye practically grew up in his father's law office, operating a typewriter while still in knee pants, and acted as his father's stenographer in the Oregon legislature, in which he was the youngest clerk. His mind is logical, analytical and inductive in its trend, and his professional colleagues unite in bearing testimony to his legal acumen and strength of character. Trafton Dye married Miss Mary Elizabeth Ward, a daughter of Mrs. Nancy M. Ward, of Portland, and they have two children. Everett W., the third son, was born in 1896 and in 1918 was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College as a mechanical engineer. He served in the World war and is now connected with the American Steel & Wire Company at Cleveland, Ohio. The daughter, Charlotte Evangeline, born in 1897, also completed her education in the Oregon Agricultural College, from which she was graduated in 1919. Her husband, Richard Earl Hutchinson, went overseas with the

Engineers Corps of the United States army in 1917 and at the present time is chemist in charge of the laboratories and compounding of the Los Angeles branch of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

With Judge H. E. Cross and others, Mr. and Mrs. Dye formed the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association that grew out of a Chautauqua circle in the Dye home in 1894, developing into the largest and most popular educational assembly in Oregon, Mr. Dye serving on its board of directors for thirty-five years and as president and secretary for several terms. For some years he was president of the Oregon City Board of Trade, which was later merged with the Commercial Club, and is one of its influential members. In both of these organizations Mr. Dye was identified with the movement for good roads and projects for other public improvements. He championed the prohibition cause and since 1911 has been an active member of the public library board of Oregon City. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist and for thirty years was superintendent of the Sunday school, later teaching its Bible class for men. A stalwart republican, he is an ardent advocate of clean politics and believes that laws should be made and administered for the protection of the weak rather than to aid the strong. As a member of the state legislature he introduced a number of bills, one of which was an act known as the union high school law, and this is now in successful operation throughout the state of Oregon. Along fraternal lines he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His life has been conspicuously useful and the respect accorded him is well deserved.

SAMUEL F. BLYTHE

In the Oregon Daily Journal of February 22, 1927, the experiences and activities of an honored Union veteran and old-time newspaper man of the state are described as follows by Fred Lockley:

"Samuel F. Blythe is one of the pioneer residents of Hood River. When I interviewed Mr. Blythe recently, he said: 'Next August I will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of my arrival at Hood River. When I came here in 1877 the only house built in what is now Hood River was that of Dr. W. L. Adams, whose home was used as a sanitarium and health resort. I bought twenty-two acres of land a mile west of Hood River, paying eight dollars an acre for it. Later I bought a tract of twenty-one acres adjoining it. My first piece of land was purchased from William Penn Watson, who sold it to me for eight dollars an acre, and after considerable delay I received the deed. I found out later that he had not bought the land when he sold it to me. After selling the tract to me he purchased it from the state for a dollar and a quarter an acre. At that time he owned, or had under option, most of the land along the water front at Hood River. I came here for my health, and the fact that I am still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-five goes to prove that Hood River has a healthy climate.

"I was born in Fairfield, Adams county, Pennsylvania, on St. Valentine's day, 1842, and was named for Dr. Samuel Finley, who was a pioneer president of Princeton College. Our place was seven miles from Gettysburg. My father, David Blythe, was a tanner. My grandfather, whose name was also David, came from Scotland to America not long before the Revolutionary war and served with Washington at Valley Forge, Trenton and in other engagements of the war. My mother, whose maiden name was Julia Ann Hoover, was of Holland Dutch ancestry. I am the fourth of their seven children and the only one now living.

"In 1856, when I was fourteen years old, I went to work as a printer's devil on the Franklin Repository at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The Messenger, a religious publication, had a power press and I used to take the forms over to the Messenger to be printed on their press. I will never forget my introduction to what was to prove my life work. On June 3, 1856, I took the stage for Chambersburg. My father died in 1849, when I was seven years old. Washington Crooks, the publisher of the Franklin Repository, was a politician of considerable influence. He and my father were friends. My mother, knowing this, asked Mr. Crooks to give me a position on the paper. The stage stopped in front of the Repository office and the driver took my trunk and carried it into the printing office. Mr. Crooks was away, so the editor

took me upstairs to the job office and introduced me to the foreman. The latter greeted me kindly and said, "You can start learning the printer's trade by taking that pitcher and going down to the town pump and bringing up a pitcher of fresh water." I ran down stairs, crossed the square to the courthouse, filled the pitcher and was back in no time. After he had taken a satisfying drink from the pitcher the foreman took me over to the case, told me where each letter was, showed me the P box and the Q box, and said, "A printer must learn to mind his P's and Q's." He told me I must apply myself, work hard and try to earn the twenty dollars a year I was to receive. The second year I was paid thirty dollars. In those days the printer's devil also served as carrier boy. Each New Year's they issued a carriers' address. When this address was given to the patrons of the paper they usually gave the carrier a dime, a quarter or even half a dollar. I can remember the thrill I had when I collected thirty dollars when I delivered the New Year's address to my customers.

"At the close of the second year I went to Ohio to visit my mother. The proprietor of the Eaton Democrat offered me three dollars a week. By this time I had become fairly proficient and could set each day two galleys of brevier and throw in my case. The columns were very wide, being sixteen-em measure. If they were expert workmen the compositors were paid six dollars a week. In the spring of 1859 the Eaton Democrat was sold to a man at Madison, Indiana. He moved the plant there and I went with him. There I worked on a morning daily and was paid twenty-five cents a thousand, the type being long primer. I went out on a strike, with the rest of the force, for higher wages. We didn't get our jobs back, so I went to Cincinnati to see if I could get work. I decided to travel throughout the country and learn the methods used in other offices. At Covington I met a tramp printer who was an expert. Next day I fell in with this same man, who asked me where I was going. I told him I was bound for Lexington, Kentucky, and he said, "I am headed the same way." He told me his name was Dave Hubbard and that he was a Mexican war veteran. After some further talk he urged me to go home. He said, "I hate to see a bright young chap become a tramp printer. How much money have you?" I told him that I had seventy-five cents. He said, "I have been working more or less steadily ever since I was discharged from the army after the Mexican war. How much money do you suppose I have?" I replied, "I don't know. How much have you?" He dug down in his jeans and produced his entire wealth, which was two copper pennies. He said, "I sold my necktie to a nigger for five cents and it cost me three cents to pay the toll across the Ohio river. Don't you think, in view of what I have told you, that you should go home?" I said, "No, I am going to see something of the world." He then said, "Very well; if you must tramp, we will go along together; I can show you the ropes. I am just winding up a big drunk. I can't travel without whiskey. Go to a grocery store and buy me a quart of whiskey. It will cost you a dime." A better grade of whiskey cost twelve and a half cents a quart, but he liked the more fiery liquor that retailed at ten cents a quart. I bought him a quart of whiskey and we started down the pike. This was in August and the weather was extremely warm. After walking two or three miles we stopped under a shade tree. Hubbard took out his big red bandanna, wiped the sweat off his face and opened his carpet bag to get a drink of whiskey. He let out a yell and began jumping up and down, swearing horribly, meanwhile tearing his hair. I thought he had gone crazy. "The cork has come out," he said "and all the whiskey is gone. I can't go on without another drink." We had to walk a mile and a half before we came to a crossroads store where I could invest another dime in a quart of whiskey for him. During the next week we lived on blackberries, which we found climbing over the rail fences beside the road, and on an occasional handout of cornbread from some farmer's wife.

"Finally we decided to strike out for the Ohio river, get a boat and go down the stream to New Orleans. When we reached the banks of the river we found a man who had a skiff which didn't look any too good, but it had two good oars. As we had no money to buy it, I traded my silver watch for the skiff. The river was low and there was no current. We paddled down the river for three days. I took off my shoes, and between the water and the leaking skiff and the hot sun my feet became so badly swollen and blistered that I couldn't get my shoes on.

"After going for three or four days on rations which consisted largely of river water and cornbread, we drew up at dusk one evening at Vevay, Indiana. My partner hailed a group of men near the river bank and asked them if they wanted to buy

a skiff. One of the men sized up the boat and said he wouldn't give a cent for it, but added that he would give four bits for the oars if we would throw the skiff in. We were starved out, so we accepted his offer. I stayed on the river bank while my partner went up town to buy some crackers and cheese. We slept on the bank of the river that night and the next morning Dave went up town and landed a job that would last three days at one dollar a day. Dave was a good scout. He said, "I don't want you to be a tramp printer. I am going to turn this job over to you and I'll drift on. Maybe you can land a regular job here."

"I couldn't get my shoes on, so, carrying my shoes and socks in my hand, I walked up to the printing office and reported for duty. The force consisted of the editor and a compositor who was eighty-five years old and very frail. The old man told me that when he had learned his trade seventy-five years before, and that took him back to 1785, he had inked the forms for the old hand press with a ball covered with buckskin. I set up the paper during the next three days and editor and proprietor was so delighted that he offered me a permanent job at four dollars and a half a week and board. The eighty-five-year-old tramp printer decided to drift on to Cincinnati, so I stayed there all of that fall and winter. That was during 1859-60.

"The next spring I went to Wabash, Indiana, to visit relatives and landed a job on the Wabash Plain Dealer, working ten hours a day at a salary of four and a half dollars per week. I was working at the case on the Plain Dealer when Abraham Lincoln was nominated in Chicago. The Plain Dealer was a democratic paper. The editor was in a quandary as to whether he should support Douglas, the candidate of the northern democrats, or Breckenridge and Lane, who had been put up by the southern wing of the party. After taking a few drinks, he finally decided that Breckenridge and Lane had the best of it, so he wrote a redhot editorial indorsing their candidacy, handing it to me to set up. He went out to take a few more drinks and when he came back wrote an editorial urging the election of Douglas, which he put on the hook for me to set up. I set up both editorials and I wondered how it was going to come out. An hour or so later he came back once more two sheets in the wind and wrote an eloquent tribute to Abraham Lincoln, urging his election. He showed that the safety of the country depended upon the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. This editorial I also set up. I knew that if the paper appeared with editorials indorsing all three of the presidential candidates the public would never survive the shock, so I ran the Lincoln and Hamlin editorial and killed the other two, and from that day to this—for the paper is still running—the Plain Dealer has been a strong republican sheet, and is now a great daily newspaper.

"That October I went home and while there I landed a job on the Eaton Register at five dollars a week. I worked for the paper until the early summer of 1861, when I enlisted in an independent company. We were to serve as cavalry under Fremont; at least, that was the promise made to us. I was nineteen years old at the time. When we arrived in St. Louis we were assigned to the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, which consisted of six companies from Ohio, one from Illinois and three from Missouri. In 1862 our regiment was rechristened, becoming known as the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, though we continued to carry the flag of the Thirteenth Missouri clear through the war. Our colonel, at one time the editor and owner of the Cincinnati Gazette, was a West Pointer and a very capable officer, though rather old. I was a member of Company E. I served as a private in this company for three years and then reenlisted, joining Hancock's veteran corps, which comprised twenty thousand men, all of whom had served for three years in the Civil war. The first battle I was in was at Fort Donelson. Then came Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, the battle of Corinth and various skirmishes. In the spring of 1863 we went to Vicksburg. I served for four years and three months, not being mustered out until February, 1866. Our company was stationed just outside the arsenal during the execution of the Lincoln conspirators.

"Four years and three months of service in the army had made me restless, so I could not settle down to a prosaic job. I decided to cross the plains and see the Rockies. A month after I was mustered out I started for the west in company with Daniel Ridenour, a war-time comrade. We headed for St. Joseph, Missouri, to get a job driving an ox team across the plains. We were inexperienced and when we watched the bullwhackers handling six and twelve yoke of oxen, Dan said, "We can never learn to drive oxen. I'm going back to Ohio to marry the girl I'm engaged to." We parted and I never saw him again. I had not set type for five years, so I was a

little dubious as to whether I could land a job at the case or not. However, I had to eat, so I went to the office of the St. Joseph Daily Gazette and asked for a job. The foreman said, "Do you belong to the union?" I answered, "No, but I will be glad to join." He showed me where to hang my coat and told me to go to work, informing me that they would take me into the union next Sunday. I threw in my case and found that in spite of being away from the work for five years I hadn't lost my skill. I had a good boarding house with the family of one of the compositors on the paper. The wife was a good cook. She boarded others of the corps of compositors.

"After I had worked for a few weeks Captain Lockwood, the commander of my company, and three others of my former campmates, came to St. Joseph and told me they were going to buy an outfit and go west. Every day or two they would drop in and urge me to go along. I was getting forty-five cents a thousand and was saving my money. I had accumulated seventy-five dollars. One evening, just after I was paid off, my four comrades dropped in and Captain Lockwood said, "Sam, you better come with us. We're going to pull out in the morning. Won't you come along?" I said, "All right; you can count me in." He asked me how much money I had and I told him, handing it over to him to pay my share of the expenses. I found the reason they were so anxious for me to come in was that they had bought an outfit, but had not enough money to complete the payments; a wagon and two yoke of oxen was purchased for the trip, so my seventy-five dollars was a life saver. Captain Lockwood bought a supply of bacon, beans, coffee and flour, which used up all of our money, so he was unable to purchase any sugar or tobacco.

"Captain Lockwood was a good infantry officer, but he didn't know any more about driving oxen than the rest of us, which was nothing at all. All five of us walked beside the oxen and herded them along. That night we left their yokes on and tied them to a tree. I never remember spending a more miserable night. It stormed all night and we were soaking wet. We were afraid to turn the cattle loose to graze and the next morning we started out. During the day we made five miles. I said to Kline, who had put up most of the money for the outfit, "How do you like it?" He replied, "Every cent I saved is in that outfit, but I have a good notion to quit right now. If we are going to put in six months like we have the past two days, I'm through." A long storm started in and continued for three days. We had to stay out with the cattle while they grazed. When the storm was over we herded the cattle to a farm a mile or so distant, carried the neckyokes along, drove the cattle into a corral and got the farmer to yoke the oxen up for us.

"We started out and overtook a freight outfit. One of the big wagons was stuck in a mudhole and the owner of the freight outfit asked us for the use of our two yoke of oxen. He hitched them in front of his and the Georgia negro driver, who was an expert, soon yanked the wagon out of the mudhole. The wagon boss said to us, "We have more freight than we can pull. If you will let us load some of our freight in your wagon we'll furnish you an extra yoke of cattle and this Georgia nigger to drive the outfit, and we'll pay you twenty cents a pound when you unload it at Bozeman, Montana." That was our salvation. Right then and there all of our troubles ceased. That negro driver was not only cheerful but one of the best bull-whackers I ever saw. Captain Lockwood volunteered to do the cooking for our outfit and my job was to provide the firewood. One of the other boys did the dish-washing and we got along fine. Within a few days our outfit joined a train of thirty wagons, about half of which were bound for Denver, while the others were going on to Bozeman.

"Just beyond Fort Laramie our wagon train split into two sections, so there would be more chance to graze the cattle. The section just ahead of us was attacked by the Sioux Indians. They killed two of the drivers and drove the cattle off. One of the emigrants hurried back to our train and every available man of us started out to overtake the Indians and get the cattle. We overtook the redskins, recovered most of the cattle and our trains joined. The Indians secured reinforcements and attacked our train. There were about one hundred and fifty of the Indians. Most of our drivers were ex-soldiers, some having served in the Union army and some in the Confederate army. We were all pretty good shots, so we gave the Indians more than they bargained for and stood them off. A little later we joined a train of three hundred wagons and during the remainder of the journey to Bozeman we traveled under military discipline.

"On arriving at Bozeman we were paid twenty cents a pound for the freight

we carried, and three of us took up homestead in that locality. We paid seventy-five dollars for a plow, and decided to grow up with the country. Not having money enough to pay five dollars a bushel for wheat, we had to look for work. That winter some men from Oregon stayed with us and hunted elks most of the time. They jerked the meat. I have seen as many as five hundred elks come down on the flat. Farming struck me as a pretty prosaic job, so next spring I pulled out, going to Virginia City. I guess I must have looked pretty tough. I was twenty-five years old. I hadn't had a shave or a haircut for more than a year. My beard covered my whole chest and my hair hung to my shoulders. I decided that if I was going to find a job on a newspaper I would have to indulge in a shave and a haircut. I have always been sorry I didn't have a picture of myself taken.

"There were two newspapers in Virginia City, the Montana Post, a tri-weekly, and the Democrat, which was issued once a week. Neither paper had work for me, so I went to the hotel, and to my delight, I found the clerk, Pliny Crume, was an old-time friend of mine from Eaton. We had served in the same company during the war, so he said, "You can sleep in the corral—I see you have your own blankets—and I'll stake you to the eats. You can stay here until you land a job. General James Francis Meagher was governor of Montana at that time and Martin Beem was secretary of the territory. I had gone out to one of the gulches to see if I could get work shoveling dirt into a sluice box. Martin Beem and I had served in the same regiment during the Civil war. When the color bearer was shot and killed Martin picked up the flag and went forward. The colonel made him a lieutenant for his gallantry. He, like myself, was a printer. We were delighted to see each other and he said, "What are you doing, Sam?" I replied, "I am looking for a job but both newspapers turned me down." He said, "I'll get you a job. It may be two or three weeks until I can land it, but you stay right here and I'll divide my salary with you."

"I refused to take his money and landed a job hauling quartz ore on a sled with oxen. The man for whom I worked told me to go on up in the mountains, cut a load of wood and bring it in, and we could start hauling ore next day. I worked half a day, cut about a half load of wood and came in about half dead, for cutting timber was something I had never tackled before. When I got in I found a message from Martin Beem offering me a job on the Post of Virginia City, setting type at one dollar a thousand. I lost no time in reporting for duty. While the Legislature was in session we were employed on State work and I could make from ten to fifteen dollars a day setting type. In one week of six days I made one hundred and forty-four dollars. The foreman said to us, "Make all the phat you can." During the meeting of the territorial legislature we set up the bills and every time we lifted a head it meant two dollars and a half on our string. I could really set ten thousand ems a day, but with the phat we had we were making from fifteen to thirty dollars a day. I worked on the Post a year.

"From there I went to Fort Benton and took passage on a steamer down the Missouri. We went through a herd of buffaloes which were crossing the river. There were thousands of them on a stampede. Every man on board had a gun and practically all of them shot into the buffaloes which surrounded us. We killed dozens of buffaloes. It took us eleven days to get to Sioux City, as we had to tie up to the bank every night. After a short time at my home I went to Chicago and worked at my trade. In September I started back to Montana, reaching there the month of November when I secured employment with the Helena Tribune and remained there one year.

"In 1869 I went to San Francisco and worked on the Alta Californian until 1870. When the union struck Mr. O'Meara was in San Francisco buying a newspaper plant for Ben Holladay to ship to Portland. He bought the San Francisco Times outfit and hired some of the striking printers in San Francisco. I was one of the men he employed. We arrived in Portland on July 5, 1870, aboard the steamship California, and a week later the newsboys were calling out the first issue of the Daily Bulletin. We were paid sixty cents a thousand for composition. I worked on the Bulletin until it was discontinued. Holladay lost a lot of money on it. When the Bulletin ceased publication six of us started the Daily Bee, of which D. H. Stearns was the manager. I stayed with the Bee for eleven months and had charge of the city routes, which I sold to Mr. Holman, whose son, Arthur Holman, was for many years editor of the San Francisco Argonaut."

Mr. Blythe came to Hood River in 1877 and on March 3, 1878, removed to the

ranch on which he has since resided. In 1894 he purchased the Hood River Glacier, of which John Cradlebaugh was the owner and editor, and controlled the paper for ten years, on the expiration of which period he sold the business to A. D. Moe. Mr. Blythe then devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, utilizing the most effective methods in the cultivation of the soil, and brought his land to a high state of development. He still occupies the fine old home but leases his place, which is known as the Twin Oaks Fruit Farm. It is situated near Hood River and commands an uninterrupted view of the majestic Columbia.

In 1873 Mr. Blythe was married in Portland to Miss Emma Jane Nation, who was born in Birmingham, England, of which country her parents, William Briar and Mary Ann (Lakin) Nation, were also natives, and her brother, John Nation, was connected with the Willamette Iron Works. William B. Nation was an expert carver of bone and ivory and also engaged in merchandising in England. In 1830 he sailed for the United States and spent about three years in New York city. Owing to failing health he returned to his native land but recrossed the Atlantic in 1857 and settled on a farm in Pennsylvania. In 1871 he brought his family to Oregon and three years later his wife passed away in Portland. Mr. Nation attained the advanced age of ninety-one years and died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blythe in 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Blythe were born two children, both of whom are natives of Hood River county. The son, Edward N., was graduated from the school of journalism of the University of Oregon and in partnership with J. D. Riordan owns the Clark County Sun, the leading weekly of Vancouver, Washington. Mr. Blythe is married and has two children: Barbara, a capable newspaper woman, who prepared for her profession in the University of Oregon and who is connected with the Portland Journal; and Alice, a student at the University of Washington in Seattle. The daughter, Clara Blythe, is now the wife of David T. Marlbor, of Mission Beach, California. They have become the parents of a son, George Finley, who is attending high school.

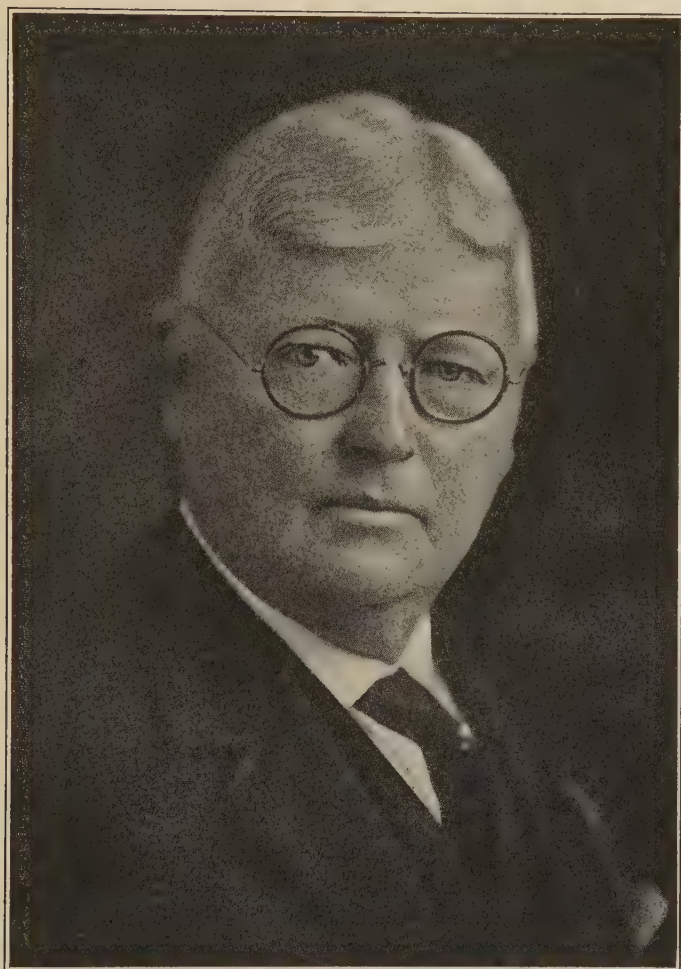
Samuel F. Blythe is a member of Canby Post, No. 16, G. A. R. In the affairs of this organization he is deeply interested and is a past department commander, to which office he was elected at Newberg, Oregon, in 1907. Despite his eighty-six years and the many hardships he has endured, Mr. Blythe is well preserved and keeps in close touch with the events of the world, possessing an alert mind and a retentive memory. He has witnessed a notable transformation in the appearance of this region and is deeply attached to the state of his adoption, which he considers an ideal place of residence. His prosperity has resulted from hard work, good management and honest dealing and he is known and honored throughout the valley.

HENRY WALDO COE, M. D.

One of the most interesting chapters in the history of Portland is that which has to do with the life and activities of Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, who not only ranked as one of the distinguished physicians of the northwest, specializing in mental and nervous diseases, but who made life brighter, better and more beautiful by his efforts to uplift his fellowmen and by his contribution to the art interests of Portland. He met every individual with a smile—that smile which indicates a broad mind and a loving nature, that recognizes the brotherhood of mankind and reaches out in helpful spirit to every individual. Memory of association with him is a cherished possession of a large percentage of Portland's citizens.

Dr. Coe had reached the age of seventy years when he passed away. He had become a resident of Portland in 1891. His birth occurred in Waupun, Wisconsin, November 4, 1857, his parents being Dr. Samuel B. and Mary J. (Cronkhite) Coe. The father was a pioneer physician of Wisconsin and served as a surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war. The mother still survives, living in Gresham, Oregon, at the notable age of ninety-three years, and two brothers of Dr. Coe also make their homes in this state, Charles A. being a resident of Gresham, while Dr. J. Coe is living in Klamath Falls.

In the youthful days of Dr. Henry W. Coe the family removed to Minnesota, so that he pursued his early education in the schools of Morristown, being in due time graduated from the high school. Later he attended the University of Minnesota, where he pursued his classical course, and then having determined to make the



DR. HENRY W. COE

practice of medicine his life work, he matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as a medical student, while in 1880 he was accorded his professional degree upon graduation from the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, New York. He sought his opportunity in the growing west, removing to Mandan, North Dakota, soon after receiving his diploma. While there residing he formed the acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt, who had recently graduated from Harvard and who sought health and adventure by a life in the open as a cowboy on a Dakota ranch. The two hunted together and thus developed a friendship that was terminated only in the death of "America's greatest statesman." Dr. Coe ever remained a most ardent follower of Roosevelt, hesitating not to follow where he led on matters of public policy. It was during the period of his residence in North Dakota that he first became actively interested in politics and was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature for the term extending from 1885 until 1887. In the meantime he was making rapid progress in his profession as the result of his thorough preparatory training and his ready adaptability in applying his medical knowledge to specific needs. A recognition of his ability on the part of his colleagues and contemporaries came to him in his election to the presidency of the North Dakota Medical Society. He continued in that state until 1891, when he removed with his family to Portland and here specialized in mental diseases. He became the founder and owner of the Morningside Hospital, which was devoted to treatment of cases of that character and which was awarded the government contract for the handling of Alaskan insanity cases. In 1893 Dr. Coe became the editor of the Medical Sentinel and so continued until his demise. At one time he was professor of nervous and mental diseases in Willamette University and was consulting neurologist and psychiatrist to various state and local hospitals, including the state hospital at Salem, the Washington state institution for Defective Youths at Vancouver, the Multnomah County Hospital and others. His own hospital—Morningside—with a capacity of three hundred beds, is the largest privately owned institution for the insane in the United States. He held membership in the American Medical Association and other local and national medical bodies and was a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was president of the Portland City and County Medical Society, of the Oregon State Medical Society and of the American Medical Editors Association and served as delegate from Oregon to the American Medical Association. His contributions to the literature of the profession were frequent and his opinions, written or oral, always carried great weight in medical councils. He studied closely, read broadly and his researches and investigations made him an acknowledged authority upon mental diseases. In addition to his professional activities Dr. Coe had important real estate and business interests in eastern Oregon, making extensive investments in that section of the state. He contributed to the development of the town of Kelso as one of the founders of the First National Bank there, frequently visiting the town to assist with many details of the organization in 1907. He became its first vice president and in 1908 was elected to the presidency, continuing to serve until 1910, when he disposed of his interests in that bank. He was the founder of the town of Stanfield and he was the president of the Bank of Stanfield, which remained closed throughout February 19, 1927, in respect to his memory, and, moreover, all of the business houses of the town which he founded remained closed from two until three o'clock, the hour in which the funeral service was being held in Portland. Other communities besides Stanfield profited by the labors of Dr. Coe, for his was a constructive spirit that took joy in building for the present and the future.

While residing in Mandan, North Dakota, Dr. Coe was united in marriage to Miss Viola May Boley and his three children were born of that marriage: Earl Alphonso, of Stanfield, Oregon; George Clifford, of Lovell, Maine; and Wayne Walter, of Portland. All survive their father. In March, 1915, Dr. Coe wedded Miss Elsie Ara Waggoner, of Los Angeles. When he reached the age of sixty-three years he retired from active practice and through the succeeding seven years of his life he traveled extensively in company with Mrs. Coe, visiting various sections of Europe, Africa, South America and Asia. Dr. Coe continued his residence in Portland, where he held membership with the Masonic lodge, the Multnomah Club, the Arlington Club, the Progressive Business Men's Club, the Realty Board, Chamber of Commerce and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was long a loyal and devoted member of the First Congregational church and he took the deepest interest in civic affairs, being untiring in his efforts for Portland's advancement and for the uphold-

ing of its intellectual, municipal and moral standards. He always expressed great happiness at being a resident of Portland and during the period after which he had retired from professional activity he arranged for the gift of four magnificent statues to the city in which he had lived and prospered. His love of art led to his adoption of this form of gift, and his friendship of long standing with President Roosevelt caused his first gift to be a Roosevelt memorial—a splendid bronze statue of the "Rough Rider" by A. Phimister Proctor. A member of the Sons of the American Revolution and ever keenly interested in his country's history, he selected Washington and Lincoln as the figures for two of his other statues. The former is by Sculptor Pompeo Coppini and that of Lincoln by George Fite Waters. It was a queer coincidence that on the day when Dr. Coe was laid to rest the Washington statue arrived in Portland, having been brought to the city by steamer. His fourth gift of statuary was a replica of Joan of Arc by Emmanuel Fremiet. He saw the original of this in the Place des Pyramids in Paris and was so impressed by its great beauty and its spirit that he resolved that Portland should enjoy the pleasure and the inspiration which comes from such great works of art. Thus four magnificent statues stand as an expression of the public spirit of Dr. Coe. He presented a magnificent bust of Browning to the library of Willamette University and in October, 1925, he gave a rare Japanese piece that dates back to 1578 to the Multnomah Club, it being a small bronze depicting an incident of the battle of Kawanakajina, showing a hand to hand fight between two Japanese generals. He was extensively interested in the development of copper mining properties at Spirit Lake and ore from one of his mines, brought out by teams, was used in casting the "Sacajawea." It is fitting that the Progressive Business Men's Club, under the leadership of Judge Rossman of the state supreme court, are planning for the erection of a memorial to Dr. Coe in which there will be a plaque of him in bas relief made by Pompeo Coppini, whom he had chosen to make the sculptured semblance of Washington. Aside from appreciation of his gifts to the city of Portland her people had great love for Dr. Coe because of his worth as a man. In search of health he went to Glendale, California, where he passed away in a sanitarium on the 15th of February, 1927. When some days later the funeral services were held in Portland, flowers from every state in the Union expressed the high regard in which he was held. His was a most genial nature. He met every individual with a smile and shed around him much of life's sunshine. One of the Oregon papers said of him: "His was a life lived in the fullest—beautiful in all its acts; carrying in his heart, as a guiding star, the thought of making the world better for having lived in it. He was kind, thoughtful, considerate and courageous; kind towards all fellowmen, the widow and the orphan, the great and the small; thoughtful and considerate of others and their happiness at all times; courageous to the last. He was nationally known as a man who fought for that which he thought was right. While he gained much publicity by his willingness to give liberally to charitable and public causes, the world knew only a part of the good he did." The main auditorium of the First Congregational church was opened for the first time in several years for a funeral service, which was attended by the prominent men of Portland, showing their high esteem for this public-spirited citizen and genial friend. He once voiced his ideas of life in the following: "It's a funny proposition, this life, after all. We at times, as to some phases, try to get the best of it. Perhaps that is quite a large portion of our efforts. But you can't beat the game! Regardless of how well laid are our plans we cannot circumvent eventual balancing of the books. We have got to pay the price. In spite of every effort we may conscientiously make, every hour of overtime we may throw into our work of brain or brawn, or both, failure for years may keep us up against the wall. Sorrows may find us, disgrace dog our steps and the sense of ingratitude eat out our heart. Then we may say that life is not worth it. But there comes a change, and now we reap reward. We have been paying the price, in some ways, and a change comes over the scene. Happiness which suffering has taught us to realize, in the balancing of life's recompenses for efforts not shirked, is now our own. Appreciation, the greatest and pleasantest pay, we have overmuch. Success in proportions unlooked for comes along. Honors far above what is deserved are showered upon us. We may play the coward and shirk. We may not play the game. But life will get us then in another way. It is a queer thing, this life. But it has its recompenses if we play it according to the rules of the game."

When Dr. Coe had passed from this life the Oregonian said editorially: "The

project that was nearest the heart of Dr. Henry Waldo Coe does not come to an end with his death. By his gifts of statues to this city he had thought to teach the more enduring truths of history, as exemplified in the lives of Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Joan of Arc. It was his wish that these representations of the great ones who are gone should be an inspiration to the daily lives of those who saw the statues, silent, calm and enduring. This wish will come to pass, for it is so with all worthy dreams that have taken shape in actuality. The dreamer cannot escape the common lot of men. When his day comes he must pass on, but the dream lives after him. There are many types of citizenship that rise above the usual standard of the commonplace. All are characterized by service. Surely the citizenship of that man who as his own journey nears its end, takes thought of others is of a type as shining and noble as any. This man said in effect, 'The inspiration that is in the life of Lincoln, of Joan of Arc, of Roosevelt and Washington should be a source of strength to the many. It is my privilege to remind you of them—my privilege and my duty.' This was a clean thought, true and good, and when next you see Joan glinting in the sunshine, or Roosevelt in the saddle, darkly bronze, you will comprehend that the excellent doctor knew what he was about, and had conceived a splendid means of public benefaction."

While Dr. Coe met with a substantial measure of material success, it is doubtful if any man was ever richer in friendships or in the real love of his fellows. His memory is a benediction to many and an inspiration to all.

CHESTER A. MOORES

Chester A. Moores, who, as a member of the firm of Moores-Beaver Company, is actively engaged in the real estate business in Portland, is the scion of honored ancestry, members of his family having been prominent in the political history of this state from territorial days. Mr. Moores was born in Salem, Oregon, on the 10th of February, 1889, and is a son of Charles B. and Sarah E. (Chamberlin) Moores, the former having been born in Pike county, Missouri, and the latter in Michigan. His great-grandfather, I. R. Moores, came to Oregon in a very early day and was actively identified with public affairs, having been a member of the constitutional convention and a signer of the constitution of Oregon. The grandfather, John H. Moores, brought his family across the plains in 1852 and became one of the early merchants of Salem. His son, Charles B. Moores, who was three years old on his arrival in this state, was here reared and educated, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced his profession. He served as private secretary to Governor Moody and became a member of the state legislature, serving as speaker of the house in 1895. He was appointed register of the United States land office at Oregon City, serving in that capacity for several years, and was for many years engaged in the lumber business at Salem, under the name of the Capital Lumbering Company. He was for several years chairman of the republican state central committee and has been a trustee of Willamette University for nearly fifty years. He served ten years as commissioner of public docks of the city of Portland and took an active interest in affairs affecting the welfare and prosperity of his community and state. He was and still is a student of state and local history and is a past president of the Oregon Pioneer Association. He is now retired from active business pursuits and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

Chester A. Moores attended the public schools of Salem, graduating from high school, and entered the University of Oregon, where he majored in economics and was graduated in 1912. While in college he served as news correspondent for the Portland Oregonian, and later was employed for several years as a reporter for that paper in Portland. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1917, but has never practiced that profession. He became private secretary to Governor Withycombe, serving for about eighteen months until the Governor's death, when he returned to Portland and engaged in the real estate business, to which he has devoted his efforts to the present time, being now a member of the Moores-Beaver Company, which ranks among the leading real estate firms of Portland, having successfully handled many of the largest deals in business and commercial properties in this city.

In 1913 Mr. Moores was united in marriage to Miss Lueen Moreland, a daughter of the late Judge J. C. Moreland. Mr. Moores is a staunch republican in his political affiliation and has shown a deep interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Phi and Sigma Delta Chi college fraternities, the Multnomah Club, the Multnomah Golf Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Realty Board, of which he is president. He is progressive and wide-awake in his business methods, is public spirited in his attitude toward matters relating to the welfare of his community and has so ordered his actions as to win and retain the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, while in social circles he is extremely popular.

JOHN A. LAING

John A. Laing, vice president and general counsel for the Portland Gas & Coke Company, has not only rendered an important service to the corporations with which he is identified, but has also shown an effective interest in local civic affairs, his individual efforts contributing to the welfare of the community. Mr. Laing was born in Albany, New York, on the 14th of November, 1883, and is a son of John Collier and E. (Cochran) Laing, both of whom still reside in Albany. After completing his attendance at the public schools, Mr. Laing pursued his classical course in Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1905, and then entered the law school of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1908. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in New York for two years, associated with the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, which was general counsel for the interests which Mr. Laing is now representing. In December, 1910, he came to Portland as general attorney for Portland Gas & Coke Company and Pacific Power & Light Company, which relation he still sustains, and in addition to which he was made vice-president in 1917. He is an officer and director of the Henry Weinhard Company, and of the various companies affiliated with Portland Gas & Coke Company, Portland Power & Light Company and Northwestern Electric Company.

On June 1, 1910, Mr. Laing was united in marriage to Miss Ruth E. Fuller, of Albany, New York, and they are the parents of two children, Helen Fuller, born July 10, 1911, and John C., born September 4, 1915, and also have an adopted son, James F., born April 16, 1910. Mr. Laing is a member of the Arlington Club, the Multnomah Club, of which he was president for two years, the Multnomah Golf Club, the University Club, the Civic Club and the Press Club, and maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is a member of the city planning commission and took the leading part in securing the erection of the city stadium. He is a regent of Reed College, of the Riverdale school and of the Portland Symphony Orchestra Society.

SHERMAN J. FRANK

Sherman J. Frank is another of the sons of Oregon who have seen no good reason for leaving their favored state. He has here lived a busy and useful life, during which he has been rewarded with a satisfactory measure of success, and is now one of the respected and popular citizens of the Hood River valley. Mr. Frank was born at The Dalles, Oregon, February 2, 1877, and is a son of Leonard and Etta (Dailey) Frank, both of whom were natives of Geneseo, Illinois. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Frank, who was of German descent, came overland to Oregon in the early '70s and located on a tract of land a few miles southwest of Hood River, in Oak Grove district. It was heavily timbered land and there he built a sawmill, which he ran for about a year, at the end of which time he sold out and returned to Illinois, where he spent his remaining years, dying about 1900. Leonard Frank learned the trade of a saddle and harness maker under his father, whom he accompanied to Oregon. He ran his father's sawmill near Hood River until about 1876, when he sold it and moved to The Dalles, where he opened a harness and saddlery shop, in which business he met with marked success, having from eighteen to twenty employees during the greater part of the time. Among them were a number of Spaniards, who were ex-

perts in silver inlay work on saddles and bridles, and Mr. Frank's saddles were famous all over the range country of the northwest. He continued his business until his death, which occurred in 1884. To him and his wife were born two children, Sherman J., of this review, and William, who was in the moving picture business in Hollywood, California, and died there in 1925. Some time after the death of her husband, Mrs. Frank became the wife of G. J. Farley, and to them was born a daughter, Etta, who now lives in Eugene, Oregon. Mr. Frank took an active interest in the welfare of his community and in the early days served as chief of the fire department at The Dalles. He was a member of the Masonic order.

Sherman J. Frank received a good education, attending the public schools at The Dalles and old Wasco Independent Academy, under Professor Gatch, where he was a schoolmate of Congressman N. J. Sinnott, Judge Fred W. Wilson and other noted citizens of The Dalles. He later went to Portland and took a commercial course in Armstrong's Business College. He then returned to The Dalles and learned the trade of saddle and harness making under his father, continuing there until 1903, when he moved to Hood River and established a harness shop, which he ran until 1909, when he sold it and bought a twenty-acre apple orchard near the town. He lived there until 1915, when he sold the place and bought twelve acres of land on the Belmont road, adjoining the city limits of Hood River, and entered the employ of the Dupont Powder Company, having charge of the distribution of explosives in the eastern Oregon territory. For several years Mr. Frank also ran a dairy, keeping a herd of purebred Guernsey cattle, and retailed milk in Hood River.

On October 24, 1904, in The Dalles, Mr. Frank was united in marriage to Miss Annie O'Brien, who was born at Happy Home, Klickitat county, Washington, and is a daughter of L. and Margaret (Macken) O'Brien, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Her father came to the United States in young manhood and located on a homestead in Klickitat county, where he engaged in the stock business, running cattle and sheep, and as he prospered he bought more land, until today he is the owner of several thousand acres of fine farming and grazing land in that county. A few years ago he leased his holdings and, retiring from active business, is now living in Goldendale, Washington, being now ninety-five years old. His wife is deceased. Mrs. Frank, who is an only child, was educated in St. Mary's Academy, at The Dalles. Mr. Frank is a keen sportsman, loving to hunt and fish, and every autumn he takes his guns to eastern Oregon, and never fails to secure his limit of deer. He is a man of cordial and friendly manner, enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state, and is held in the highest respect and esteem.

H. L. KNAPPENBERGER

Among the thriving industries of the Pacific northwest is that of the Oregon Portland Cement Company, of which H. L. Knappenberger is one of the officials, bringing to bear in the discharge of his executive duties the knowledge and wisdom acquired by broad experience in the business. The corporation maintains its headquarters in Portland and occupies a suite of offices on the eleventh floor of the Wilcox building. A son of Alexander and Mary Ellen (Weidner) Knappenberger, he was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1886 and his father was also a native of the Keystone state. Alexander Knappenberger followed the profession of engineering and was employed in the first cement plant in the United States. The business was founded by David O. Saylor, a pioneer cement manufacturer, who organized the Saylor Portland Cement Company of Coplay, Pennsylvania, in 1871. Alexander Knappenberger played an important part in the development of the industry and aided in building large cement plants throughout the eastern part of the United States as well as in Canada. He attained the venerable age of eighty-seven years, passing away in 1928.

H. L. Knappenberger received a public school education and his first position was with the Bonneville Portland Cement Company, now out of existence. For five years he was with the Atlas Portland Cement Company and then went to La Salle, Illinois, as chemist for the Marquette Portland Cement Company, with which he spent three years. On the expiration of that period he entered the service of the British Columbia Portland Cement Company in the capacity of chemical engineer and later was

made superintendent. In 1923 he came to the Rose city as manager of the Sun Portland Cement Company, which in 1926 was absorbed by the Oregon Portland Cement Company, capitalized at three million dollars. Since 1926 Mr. Knappenberger has been secretary, treasurer and sales manager of the corporation. The other officers are R. P. Butchart, of British Columbia, president; H. A. Ross, vice president, also of British Columbia; L. C. Newlands, vice president and general manager; D. H. Leche, general superintendent and purchasing agent; and T. G. Ludgate, chief chemist.

The following description of the business was written by Fred Lockley and published in the Oregon Daily Journal of March 21, 1916:

"After three years of waiting the Oregon Portland Cement Works at Oswego, just south of the city limits, will be completed and put in operation on or about April 10. Its output at first will be one thousand barrels a day, but it will have a capacity of twelve hundred barrels, and may be run to that limit if necessity requires.

"The big undertaking, soon to be active, was begun in 1911 but lack of funds delayed construction until a year or two later, when Aman Moore, long interested in the venture, and a man of experience in cement plant construction, took hold of the work. Since then it has been pushed with vigor, and will be ready for operation as stated.

"The magnitude of this enterprise will be a surprise to those unacquainted with cement manufacture. It will be found so much greater than fancy has pictured it and so different from the uninitiated's conception that the visitor will simply stand and wonder how so much has so silently been accomplished. There has been no noise, save that made by the workmen in the plant's construction. There has been no 'spread-eagleism.' There has been no beating of tomtoms nor blare of trumpets. Mr. Moore has pursued the even tenor of his way patiently, vigorously and zealously.

"In building for the work before this corporation the management looked hundreds of years into the future. Construction of the plant would require so great an outlay of money that its future must be provided for, and to this end five hundred and forty acres of ground containing immense lime rock ledges were secured at Roseburg, nine hundred and seven acres at Dallas, five hundred and twenty-four acres at Rufus and one hundred and eighty-seven acres at Markham, all in Oregon, in addition to the forty-three acres for the plant site at Oswego. Four deposits have been opened up on the Roseburg and Dallas tracts and, without disturbing the other holdings of the company, these will afford material for operation for a hundred years or so, says Mr. Moore.

"At Roseburg four and a half miles of standard gauge railroad track have been completed, and three-quarters of a mile of narrow gauge at Dallas. The Roseburg standard gauge will enable Southern Pacific cars, constructed with copper bottoms, to receive the rock from the one thousand-ton rock bins beneath which they will pass, and the same arrangements will prevail at Dallas, the narrow gauge cars filling the bins. On arriving at the Oswego plant the rock will be discharged into the big hopper from the bottom of the cars and then automatically fed to the monster pulverizing machine which will reduce it to particles about the size of a goose egg. The rock from Roseburg and Dallas, when finally reduced to powder, will be scientifically mixed, the character of one being required in the other in order to form a combination necessary for the best grade of cement. A chemist will be constantly on duty making tests, so that no mistake will be made in the mixing. The Roseburg rock is described as pure limestone, or marble, and contains about ninety-eight per cent of carbonate of lime, and that of Dallas is denominated agillaceous limestone, containing sixty per cent carbonate of lime.

"Landing at the Oswego works, the two materials to be ground separately as stated, will be dumped into a No. 7½ gyratory crusher and in pieces about two and one-half inches in diameter will be carried to and deposited in reinforced concrete rock silos, of which there are ten, each having a capacity of twelve hundred and fifty tons. In a tunnel beneath these silos is a belt conveyor, and the broken rock drawn from them is carried and discharged into an elevator car and from it again discharged into rock storage bins, the Roseburg product into one and the Dallas rock into another. Underneath these bins are located immense automatic scales and these will weigh out the exact amount of Roseburg and Dallas rock required for the mixture of the two. The broken rock now goes to other storage bins, located over the preliminary grinding komimeters, then to the trix separating machine, which takes out all over-coarse particles, after which it is returned to the komimeter, reduced to pass through a thirty mesh screen, and passes along to the cycled tube mill, where the finishing

grinding is done. Water is added in the tube mill and the powdered rock comes forth in mud form, thus eliminating the dust, which has, until recently, made cement factories a horror to communities for miles around their location. This is a German invention, and cement factories may now be located alongside drygoods stores without injury to the goods.

"The ground stuff is now discharged into one of three storage tanks, for testing, one for discharging into, one for drawing out, and one for the chemist. The mixture now goes into a large correction tank. All these tanks are supplied with agitators, which keep the material constantly stirring, and by means of the correction tank the chemist has opportunity to time and reckon the ingredients to within one-tenth of one per cent. If the tests are too high, low material is added and if too low, high, etc. The correction tank holds one thousand barrels, and once the proper mixture is secured, all is automatically agitated until perfect uniformity is attained. A mighty air compressor now pumps the slury or mud into the kiln department underneath. The kiln is a cylinder nine to ten feet in diameter and two hundred and ten feet long. It is made of one inch boiler plate and supported on two sets of roller bearings. This kiln is lined with nine-inch fire brick and its weight is four hundred tons. Think of it, a cylinder two hundred and ten feet long, weighing four hundred tons and constantly revolving, the cement passing from the large to the smaller end and emerging in red hot condition. The cylinder is set on an incline, so the cement passes through it of its own motion.

"At the discharge end of the kiln are located two massive oil burners, consuming three hundred barrels of oil daily, and they generate a temperature of three thousand degree. This heat and the revolving kiln cause the slury to form into balls about the size of large marbles. A complete chemical change has taken place in the rock dumped into the hopper from the cars nearly a quarter of a mile away, and automatically carried to this point. It has lost about forty per cent of its weight and is now in the form of carbon dioxide. The cement clinkers, or slag, are discharged from the kiln at white heat into a rotary cooler through which a current of air is forced by a large rotary fan. Coming forth, the clinkers are cool enough to be held in the hand and become a dark, hard slag, which, except for pulverizing, is the finished cement. Again these clinkers are started on a journey, by another belt conveyor, to a clinker storage silo, from which they are drawn through a valve onto still another belt conveyor and carried to the cement grinding department for preliminary grinding by the komimeter and finished in the cypeld tube mill, from which they come so fine as to sift through a one hundred mesh, and ninety per cent through a two hundred mesh sieve. This finished product is now elevated to the storage silos, from which it is drawn and sacked for shipment.

"The buildings of the company cover practically ten acres of ground. The rock travels eastward several hundred feet from where it is dumped into the hopper, to be cracked into egg-size pieces, then journeys southward about another three hundred feet through the two hundred and ten foot kiln and silos, without being touched by human hand. Twenty-five men on each shift will turn out one thousand barrels of cement per day, and their only work will be to see that the machinery is running smoothly. They will perform no manual labor whatever and it is understood that the plant will run on two twelve-hour shifts. It has a capacity of twelve hundred barrels and is so built that other one thousand-barrel units can be added at little cost.

"The company will maintain its own machine, blacksmith and carpenter shops and these buildings, like the plant itself, are all of concrete as well as the office structure. Not a dollar's worth of anything about the premises can be injured by fire, therefore insurance will not be necessary. The three-story hotel and bunk houses for employes only are of wood construction and will accommodate two hundred persons. Power to operate the works will be provided by the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company and delivered in about fifty-six thousand volts. The company will have its own transformers and will reduce this to four hundred and fifty volts, feeding its thirty motors, with a capacity of fourteen hundred horse power.

"The corporation has its own water front and can ship its product by boat to all points on the Willamette, Columbia and Snake rivers, the selection of the site at Oswego being made for this reason. This is the first effort made in the cement line to keep Oregon money in the state. . . . The pyramids of Egypt were the first great concrete structures and today they are as perfect as ever. This ingredient, when rightly used, is practically indestructible. A cement sidewalk on the west side of

Second street, between Morrison and Yamhill, in Portland has been down for more than forty years and is yet perfect."

The same methods of manufacture are utilized in the Lime plant of the Oregon Portland Cement Company with one exception, namely, the use of powdered coal as a fuel instead of oil. The Oswego factory is now equipped to turn out twelve hundred barrels of cement per day and the combined daily capacity of the two plants is twenty-five hundred barrels. The output is sold to dealers and contractors and distributed only throughout Oregon. More than two hundred persons are required to carry on this industry and in its operation maximum efficiency has been secured with a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. Controlled by men of broad vision, keen sagacity and high ideals, the corporation has put service first and profits last, thus proving that successful business is built on a basis of mutual benefits.

In 1912 Mr. Knappenberger was married to Miss Kathryn Doyle, of La Salle, Illinois, and they have become the parents of three sons: John, Robert and Allan. The Portland Chamber of Commerce numbers Mr. Knappenberger among its enterprising members and his social nature finds expression in his connection with the Lake Oswego Country Club. Earnest and purposeful, he owes his rise in the business world to concentrated effort, combined with the ability to meet and master difficult situations, and his executive force and carefully formulated plans have constituted essential factors in the development of the industry which he represents. His demeanor is marked by courtesy and consideration for the rights and privileges of others and during the period of his residence in Portland he has won a large circle of loyal friends.

MRS. ALMA L. HOWE

The following tribute to the worth of one of the pioneer women of Oregon was paid by Fred Lockley and appeared in the Portland Journal of February 18, 1927:

"A few days ago, while at Hood River, I climbed the long flight of steps leading to Montello avenue, where on a clear day—and most days at Hood River are clear—a wonderful view can be had of the Columbia river. I stopped at No. 415 Montello avenue to visit one of my long-time friends, Mrs. Alma L. Howe, who is one of Oregon's native daughters, having been born in the vicinity of Fairfield. She has lived in the Hood River valley since 1883. If there were more people like Mrs. Howe the world would be a better place to live in. Her heart is as big as all outdoors. She has had only one child of her own, but she has mothered possibly fifteen children. Saving souls alive is her specialty.

"In conversing with me about her family, Mrs. Howe said, 'My father, Isaac Lawrence, was born in Kentucky in 1835. My mother, Harriet (Millsap) Lawrence, was born in Missouri in 1837. She was a half-sister of the late Lorenzo A. Byrd of Salem, who made the overland journey to Oregon in 1846 in company with the Rev. Cornwall. In 1854, when my father was nineteen years old, he and three other boys of about the same age decided to come to Oregon. They brought an express wagon and a team to carry their bedding and provisions and started to walk across the plains. Their team soon became exhausted, so the boys got jobs driving ox teams for other emigrants, thus paying for their board.

"When father arrived in Oregon he worked first for L. A. Byrd. My mother came to Oregon in 1856 and was married in the same year. Soon afterward they settled on a ranch on the Willamette river in Marion county and I was born on that place June 7, 1860. Father was also engaged in the lumber business and when I was seven years old he moved his sawmill from Fairfield, Oregon, to Lake Labish, just north of Salem. In 1870, when I was ten years old, he moved his mill from Lake Labish to Portland and bought land on the east side of the Willamette river on Water street, near the foot of U street. His plant was known as the East Side mill and when I was fifteen years old he sold it to the firm of Abrams & Hogue.

"My mother died in 1865, leaving four children. My oldest brother, John E. Lawrence, is dead. I was the next child. My sister, Mary Louisa, married David Parmenter and they live at Canby, Oregon. Alice, my next sister, married Fred Darling and died some years ago. My father remarried in 1867 and my stepmother's name was Emma Ditmar. Her father was a pioneer settler on French prairie. My father and



MRS. ALMA L. HOWE

stepmother had five children, only one of whom, Mrs. Francis Beard of Astoria, is now alive. When my father started the East Portland mill in 1875 he established a logging camp near Westport. He died at the age of fifty-seven on his farm on Crooked creek, near Astoria.

"I went to school at Fairfield and Professor King, of Butteville, was my first instructor. His son Charles is a member of the Portland firm of Olds, Wortman & King. I was next a pupil in the Lake Labish school and in 1870, when we removed to Portland, I attended school where the Odd Fellows Temple was later built. At that time there were two school buildings there—the brown schoolhouse and the white schoolhouse. The smaller children went to the white schoolhouse. I was in Portland when they started the Hawthorne school. Professor T. R. Coon, who spends his summers here in Hood River and his winters in Portland, was my teacher. His wife, Delia Coon, was his assistant. I was a pupil of Professor Coon for two years and finished the eighth grade. In those days Portland and East Portland were separate communities and there was a good deal of rivalry between them. East Portland had no high school, and Portland had one, but the residents of East Portland didn't think it was patriotic to send their children to school in the rival community of Portland, so I didn't go to high school.

"When I was eighteen I married Samuel T. Howe. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Roberts, a pioneer Methodist circuit rider, who married us on September 8, 1878. My husband, who hailed from Indiana, was a dentist. He practiced his profession in East Portland. At the time of our marriage Rafferty Brothers had a drug store on J street, between Third and Fourth. C. H. Rafferty was a physician and surgeon and H. S. Angell was also a doctor in East Portland. H. C. Cooley had a drug store and was also a physician. Dr. J. C. Hawthorne was likewise a physician and had charge of the State Insane Asylum on Hawthorne avenue. B. F. Hutchison was engaged in the practice of medicine and J. M. Kitchen was another doctor of East Portland at that time. W. W. Royal, C. B. Smith and S. Smith were likewise well known physicians, while Thomas Robison had a drug store, as did also Ross & Welch. If you will go and see Dr. Rafferty he can tell you all about the business firms of East Portland of fifty years ago. Our home was just across from the East Portland Park on Fifth street.

"If you will interview some of the old settlers of Portland they will tell you about the big storm that blew down most of the trees in East Portland Park. This was in January, 1881. It was the biggest wind that Oregon ever experienced, at least within the memory of man. After the trees were blown down they cut the park up into lots and sold them. I was not in East Portland at the time of this big storm, for we moved to Hubbard in 1880 and after a year we went to La Center, Washington.

"In 1883 we came to Hood River for my husband's health. At that time there was one store here, owned by John Parker. There was also a blacksmith shop, a livery stable and a small frame building used as a hotel. It is now a part of the Mount Hood Hotel. Mr. Walling ran the hotel at that time. The post office was conducted in the store. Mr. Smith moved to town the year after I came. When I first came he had his store at Franklin, two miles out, where the Franklin schoolhouse now is, not far from the Columbia Gorge Hotel. We bought a forty-acre tract at what is now known as Cottage Farm. Our daughter, Hester Alice, was born August 20, 1882, in Marion county, Oregon, and passed away January 10, 1922, in New York city while on a visit to the east.

"On January 10, 1901, I lost my husband and when I was thrown on my own resources I did nursing to earn money to pay for this place. As soon as the land was paid for I borrowed money and put up a six-room hotel, gradually adding to it until I had a large hotel and fifteen bungalows. I sold most of the original place, retaining only eleven acres, and made a living for myself and the motherless tots I have cared for by keeping summer boarders. That is how I became acquainted with Thomas Lawson, the author of "Freizied Finance," who used to spend his vacations at my farm. Mr. Lawson presented me with the works of O. Henry, bound in leather, and also sent me a set of books entitled "Our Wonder World," which I prize very highly. Among the well known Portlanders who used to spend the summer on my farm were Sam Hill, Simon Benson, John Yeon and the King, Corbett, Ladd, Dolph and Kerr families. I lived on that farm for forty years. With the help of my daughter I ran the hotel for thirty years. After her death I leased the hotel and moved to this place.

"I want you to meet Teddy Howe, who is seventeen years old. He was nearly

blind but is gradually regaining his eyesight. At the blind school they taught him to make brooms and to weave cane bottoms for chairs. I have given him my name. He is handicapped in life's race and needs someone to mother him. During the past thirty-five years I have mothered many children. Just as every child needs to be mothered, they also need anchorage. Otherwise they will drift and their lives become shipwrecked. Teddy used to be in the baby home. I do not know who his parents are but I believe he has good blood because he has good instincts. John F. Carroll raised a fund of five hundred dollars for him some years ago. When I took Teddy he was a lad of five years. The fund was turned over to me and I invested in a Journal bond for that amount. Two years ago I made a trip to California. On this trip I made it a point to hunt up every one of the boys and girls I had helped to rear. Most of them are married and all are doing well. By "doing well" I mean they are producers and not depending upon society for support. Most of the girls have happy homes and the boys are at work, so I feel that the time and money I have invested in them was a good investment.

"One of the things I am greatly interested in is the preserving of the old-time traditions of this country. For many years Indian Nellie made her home with me. I kept her until she died and saw that she had proper burial. When it came to ideals of honor and gratitude, the white people can learn a good deal from the Indians. For thirty years or more the Indians called me "the law-maker." They used to come to me to settle their troubles among themselves and their disputes with the white people. Indian George was a regular visitor at my home for twenty-five years and ate many meals at my house. He was one of the last of the Wasco Indians. His mother was a Nez Perce, his father a Wasco. When Oscar Stranahan died Indian George said, "Oscar a good man; too bad he dead; but still we got Mrs. Howe." He was celebrated all over the valley for his ability to foretell the weather. He was about ninety when he died. Some years ago, when I was very sick, the Indian preacher held meetings every night, which all the Indians in the neighborhood attended, praying for my recovery. I think that paid me for all the meals I have furnished the Indians and all the trouble I have taken for them."

Mrs. Howe adheres to the Methodist faith and is a member of the board of the Hood River church of that denomination. For eight years she served on the school board, doing all in her power to further the advancement of education in Hood River, and is now connected with the local hospital board. She was the second woman in Hood River county to become a member of a jury and the only one who served a second time. She is one of the associate commission of the Juvenile Court of Hood River county. In her nature, self is so completely subordinated to duty that she is never conscious of making a sacrifice and her life has been filled with good deeds. Mrs. Howe possesses those qualities which are most admirable in woman and is loved, admired and respected by all who have been brought within the sphere of her influence.

L. HAWLEY HOFFMAN

One of the leading building contractors in Portland is L. Hawley Hoffman, who has erected a number of the large and important structures in this city and has gained an enviable reputation as an able and reliable business man. He was born in this city on the 20th of May, 1884, and is a son of Lee and Julia E. (Christensen) Hoffman, who came to Portland in an early day, the father coming here as superintendent of the building of the first Morrison street bridge. He was a widely known bridge builder, having supervised the construction of many of the largest railroad bridges through the northwest, as well as the Bull Run pipe line. He died in 1895 and is survived by his widow, who still resides in this city.

L. H. Hoffman completed the course of the Portland public schools, graduating from high school, and then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906. On his return to Portland, he took up architecture in the office of Whitehouse & Honeyman, and later was with Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, of which firm he became a member in 1913, maintaining that association until 1917. He then entered the employ of the Warren Spruce Company as right of way man, following that work until 1919, in which year he engaged in the contracting business. The success which quickly came to him proved the

wisdom of the move and during the subsequent years he has attained a front place in the ranks of the important contracting firms of this city. Among the buildings erected by him are Terminal Sales building, the Public Service building, the New Heathman hotel, the Portland theater, the Pacific Properties garage, the Wentworth-Irwin building and many other office and factory buildings. Some idea of the extent of his operations may be gained from the statement that in 1926 he erected twelve large apartment buildings and in 1927 built twelve factory buildings. He employs over four hundred men and his monthly payroll averages thirty thousand dollars.

In 1910 Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Couch Burns, of Portland, a daughter of Walter J. Burns. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have four children, Elizabeth, Lee, Burns and Eric. The republican party claims Mr. Hoffman's allegiance and he is a member of the Arlington Club, the University Club, the Waverley Club and the Multnomah Club, as well as the Chamber of Commerce. He has prospered in his material affairs and is a director and president of the Pacific Properties Company, a director and vice-president of the Wauna Land Company and a director of the Northwestern Electric Company. His career has been characterized by integrity and honor in every relation and in the city where he has spent his life he commands the highest measure of confidence and esteem.

ORIN B. COLDWELL

The successful record of the Portland Electric Power Company has been based on the loyal and efficient service which it has received from its officers and employees, prominent among whom is Orin B. Coldwell, who, starting at the bottom of the ladder, has risen in the service with increasing responsibility to the position of vice president of the company, in charge of its light and power department. Mr. Coldwell was born in Salem, Oregon, on the 28th day of November, 1875, and is a son of the late Edward L. (Jerry) Coldwell and Fannie A. (Barker) Coldwell. His father came to Oregon, by way of the isthmus of Panama, in the early '70s and was first employed on the survey of the Oregon & California Railroad, now a part of the Southern Pacific system. On the completion of that work he took up his abode in Portland and went to work in the Walling printing house, where he learned the trade. Following his trade he went to Forest Grove and later to Salem, where he was employed in the state printing office. Two years of his residence there were spent on a farm. Returning to Portland in 1879, Mr. Coldwell became a pressman in the office of the Bulletin, and later worked for George H. Himes, at that time a well known printer. In 1883 he started to work for the Oregonian as a reporter, for which line he showed himself particularly adapted, and for twenty-six years he rendered a high type of service to the paper and the community. His death, in 1908, was deeply regretted by all who knew him, for he was a man of sterling character, kindly manner and with a sincere interest in his community and all of its people. He was one of the most widely known newspaper men ever in this city and he was admired and loved by all who knew him. Outside of his routine reportorial work, he wrote many special articles, all of which were interesting and some very humorous, and his vigorous and clear literary style made his articles well worth reading. His widow still resides in this city. Mr. Coldwell's maternal grandfather, William Barker, was a native of Massachusetts, from which state he moved to Iowa, and in 1847 he crossed the plains to Oregon, taking up his residence in Salem. In the same train with him came his father-in-law, James Davidson. William Barker for many years conducted a cabinet shop on the present site of the Marion Hotel and there manufactured furniture from Oregon wood for the early timers of that vicinity.

Orin B. Coldwell attended the public schools of Portland and in 1893, when eight-teen years old, went to work for the Willamette Falls Electric Company, which concern afterward became the Portland General Electric Company, as an apprentice in the shop and later worked as arc lamp repairman, arc lamp trimmer, substation operator and in numerous other capacities, learning the fundamentals of the business, until the fall of 1897 when he entered Leland Stanford University. There he took up the study of electrical engineering, spending his summer vacations in working for the Portland General Electric Company. In 1900 Mr. Coldwell entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Electrical Engineer, in 1902.

He at once returned to Portland and took up his work again with the Portland General Electric Company, his sojourn at college being considered merely as a leave of absence. In 1903 Mr. Coldwell designed the company's substation at Broadway and Alder streets, and since that time has been in charge of the design and construction of all hydro-electric and steam generating plants of the company. The design of hydraulic units and the solving of the various mechanical problems arising in the construction, installation and operation of new power systems have been specialties of Mr. Coldwell and have been important factors in the successful operation of the company. While at home from college during his summer vacations, employed with the company, he served as substation operator and shop foreman. Shortly after his return from college he was made operating superintendent, and then electrical engineer, from which position he was promoted to that of superintendent of the light and power department. Later he was made general superintendent of the light and power department, and, in 1920, became vice president of the Portland Electric Power Company. He has had a busy career and his advancement to his present position came as the natural result of his faithful and capable services.

In 1905 Mr. Coldwell was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Harmar, of Portland, and they are the parents of three children, Ruth E., William L., and Frances M., the two last named being pupils in the Lincoln high school. The republican party claims Mr. Coldwell's support and he is interested in public affairs, though his duties preclude his taking a very active part therein. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Arlington Club and Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he is a past vice president of the Pacific coast division. He is president of the Rose Festival for 1928 and, judging by his past record in everything else in which he has been interested, he will make it a great success. Loyal to every principle and cause which he espouses and constant and true in his friendships, Mr. Coldwell is held in high esteem by a people who have long since recognized his sterling worth and his high citizenship.

HORATIO FARGHER

Horatio Fargher, an Oregon pioneer, was long an outstanding figure in agricultural affairs of Wasco county and is spending his declining years in Dufur, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. He was born March 13, 1847, in Ramsey, on the Isle of Man, where his parents, Thomas Cannell and Susan (Christian) Fargher, always resided. In their family were seven children, two of whom survive—Horatio and Arthur Wellesley, both of whom are living in Wasco county.

Reared on his father's farm, Horatio Fargher received a public school education and aided in the work of cultivating and improving the homestead, becoming well acquainted with agricultural pursuits. In 1867, when a young man of twenty, he responded to the call of adventure and shipped as a sailor on the Cairnsmore, a Scotch sailing vessel, which was built in a shipyard on the Clyde river and owned by a local firm. On this boat, which was a wheat carrier, Mr. Fargher made two round trips from Liverpool to San Francisco, via Cape Horn, and left the ship in 1868 on reaching the latter city. Soon afterward he revisited his home and in March, 1870, returned to the United States in company with his father and brother, crossing the Atlantic on the steamship Erin of the National line. After his arrival in New York city he went by rail to Sacramento, California, and thence by boat to San Francisco. From there he journeyed to Portland by the water route, as there were no railroads in Oregon at that time. He followed steamboating on the Columbia river in the vicinity of Portland for five years, working on freight and passenger boats, and in 1874 started for Alaska with a party of gold seekers. When they reached the Stikeen river their supply of food was exhausted and they were obliged to abandon the project. In 1875 Mr. Fargher decided to locate in Wasco county and preempted land six miles south of Dufur. He took up both timber and rock claims and subsequently acquired additional tracts, becoming the owner of four thousand acres of land in the county. For many years the ranch was used chiefly for grazing purposes and Mr. Fargher was numbered among the most successful sheep raisers in this part of the state. Afterward he became a prosperous grain owner and continued his farming and stock rais-

ing operations until about the year 1915, when he sold the ranch to his sons. At that time he removed to Dufur, erecting a modern residence, in which he established his home, but still supervised the management of his ranch. In 1922 he retired from farming and divided the property among his children. The son, Walter Fargher, is now cultivating this extensive tract of land and, like his father, is an expert agriculturist, whose labors count for the utmost.

On November 7, 1889, Horatio Fargher was married to Miss Emma Roth, who was born in Minnesota and completed her education in the old Wasco Academy at The Dalles. Her parents, John M. and Margaret (Unsel) Roth, were natives of Germany. The father's birth occurred in 1839 and the mother was born in 1849. John M. Roth came to the United States in 1861, casting in his lot with the pioneers of Minnesota, and soon after the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Union army, in which he served for three years. In Wisconsin he married Margaret Unsel, who had made the voyage to the new world in 1851 in company with her parents and lived for some time in the city of Madison. Mr. Roth followed the occupation of farming in Minnesota until 1875, when he came to Oregon and purchased a large tract of land on Tygh Ridge in Wasco county. For about twenty years he was there engaged in ranching and then disposed of his holdings. At that time he became the owner of a farm in the state of Washington but subsequently returned to Oregon and made his home at The Dalles. There he lived retired until his demise in 1923 and his wife passed away October 23, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Fargher have a family of seven children. Susan, the eldest, became the wife of Harry Whitten and their home is in Wasco county. They have two daughters, Dorothy and Kathleen Whitten. Albert Fargher married Nadine Stevens, by whom he has two daughters, Vannan and Margaret Fargher. Marguerite is Mrs. Charles Pamment, of Dufur, and has become the mother of two children, Dorcas and George Pamment. Walter Fargher married Frances Morley and they reside on the old homestead. They have two children, Malcolm and Pauline Fargher. Stanley wedded Grace Fraley, by whom he has two sons, William and Horatio Fargher. Cecil Fargher, the sixth in order of birth, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Oregon and also completed a course in the Portland Medical College. Victoria Ellean, who completes the family, won the A. B. degree from the University of Oregon in 1927. She specialized in physical culture and gymnasium work and excelled in athletic sports while attending high school and the university.

All of the sons are Masons and the father is a member of Morris Lodge, No. 129, F. & A. M., at Dufur. The mother is connected with the Eastern Star, belonging to the chapter at The Dalles. Mr. Fargher was a member of the school board for six years and his efforts have been exerted as readily for the general welfare as for his own aggrandizement. He has lived in Wasco county for more than a half century, witnessing a notable change in the appearance of this region, and is deeply attached to the country and state of his adoption. His success was gained by hard work and good management and throughout life he has adhered to a high standard of conduct, thus winning and retaining the esteem and goodwill of his fellowmen. Mr. and Mrs. Fargher are members of the Church of Christ and by precept and example try to follow in the steps of the Master.

WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE, M. D.

Dr. William A. Trimble has made steady progress in the field of professional service and the consensus of public opinion places him with the leading physicians and surgeons of Portland. He was born in this city in 1874 and his father, William Francis Trimble, was a Kentuckian. The family is of Irish origin and was established in America by Walter Trimble, who came to this country in 1730, settling near Abingdon, Virginia. His son, Major William Trimble, served under General Francis Marion in the Revolutionary war and in 1792 migrated from the Long Cane district of South Carolina to Fleming county, Kentucky. His son, Robert Trimble, was a native of Virginia but spent much of his life in Kentucky. He married Susannah Triplett, of Braxton county, Virginia, and they became the parents of William Francis Trimble, who was born July 25, 1830, in Fleming county, Kentucky. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar and in the same year began the practice of law in Greenupsburg, Kentucky.

Two years later he moved to Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and in 1854 became county attorney for Fleming county, to which office he was reelected in 1858. During 1859 and 1860 he edited the Flemingsburg News and then became the owner of the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, which he sold at the end of a year. Later he went to the mines of Montana and in 1864 came to Oregon, locating in Portland, where he spent the remainder of his life. At one time he was a candidate for supreme court judge of the fourth judicial district of Oregon and in 1868 was elected city attorney of Portland, retiring from political affairs at the end of his term. A lawyer of high standing, he practiced in Portland for twenty-four years and established a large and remunerative clientele. On May 9, 1871, he was married in Portland to Miss Caroline A. Raleigh, a native of New York city and a daughter of Patrick Raleigh, who came to Oregon with the pioneers of 1851, settling on a tract of government land in Yamhill county. Mr. Trimble passed away August 22, 1888, leaving a widow and four children: Mary F., William A., Raleigh P. and Annie C.

In the acquirement of an education William A. Trimble attended the public schools of Portland and was next a student at the University of Oregon, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1895, afterward taking a postgraduate course in the medical department of the University of California. For one and a half years he was an interne of St. Vincent's Hospital in Portland and then located in Albany, Oregon, where he followed his profession for ten years. In 1907 he returned to Portland and has since been connected with the National Hospital Association except during the period from 1913 to 1917. He specializes in internal medicine and is well versed in the science of his profession, making his efforts count for the utmost.

In 1901 Dr. Trimble married Miss Catherine Rowe, of Madison, Wisconsin, and they now have two children: Caroline, and William Alfred, Jr. Doctor Trimble is an adherent of the republican party and manifests a deep interest in matters touching the welfare and advancement of his city but has never aspired to public office. He belongs to the local lodge of Elks and is also a member of the Multnomah County and Oregon State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. His life has been one of quiet devotion to duty and his inherent force of character and genuine worth have won for him a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

W. LAIR THOMPSON

An attorney of state-wide repute, W. Lair Thompson has practiced in Portland for a period of eleven years and has also aided in framing the laws of the commonwealth. He was born January 1, 1880, in Linn county and in both the paternal and maternal lines represents old and honored families of Oregon. His parents were Rufus and Adeline M. (Hill) Thompson, the former a son of Jonathan Thompson, who died in Tennessee. In 1853 Rufus Thompson made the overland journey to Oregon, locating in Linn county, and afterward moved to Crook county. Later he returned to Linn county and became one of its prosperous agriculturists. In politics he was a stalwart democrat and during the Cleveland administration was appointed postmaster of Albany, Oregon. His wife's father, Reuben Coleman Hill, was a native of Kentucky and migrated to Missouri. In 1847 he traveled across the plains to Oregon and afterward brought his family to this state. For a time he lived in Benton county and finally located in Albany. As one of the early circuit readers of Oregon he aided in planting the seeds of civilization in this region and founded the Baptist church in Albany, continuing as its pastor until his retirement. An eloquent preacher, he influenced many to choose the higher path in life and was also numbered among the pioneer physicians of Linn county. Dr. Hill was one of the founders of McMinnville College, of which he was made a trustee, and he contributed liberally toward its support. A man of generous impulses and high ideals, he influenced Oregon's progress to a notable extent and was admired and respected by all with whom he was associated.

In the acquirement of an education W. Lair Thompson attended the public schools of Albany, graduated from McMinnville College and afterward read law in the office of his cousin, Gale S. Hill, a well known attorney of that town. Mr. Thompson was admitted to the bar in 1904 and followed his profession for three years in Albany. In May, 1907, he moved to Lakeview, Oregon, where he practiced until April 1, 1917,

and then located in Portland, becoming a member of the firm of McCamant & Thompson. On the law governing the use of water Mr. Thompson is an acknowledged authority and has successfully handled much important litigation of this character. To the preparation of his cases he devotes much time and thought and in their presentation he is forceful, logical and convincing.

Mr. Thompson was married September 19, 1906, to Miss Elsie Hobbs, a native of Indiana and a daughter of J. W. Hobbs, who settled on a ranch in Yamhill county, Oregon, in 1882. For a number of years Mr. Hobbs engaged in farming, later becoming clerk of Yamhill county, and is now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two children: Donald H., who was born January 8, 1915; and Kathryn Charlotte, born July 23, 1921.

Mr. Thompson is an adherent of the republican party and in 1911 took his seat in the lower house of the general assembly of Oregon. From 1913 until 1915 he was a member of the state senate and in 1915 was chosen its president, thoroughly demonstrating his qualifications for that important office. He is one of the trustees of the Multnomah Athletic Club and also belongs to the Waverly and Arlington Clubs of Portland. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. From October, 1926, until October, 1927, he was president of the Oregon State Bar Association and is likewise a member of the Multnomah County and American Bar Associations. Throughout his career as a lawyer Mr. Thompson has been an earnest student as well as a tireless worker and his achievements have brought additional prestige to the Portland bar.

HON. GEORGE W. HOPP

One of the most effective and appreciated contributors to the welfare and progress of Camas has been the Hon. George W. Hopp, owner and publisher of the Camas Post, through the columns of which paper he has been a staunch and persistent advocate of those things which are calculated to promote the advancement of a community along right lines, while in the sphere of private citizenship his record has gained for him a high place in public esteem.

Mr. Hopp was born in northeastern Iowa in 1854 and is a son of Frederick and Sarah Hopp, both of whom are deceased. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout that struggle with Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. George W. Hopp attended the public schools to the age of twelve years, but in 1866 went to work as a printer's "devil" and has been identified with the printing and publishing business continuously since. He was employed at his trade in Iowa for five or six years, during which time he established the Corning Union, which he ran for a short time, and then went to Brookings, South Dakota, where he established the Brookings Press, which is still being published. He remained there twelve years, running a job printing business in connection with the paper, and became prominent in public affairs, having been appointed a member of the board of regents which established the State Agricultural College at Brookings.

In 1890 Mr. Hopp came to Washington, locating first at Sedro Wooley, Skagit county, where he established the Sedro Press, which he conducted until 1893, when he went to Olympia and in partnership with J. O. B. Stovey published the Daily Morning Olympian until 1897, after which he was connected with the state printing office at Olympia until 1913. In that year he came to Camas and bought the Post, which had been founded here in 1908. On buying the plant he moved it to a better location farther down town, and in the following year he purchased the property which he now occupies, it being well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. The Post is a six-column, quarto-sized paper, containing from ten to twelve pages, and is published weekly, on Fridays. It is ably edited, compares favorably with any of its contemporaries in typographical appearance, and covers eastern Clark county, having a circulation of eleven hundred. In connection Mr. Hopp also has a well equipped job printing plant and has built up a large business in that line.

While living in South Dakota, Mr. Hopp was united in marriage to Miss Edith McBride, who died in 1926, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Douglas, who is connected with the state highway department; Edith, who remains at

home; and Blaine, who is with the Union Oil Company. He is married and has six children, Muriel, Grace, Blaine, Richard, Kenneth and Margaret.

In his political views Mr. Hopp is a staunch republican and has shown a deep interest in public affairs. While living in South Dakota he served twelve years as postmaster and since coming to Washington has stood high in the councils of his party. In 1901-03 he represented Thurston county in the state legislature and was the representative from Clark county in 1921-23. He was a member of the board of regents which established the Washington Agricultural College at Pullman and has in other ways shown an effective interest in the welfare of his state. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter. A man of alert mentality, a student of the great issues of the day and a man of well defined opinions, he has been influential in the circles in which he has moved and throughout the range of his acquaintance he is accorded the highest measure of confidence and regard.

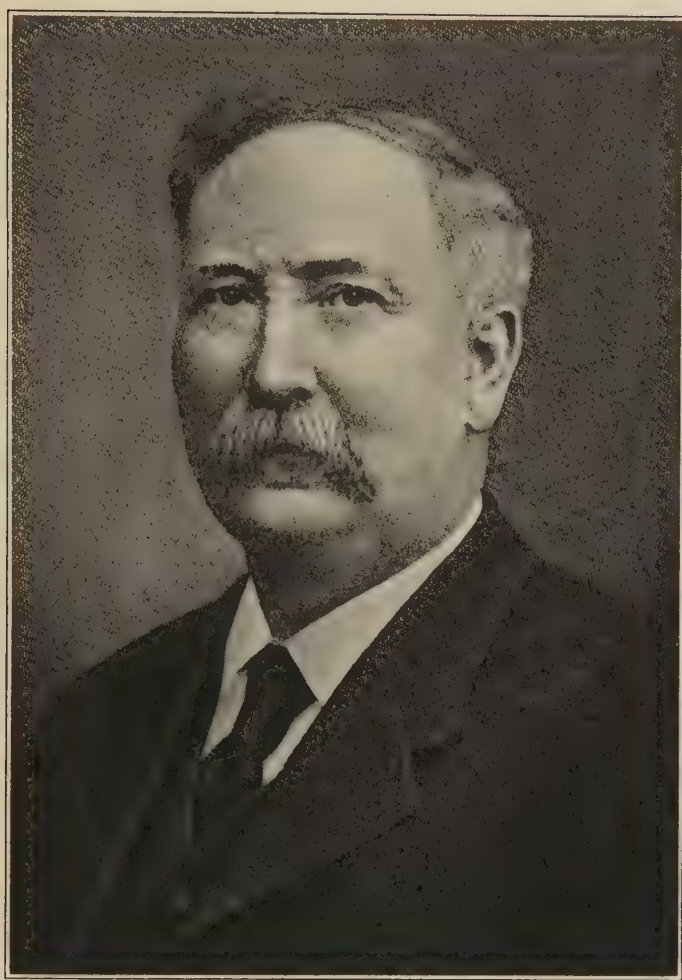
MILTON FILLMORE HENDERSON

Among the most valuable citizens of a community are the industrial leaders, who, in seeking a market for their products, attract commerce to their city and furnish to others the means of earning a livelihood. In this classification belonged Milton Fillmore Henderson, a well known lumberman, who was long a dominant figure in business circles of Portland. He was trained in that rigorous school which develops strong, self-reliant manhood and his success was the reward of a life of industry and rightly directed endeavor.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Henderson was born in Washington county on the 29th of August, 1848, and was reared on the farm of his parents, John and Margaret (Trussell) Henderson. He attended the rural schools in the neighborhood of the home and assisted his father in tilling the soil. For a time he was a carpenter's apprentice, becoming proficient in the work, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Union army. After the close of the Civil war he migrated to the west and located in Denver, Colorado. Later he journeyed to California and for several years was prominently identified with building operations in San Francisco. During that time he became familiar with the lumber industry and made a study of timber conditions on the Pacific coast. From San Francisco he went to the redwood district of California and built and operated a number of mills in Humboldt county. All were of substantial construction and the Korbell Mills are still in operation in Humboldt county. Although untrained he was a fine draughtsman and drew the plans for the mills as well as the machinery.

In 1889 Mr. Henderson was induced to come to Portland by Mr. Therkelson of the North Pacific Mills, with which he was connected for six years, and then built the Western Mill, which was later destroyed by fire. In the latter venture he was associated with W. B. Ayer and in the meantime the Eastern Mill had been erected. After the fire the two industries were consolidated under the name of the Eastern & Western Lumber Company and this has become one of the largest lumber firms of Portland. Mr. Henderson continued active in the business until 1916 and instituted well devised plans for its development, displaying the poise, vision and keen sagacity of the true executive. Ten years before his death he purchased a ranch near Bridal Falls, on the top of a mountain overlooking the majestic Columbia, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was thoroughly appreciative of the beauties of nature and the attractiveness and value of his property were enhanced by many varieties of hardwood trees, which are rarely seen in Oregon. Mr. Henderson took much pride in his home, which became one of the show places of the valley and was appropriately named Sunset Gables. Among his most intimate friends was George M. Cornwall, whom he induced to come to Portland and start The Timberman, which now ranks with the foremost lumber journals of the world. The only advertisement carried by The Timberman is that of the Eastern & Western Lumber Company, whose name has appeared on the front cover of the magazine from the time of its first issue.

Mr. Henderson was married February 3, 1879, in Oakland, California, to Miss Sarah Frances Bonney, a native of the Benton district of Mississippi and a daughter of C. E. and Cynthia Rebecca (Hall) Bonney. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were



MILTON F. HENDERSON

born three children. The son, Milton B., married Miss Cynthia Johnston, of Portland, in which city they make their home. Their family numbers three children: Margaret, Milton F. (II) and Sara Jane. May H., the second in order of birth, is the wife of Dewey L. Carpenter, whose sketch is published elsewhere in this history. Bonney, the younger daughter, was united in marriage to W. H. Muirhead and also lives in Portland.

Death entered the family circle on October 5, 1926, when Milton F. Henderson was called to his final rest at the age of seventy-eight years. His widow resides in Portland at No. 1133 Cumberland road and enjoys the esteem of many friends. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson was an ideal one and their home was noted for its generous hospitality as well as its beauty. A model business man and citizen, a devoted husband and father, a loyal, sincere friend, Mr. Henderson played well his part on the stage of life and his memory is revered by all who knew him. At the time of his death the following testimonial to his worth appeared in *The Timberman*:

"Another of our old friends has felt us—another one of those old friends who lent encouragement to the idea of founding a lumber trade publication in the great Columbia river basin in the later years of the '90s. It was such men as Mr. Henderson who made *The Timberman* possible and who throughout all the years of its existence gave it real support in all that it undertook to accomplish. The real tribute to Mr. Henderson we leave to the pen of W. B. Ayer, president of the Eastern & Western Lumber Company, with whom he was associated for more than three decades:

"Mr. Henderson was one of the most satisfactory men that I have ever known. I attribute this to his even disposition, remarkably sound judgment and his absolute loyalty and devotion to our joint effort. He was a man of unusual depth, constancy of feeling and sympathy, not only in personal matters but in business matters as well.

"There are few men who have ever been affiliated with the lumber industry of Oregon or Washington who could match his profound knowledge of profitable manufacturing methods, and in fact the success of the Eastern & Western Lumber Company is due in large measure to his ability, even more so than I can express.

"It is just thirty-one years ago that we started in business together in the small plant which we called the Western Lumber Company, situated on leased ground, where terminal No. 1 in Portland now stands. We allowed our profits, small as they were, to remain in the business, and later built the Eastern mill, with other associates, which was finally consolidated into the present Eastern & Western Company.

"It is impossible for me to adequately express my feelings of personal love for Mr. Henderson, but I am very grateful that his death came suddenly, without long and painful suffering."

J. A. FLECK

Few men have held a higher place in public esteem than did the late J. A. Fleck, whose splendid, well improved ranch lies on the west side of The Dalles. He was enterprising and progressive in all of his affairs, being painstaking and thorough in whatever he undertook, and his labors were distinctive in their results, for he earned a reputation as one of the most successful fruit raisers in the Pacific northwest. In his private life he exemplified the highest type of citizenship and was regarded as one of the representative men of his section of the state. Mr. Fleck was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1853, and was a son of Joseph and Katherine Fleck, both of whom were natives of that country and there spent their lives. The father learned the trade of a brickmason and eventually became the owner of a brickyard.

J. A. Fleck secured a good education in the public schools of his native land and remained at home until 1879, when he emigrated to the United States, locating in Portland, Oregon. He remained there a few months and then went to work in the machine shops of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, in The Dalles, where he was employed for several years. He then turned his attention to farming, taking up a homestead on Chenoweth creek, six miles west of The Dalles, onto which he moved in 1887. He built a house and farmed that place until 1893, when he sold it and bought sixty acres of the old Catholic mission farm, along the west city limits of The Dalles. After building a house, he engaged in fruit raising, giving his attention chiefly to grapes, and was the first man in eastern Oregon to plant grapes on a

commercial scale. He planted twenty different varieties, all of which were standard, and now has fifteen acres planted to this luscious fruit. When he first located here the land was mostly covered with pine timber and oak grubs and a vast amount of hard labor was required to put it in shape for cultivation. Much of his land was also planted to other fruits, which he later sold, and during the ensuing years he bought and sold a number of tracts. He gave intelligent and thoughtful direction to the care and cultivation of his grapes, in the growing of which he took great pride, and some idea of the success which crowned his efforts may be gathered from the fact that he won many prizes at various fairs and expositions in various parts of the country. He won a gold medal at the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland in 1905; at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, New York, in 1901, he won a gold medal on his Pond prunes; at the World's fair, at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, he won a silver medal on his grapes; at the Oregon state fair, at Salem, in 1908, he won seven first prizes on fruit and a number of second prizes; at the same fair in 1909 he won six first prizes on fruit, and at the Alaska-Yukon fair at Seattle, Washington, in 1909, he won the grand sweepstakes on grapes, besides which he won many other prizes and ribbons at county fairs in this state. Mr. Fleck continued his close attention to his ranching interests until his death, which occurred September 13, 1917, an event which was deeply regretted throughout the community, for he was a man of unusual strength of character, stood for all that was best and uplifting in life and by his individual efforts had contributed to the general welfare and prosperity of his locality. Cordial and unaffected in manner, he made many loyal friends and throughout the range of his acquaintance commanded confidence and respect.

On May 29, 1887, Mr. Fleck was united in marriage to Miss Katie Herke, who was born in Hesse Nassau, Germany, and is a daughter of Anthony and Gertrude (Kremer) Herke, also born in Germany, the mother's ancestral home having been at Frankfort-on-the-Rhine. Anthony Herke came to the United States in 1870 and located at Athanam valley, near Yakima, Washington, where he took up a homestead, which was mostly covered with timber. He was one of the pioneer settlers in the Yakima valley, as may be inferred from the fact that as late as 1879 there were but thirty-six families resident in the territory now included in Benton, Yakima and Klickitat counties. He cleared off most of his land and engaged extensively in raising vegetables, which he traded to the Indians for cattle and horses, there being no other markets near by. Ready money was scarce and in order to support his family he went to work at The Dalles. While there, he was notified of the death of his wife, which occurred July 5, 1879, and he at once started to walk home, a distance of about one hundred miles, which he covered in two days, arriving in time for the funeral. He took an active interest in the development of his locality and helped to open up the stage road to The Dalles, known as the Canyon road, by which the freight from his district was hauled to The Dalles. In the early days he worked away from home much of the time, mostly at The Dalles, which even at that time was a busy and thriving town. He helped to construct some of the first buildings in the town of Yakima and lived to see the Yakima valley transformed into one of the richest and best agricultural sections of the west. During the early years there the family passed through many trying experiences, one of which occurred during the Indian scare of the early '70s. While Mr. Herke was away from home, his place was attacked by Indians, who broke down the front door with an ax. The children, who were at home with their mother, escaped through a trap door into the cellar, thence out into the brush, in which they hid all night until the Indians disappeared, after sacking the home. Mr. Herke was one of the first to make use of irrigation in the Yakima valley and, through his enterprising and energetic efforts, became a well-to-do man. At his death, on December 26, 1908, he left several fine ranches, which are still owned in the family. To him and his wife were born six children, namely: P. J., who lives at Donald, in the Yakima valley; Mrs. Katie Fleck; Antone, who lives on the old homestead in the Yakima valley; Gertrude, who also resides at the old home; Frank, of the Yakima valley; and Joseph, who lives on the upper homestead ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Fleck became the parents of nine children, as follows: Gertrude, who became the wife of George E. Moore and is the mother of eight children, Catherine, Gertrude, John, George, Mary Alice, Robert, Helen and Mildred; Mary Ann, who remains at home; Emma Josephine, who is the wife of Lee Mead, of Boardman, Oregon, and is the mother of three children, Paul, Helen and Catherine; Helen, who is teaching school near The Dalles; Joseph, who is operating the home place in partnership with his

mother, and is married and has three children, Kenneth, Ellen and Mildred Jean; Rosina, who is employed as a stenographer in The Dalles; Catherine, who is the wife of O. W. Kortge and they have four children, Madeline, Winifred, Uldene and Bernard; Antone, who died on December 11, 1915; and Francis, who remains at home and assists his mother in the care of the vineyards and farm. Mrs. Fleck attended the Sisters Academy at Yakima and completed her studies in St. Mary's Academy at The Dalles. All of her children also attended St. Mary's Academy, from which four of them graduated, and at one time all nine children were attending school. Mrs. Fleck is a woman of kindly and hospitable disposition, gracious and friendly in manner, and throughout the community she has a large circle of warm and devoted friends.

O. M. PLUMMER

Among the men who are making history in the Pacific northwest is numbered O. M. Plummer, a Portland citizen, who is doing notable work as manager of the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, with which he has been prominently identified from the time of its inception. In this line of activity he ranks with the foremost men of the country and also figures conspicuously in other connections, possessing the attributes of the leader who erects the guide-posts of progress and success. A native of Bradford, Maine, he was born in 1869 a son of Benjamin Franklin and Ellen (Heywood) Plummer. The former of whom passed away in 1872. The mother came to Portland, Oregon, in 1886 and remained a resident of the city until her death in 1927.

O. M. Plummer was educated in the public schools of the east and attended a Portland business college. For six months he worked for a shipping firm and was next connected with the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Lines. Later he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he remained for ten years, and in January, 1897, became identified with the Union Stock Yards Company, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer in 1902. The business was enlarged in 1909 and he continued with the company until 1917, when he disposed of his holdings therein. During the World war he was connected with the food administration and devoted much of his time to work of a patriotic nature.

In 1911 Mr. Plummer and others had established what is now known as the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition. It was started as a stock yards activity and during the first two years of its existence was a fat stock show, of which Mr. Plummer was the manager. In 1918 a program of enlargement was mapped out and plans were formulated for the erection of a substantial structure to house the exhibits. Offices were opened in the Northwestern National Bank building and the organization was established upon a permanent basis. Over a half million dollars was expended upon the exposition building, which covers ten acres and is the largest of the kind in the United States. Each year live stock, valued at over two million, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is exhibited here and this has become one of the best and most noted stock shows in the United States, attended annually by more than one hundred thousand persons. It is also the most varied, featuring a very high class industrial exhibit and the largest horse show in this country. Special trains from the east, running on passenger service schedule, bring the stockmen and their cattle and horses to the exposition, which is attended on Saturdays by school children, who are admitted without charge. Since the war Mr. Plummer has given his entire time to the management of the exposition and its success is largely due to his untiring efforts, his carefully matured plans and expert administration. The United States department of agriculture established Camp Plummer, which has been fostered by the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition and affords young people throughout the west an opportunity to show their stock to advantage in Portland. The exposition has been developed along constructive lines and now has more than three thousand members, all of whom are animated by that spirit of harmonious cooperation which makes for the best results. Mr. Plummer is a member of the national committee on boy and girl club work, of which President Coolidge is honorary chairman. As the donor of the Plummer trophy he has stimulated an interest in farming operations throughout the United States by rewarding the boy and girl doing the best club agricultural work each year. To the young person making the highest record in that branch of activity Mr. Plummer also gives a scholarship to any college in this country

and the association which he represents awards gold, silver and bronze medals to deserving young people throughout the United States.

In 1890 Mr. Plummer married Miss Jessie Kribs, of Portland, and for thirty-five years they have made their home at the corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets, in Irvington, one of the attractive residential districts of the city. Their family numbers three children. Doris, the eldest, is the wife of Frank Scott Barnes, of Portland, and they have three children. Ruth is Mrs. Paul Terry and lives in Taft, California. The son, Roger Sherman, connected with the Carnation Milk Products Company, resides in Colorado and has a wife and one son.

Mr. Plummer is a member of many of the Pure Bred Live Stock Associations and takes an active interest in most of the organizations of this character in the United States. He is one of the members of the Oregon Cattle & Horse Breeders Association and a member of the executive and economics committees of the American National Live Stock Association and represents that association as a director of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. In 1912 at the State Fair in Salem he established the exposition of eugenics for judging babies and this has now become a feature of most state fairs throughout the United States. His name also appears on the membership rolls of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary and Advertising Clubs, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a republican and from 1913 until 1920 was a member of the Portland school board, the only public office which he has ever consented to fill. Throughout the period he acted as chairman of the building committee and during that time an extensive program of construction was carried out. A public speaker of note, Mr. Plummer has delivered addresses on various subjects, appearing before audiences in many parts of the country, and is famed for his humor and ability as a raconteur as well as for his honesty of purpose.

Said Fred Lockley in the Oregon Journal of October 13, 1919: "If you want to know where O. M. Plummer gets all his good stories, I can tell you. He gets them from his wife. A few nights ago Mr. and Mrs. Plummer entertained some of their friends, of whom I was one, at a dinner at the Hotel Portland. Something was said about the beauty of the Columbia River highway, which led to a discussion of the beauty of the inland passage to Juneau and Sitka. Mrs. Plummer has made numerous trips to Alaska and we began comparing notes about our experiences there.

"'One of the most desolate places in all Alaska,' said Mrs. Plummer, 'is the graveyard at Skagway. From a city of several thousand, Skagway has dwindled to a mere handful. As a consequence the road to the graveyard is overgrown with brush and the cemetery has fallen into ruin. "Soapy" Smith's headstone is still standing, but many of the tombstones stand drunkenly awry or have fallen face down on the sunken moulds. Have you ever noticed how many of those who died in Alaska ask to have their bodies shipped to the family burying grounds in the States? For years they have been looking forward to going "outside" and they do not want their bodies to lie in a forgotten and neglected grave, far from their friends.

"'The last trip I made to Alaska the captain of one boat said to me, "On my last trip down I had a peculiar experience. Just before we pulled out from the wharf at Ketchikan a man hurried up the gang-plank and asked for the captain. He was directed to me, and when he had located me said: 'How long can you wait? We want to ship a corpse to Seattle.' I told him we wouldn't pull out for an hour and to hurry the body of his friend aboard. He said: "I ain't right sure we can have him here in an hour. Couldn't you possibly wait any longer on him?" I said, "Why can't you get the corpse here in an hour? That ought to give you plenty of time." The man coughed rather apologetically and said, 'He's taking so much time to die he may not croak quite that soon. He's been dying for several hours, though, and it looks like he ought to finish the job by that time. Still you can't tell, and we don't like to hurry him.' "I told the man I had to go over to Metlakatla and if his friend finished dying within the next few hours to bring him out in a small boat and I would stop and take him aboard as I passed Ketchikan on the way down. Sure enough, he hailed me a few hours later and said, 'He's made good O. K. We've got him here, ready to be shipped.'" It may be all right to speed the parting guest, but I have always wondered what method they employed in this case.

"'On one of my other trips, while returning from Alaska, a sourdough at Wrangell came aboard to go "outside" for the winter. The captain told him every berth was taken, so he could not sell him a ticket. The sourdough said, "I want to go on

this boat. I am willing to pay first-class fare and if you can feed me I will sleep on deck in my sleeping bag." The captain agreed to take him. Toward evening a rain squall blew up and the sourdough decided not to sleep on deck. He foraged around and found a room where he could spread his sleeping bag on the floor. During the night several of the men on watch came into the room to get out of the rain. The sourdough was unaware of the fact that he had put his sleeping bag next to the bodies of three men who were being shipped to the States for burial. One of the sailors stumbled over the sourdough and said, as he lighted a match to investigate: "One of the stiff's has slipped his cable or broken from his moorings and is adrift on the deck." The lighting of the match awakened the sourdough, and getting up, he said in an exasperated voice, "What do you fellows think you are doing? I'm dead"—He started to say "I'm dead tired and want to sleep," but they never heard the rest of the sentence. They all hit the doorway together and nearly tore the sides of the door out getting on deck."

GLENN N. RANCK

Endowed with literary talent, Glenn N. Ranck has become well known through his contribution to the history of the Pacific northwest and also through his journalistic activities and his public service. He is one of Vancouver's loyal sons and a member of an old and prominent family of Washington. Mr. Ranck was born November 24, 1869, and is of Dutch lineage, tracing his ancestry in this country to about 1685. His forbears settled in the colony founded by William Penn and were men of courage and patriotism. His great-great-grandfather in the paternal line lived within hearing distance of some of the notable battles of the Revolutionary war and served under Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

William Ranck, the father of Glenn N. Ranck, was born July 30, 1829, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and was reared in that state. Lured by the discovery of the yellow metal in California, he made the long and dangerous journey across the plains in a "prairie schooner" in 1852 and was successful in his quest. The material in the gold ring he afterward wore was obtained while he was engaged in placer mining and this relic of the early days is now one of the treasured possessions of his son Glenn. While in California, William Ranck was active in forming the republican party, voting for "Fremont and freedom" in 1856. Afterward he migrated to Washington, settling at Vancouver in 1858, and in 1860 aided in organizing the republican party in Clark county. For some years he was a government wheelwright at Fort Vancouver and his was the pioneer wagon-shop in this locality. A progressive agriculturist, he planted one of the early prune orchards of Clark county and prosperity attended his business and farming operations. At one time he was chief of the fire department of Vancouver and served both the city and state of his adoption to the extent of his ability. He was elected justice of the peace and became one of the councilmen of Vancouver. For four terms he was probate judge and the present courthouse was built when he was chairman of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Ranck was also a member of the Washington territorial legislature and faithfully met every trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature. In Vancouver he was married in 1864 to Miss Kate Neer, a daughter of Caleb G. and Elizabeth (King) Neer. The father fought in the Mexican war and crossed the plains in 1852, when his daughter Kate was a child of eight years. He located on the Columbia river and his farm was situated in the vicinity of the Goble donation land claim near St. Helens, Oregon. During her girlhood Kate Neer attended school in Vancouver and lived with the family of Captain Troup, her father's friend, who was in command of a Columbia river steamboat. She remained with the family until she was about nineteen years of age and during that time became acquainted with William Ranck, to whom she plighted her troth. Mrs. Ranck's demise occurred in 1892, and her husband passed away in 1908. Their three children, Lulu, Bertha and Glenn N., were born in Vancouver and the last named resides in the house which his father was building when he met and courted Miss Neer.

Glenn N. Ranck attended the public schools of Vancouver and aided his father in the cultivation of the ranch. For a time he was in the employ of the government, working with a surveying party in the northeastern part of Clark county, and was

next engaged in teaching in country schools. Afterward he was assistant to the city engineer and the county surveyor and during the Spanish-American war he joined Company G of the First Washington Volunteer Infantry. He rose to the rank of sergeant and was wounded at Guadeloupe Ridge while aiding in quelling the insurrection in the Philippines. After his release from military duty Mr. Ranck engaged in general merchandising at Camas, Washington. Entering the field of journalism, he became editor of the Vancouver Chronicle and published the paper for several years. While engaged in editorial work he was chosen as the first native-born citizen of Clark county elected to the state legislature, of which he was a member for two terms, and sat in the same seat which his father had occupied many years before. From 1912 until 1916 he was register in the United States land office at Vancouver, and when the nation was drawn into the vortex of the World war he volunteered for service but owing to his age was not designated for active military duty. For six months he was connected with the quartermaster's department at Camp Lewis, Washington, aiding in forming regiments as they came in, and after the departure of the Nineteenth Division he returned to Vancouver. Mr. Ranck was asked to take an examination for the commission of captain in the United States Guards and complied with the request but was never called upon for service. Meanwhile he had joined the Oregon State Guard and was made sergeant of his company, with which he served until the close of the war.

In January, 1919, Mr. Ranck was appointed a deputy in the office of the county treasurer of Clark county and acted in that capacity for four years. During the period from 1923 until 1927 his time was chiefly given to historical and journalistic work and since January of the latter year he has been city treasurer, discharging his duties with characteristic thoroughness and efficiency. At one time he was at the head of the volunteer fire department and a trustee of the public library. He was also a justice of the peace, clerk of the school board, chairman of the county republican committee and trustee of the city library. Since its organization he has been president of the Vancouver Historical Society and is the author of an interesting volume entitled "Legends and Traditions of Northwestern History," published in 1914. Mr. Ranck was married in Vancouver and has two children, who are also natives of the city. He has put his talents to good use and displays rare qualities as a public servant. His favorite study is the History of the United States and of the "Oregon Country" in particular, and he now has in preparation a history of old Fort Vancouver.

HON. MILTON A. MILLER

In that part of the Oregon Journal reserved for the "Observations and Impressions of the Journal Man" appeared an interesting sketch of one of Portland's well known citizens, whom Fred Lockley introduced as follows:

"Milton A. Miller has lived in Oregon since August 23, 1861. He says he came to Oregon without any clothes, which is merely another way of stating that he was born here. 'I first saw the light of day,' said Mr. Miller, 'on August 23, 1861, on my father's donation land claim, four miles south of Lebanon. My father, Robert C. Miller, who was born in Missouri in 1824, came to Oregon in 1847. My mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Jane Irvine, was born in Kentucky in 1837 and came to Oregon in 1852. My mother was an orphan and came with her brothers and sisters, who started from a point near Liberty, Missouri. My father, although a member of a large family, was the only one to come to Oregon. He got a job driving an ox team for an Oregon emigrant. For sixty-five years he lived on his donation land claim in Linn county. There were eight of us children. I was the eldest. Then came Mary, Benjamin Franklin, Effie, who married C. D. Montague; Charles F., Ada, Nona and Lola.

"In 1884 and 1885 I put in a couple of years at the University of Oregon. W. C. Taylor and his sister were students there. They were "batching" and offered to take me in if I would help furnish the provisions. I loaded our wagon with potatoes, butter, bacon, eggs and flour, which I replenished as often as they ran low.

"During 1886-87 I taught a country school in the forks of the Santiam, where the population was almost all Baptists and democrats. If a man moved in there who was a republican the natives would all turn out to see what he looked like. I remem-

ber there were one hundred and twenty-five votes cast at an election at Scio and one hundred and twenty-four were for the democratic ticket. The Baptists there used to claim that if a republican ever got to heaven he would be just as lonesome there as he would be at Scio.

"I decided I could make more money running a book store than at teaching, so I bought a drug and book store at Lebanon for one thousand dollars. I didn't have a cent, so I had to borrow the thousand to pay for the store. At that time living was not so expensive as it is today. Shortly after I bought the store I got married. We paid five dollars a month rent for our house and when our groceries and meat bill amounted to twelve dollars a month we thought we were getting reckless. I married Miss Flora McCaulley, whose father ran a flouring mill at Lebanon. We had one child, Juanita Mae Miller. She was killed in an automobile accident which occurred on December 31, 1921.

"I hadn't been in Lebanon long before they elected me mayor. I served seven years. They elected me school director and I served on the school board twenty years. With others I secured ten acres for a campus for our schools, giving Lebanon the finest school grounds in the state. In 1892 I was called to the Oregon legislature, of which I was a member for two years. Later I was elected state senator, in which I represented Linn county for twelve years. Under President Wilson I was **collector** of internal revenue at Portland for eight years and during that time I assisted in collecting over one hundred million dollars.

"I was a delegate to the democratic conventions of 1896, 1900 and 1908. At all of these conventions I voted and worked for William J. Bryan. In 1912 I was a national committeeman at the Baltimore convention. Not many of us who went there had any idea that Woodrow Wilson would be our candidate, but when the delegates found they could not secure the candidate they wanted they combined on Wilson and we all worked tooth and nail for him and he was elected."

Mr. Miller, who was a candidate for the United States senate in 1924, takes a keen interest in politics and for many years has been one of the leaders of the democratic party in Oregon. As a public official he made an excellent record, discharging his duties with thoroughness and efficiency, and faithfully fulfilled every trust reposed in him.

At his own expense he went to Washington, D. C., in March, 1928, in the interest of a national appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a memorial in Champoege Park. This bill was passed by Senator McNary, the United States appropriating one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars while the state is to give an equal amount.

Through the wise management of his business affairs Mr. Miller accumulated a small competence and is now making his home at the Imperial Hotel in Portland. He adheres to the Presbyterian faith and closely observes the teachings of the church. In the Masonic order he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is state lecturer for the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he was the first state deputy. He is an ex-president of the Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers and also a member of the State Historical Society. The development and progress of his city and state are matters of vital concern to Mr. Miller, who has clearly manifested his loyalty and public spirit by giving much of his time to public question, while his genuine worth is attested by all with whom he has been associated in the varied relations of life.

L. J. ROSSITER

L. J. Rossiter, a member of the old and well known harness and saddlery firm of Rossiter Brothers, is one of Vancouver's leading business men, having been engaged in his present enterprise continuously since 1906, and his sound business methods and square dealing have gained for him an enviable place in public esteem.

Mr. Rossiter was born near Toronto, Canada, in 1876 and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Rossiter. The father, who was a native of England, was descended through the maternal line from the Prince of Orange, his mother having been a Webber. Robert Rossiter located in Canada on crossing the Atlantic and was there engaged in farming until 1879, when he came to the United States, locating near Salem, Oregon, where he was engaged in ranching for several years, after which he

turned his attention to teaming in Salem, and during that time he hauled the bricks used in the construction of the old Scotch mills in that city. He followed that business until 1896, when he moved to Portland, Oregon, where his death occurred in 1912. His wife was born in Devonshire, England, and became the bride of Robert Rossiter in Canada. She survived her husband a number of years, her death occurring in Vancouver in 1923.

L. J. Rossiter secured his education in the public schools of Salem, to which locality the family had moved when he was about three years old. Later he went to Portland and learned the harness and saddlery business with the firm of W. H. McMonies & Company. In 1906 he and his brother, C. F. Rossiter, came to Vancouver and bought out an old established saddlery and harness business and, under the firm name of Rossiter Brothers, have carried it on to the present time. They manufacture a full line of saddles, harness and horse "haberdashery," which they sell at retail only, and during the years they have been here have enjoyed a large patronage, being the only firm in their line in Clark county. In 1908 they erected the splendid building which they now occupy, having been previously at 310 Main street.

On April, 22, 1913, in Portland, L. J. Rossiter was united in marriage to Miss Nan Howe, a native of Missouri, who in her young girlhood was left an orphan and in 1904 came to Portland with a married sister. To Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter have been born two children, Elizabeth and William.

Mr. Rossiter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through the chairs, and has been a representative to the grand lodge several times. Mrs. Rossiter is a member of the Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Rossiter enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout his city and all who know him hold him in high esteem for the fine type of citizenship which has been exemplified in his life and his cordial and affable manner.

GEORGE W. SAULT

George W. Sault, the able superintendent of the Washougal Woolen Mills, at Washougal, Washington, has spent practically his life in the woolen manufacturing business, which he thoroughly understands in every detail, and has shown himself well qualified for the responsible position which he holds.

He was born in 1871, about sixty miles from Toronto, in Ontario, Canada, and is a son of S. and Caroline Sault, both of whom are deceased. He attended the public schools and in the woolen mills of that locality gained his first knowledge of the business. He came to the Pacific coast in 1899, locating at Dallas, Oregon, where he was employed for a short time as boss carder for the Dallas Woolen Mill, after which he was with the Portland Woolen Mills from 1902 to 1904. In the following year he went to Albany, Oregon, and was connected with the Bannockburn Woolen Mill, but the plant was destroyed by fire soon afterward, and he returned to the Portland Woolen Mills, where he remained until January, 1906, when he went to Santa Rosa, California, as boss carder for the Santa Rosa Woolen Mills. A short time afterward he went to the Napa Woolen Mills, at Napa, California, and when that business was moved to Stayton, Oregon, Mr. Sault installed the machinery and started the plant there, remaining with that concern about two years. In the spring of 1909 he went to the Pendleton Woolen Mills, when they were first started at Pendleton, Oregon, and was placed in charge of several departments. He remained there until August, 1912, when he was transferred to the Washougal Woolen Mills, which are owned by the same interests, though operated as a separate organization, and here he remained as superintendent until May, 1927, but now divides his time between the Pendleton and Washougal mills. The same interests also have a woolen mill at Eureka, California. The Washougal mill was originally established in 1910 as the Union Woolen Mills by B. F. Churchill and Dr. Bailey, at which time its chief products were blankets and robes. The original plant comprised one building, one hundred and twenty by sixty feet in size, three stories high; a one-story building forty by sixty feet in size and a small power plant. That company failed in the spring of 1912, and in the fall of that year the plant was leased by the owners of the Pendleton Woolen Mills, who in 1915 took over the plant and incorporated the mills under the laws of Oregon, later reincorporating under the laws of Washington. Many important improvements have been made in the plant, which now



GEORGE W. SAULT

comprises the main building which is three stories high and four other one-story buildings, two hundred by sixty feet, a large power plant, a machine shop and an office building. The mill employs about two hundred and fifty people and manufactures blankets, robes, flannels, suitings, filter fabrics, socks and batts, for which it requires two million pounds of wool a year. The products are principally sold direct and through jobbers all over the country, while considerable stuff is exported, the sales being handled through the main office in Portland.

Mr. Sault was married in Ontario, Canada, to Miss Ada Kitchen, and they are the parents of two children. W. E., who was born in Ontario, is now assistant superintendent of the plant at Washougal. Alice Marian, born at Dallas, Oregon, is the widow of E. J. White, who died in 1927, and she has a daughter, Annabel. The son is a member of the Masonic order and the daughter is a past worthy matron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Sault has shown a good citizen's interest in the affairs of his community and served as mayor of Washougal from 1925 to 1927, giving an able and businesslike administration. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has passed through the chairs; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Kiwanis Club. He is a man of cordial and friendly manner, lends his influence to the promotion of the best interests of the community in which he lives and has shown himself well worthy of public respect and esteem.

NATHAN BENJAMIN HARVEY

The Pacific northwest has been the land of opportunity to Nathan Benjamin Harvey, who was long numbered among the leading nurseryman of Oregon and is now a successful realtor and an influential figure in business circles of Milwaukie. He was born in 1859, twenty miles west of Burlington, in Lee county, Indiana. His father, Isom Harvey, was a native of North Carolina and when a young man went to Indiana, where he acquired thirteen and a half sections of land. Before he reached the age of thirty he removed to Iowa and also became the owner of large tracts of land in that state, in which he spent the remainder of his life, passing away January 12, 1912. While a resident of the Hoosier state he became acquainted with Seth Lewelling, who was also his neighbor in Iowa. In Indiana, Mr. Harvey married Miss Mary A. Jones, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. Two children were born of the first marriage and by his second wife Mr. Harvey had twelve children, of whom Nathan Benjamin is the youngest. His brother, W. C. Harvey, migrated to Oregon in January, 1875, while Daniel Harvey arrived in September, 1876, and both have passed away. Another brother, Henry S. Harvey, came to the Pacific coast in 1892 and now lives near Gresham, Oregon.

Nathan B. Harvey was reared in Iowa and received a public school education. When a young man of twenty-two he responded to the call of adventure and joined his brothers in Oregon, arriving in Portland, March 18, 1881. He secured work with Seth Lewelling and in the fall of 1881 paid a visit to Iowa, returning to Oregon in the spring of 1882. Mr. Harvey reentered the employ of Mr. Lewelling and soon afterward took charge of the marketing of nursery products. In the fall of 1882 he leased all of the Lewelling nursery property, located in what is now the center of Milwaukie, and during that time purchased his present place, to which he moved two years later on the expiration of his lease, purchasing nursery stock. At first he had five acres of timber land, which he cleared in a short time, and afterward increased his holdings. While developing the nursery he was connected with Mark Levy & Company, produce merchants of Portland, working with the corporation rather than for it, and during the period from 1886 until 1889 inclusive, purchased for the firm one hundred and ninety thousand boxes of apples and pears, also supervising the shipment of the fruit. As time passed Mr. Harvey acquired a considerable share of the Levy property, of which a division was made in the spring of 1892, when he severed his connection with the company. He conducted his nursery in Milwaukie until 1895, when he returned to Portland as assistant manager of the Multnomah Fruit Growers Union, which was dissolved at the end of a year. However, he remained in the Rose city and there made his home for five years, handling fruit and other produce. In

the summer of 1900 he went to Alaska and spent one season at Nome, being fairly successful in his quest for gold. On his return to Oregon he resumed his activities as a nurseryman and was thus engaged until the spring of 1925. Since that time he has operated in real estate, laying out subdivisions and doing much important development work in Milwaukie and this vicinity. He had about forty acres of land and has platted a portion of the tract, while he is now making plans to improve the remainder. Mr. Harvey is an astute, farsighted business man and success has attended his undertakings. He was active in founding the First State Bank of Milwaukie, of which he was the first vice president, and since its organization has been one of the directors of the institution, influencing its growth and stability.

In December, 1889, Mr. Harvey made a second trip to Iowa and in that state was married January 2, 1890, to Miss Ida E. Satterthwaite, a native of the same locality in which he was born. Her parents, Benjamin and Rebecca (Burnett) Satterthwaite, were pioneer settlers of Iowa and both passed away in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have two children: Corwin S., who lives in Salem, Oregon, and Edith H., who is Mrs. W. T. Wright, of Milwaukie.

The house in which Mr. and Mrs. Harvey reside was built in 1886 and theirs is one of the most hospitable homes in this locality. Mr. Harvey adheres to the Methodist faith and closely observes the teachings of the church. In the summer of 1926 he aided in organizing the East Milwaukie Improvement Club, of which he is a charter member. His personality has been an inspiration to progress and his outstanding qualities are such as inspire esteem, confidence and friendship.

HENRY C. THOMPSON

Henry C. Thompson, of Portland, is doing important work in the real estate field and in his business career has demonstrated what may be accomplished by hard work and strength of purpose, guided and directed by intelligence and sound judgment. His life record, was told by Fred Lockley in the Oregon Journal of July 29, 1926:

"My father, Rev. Lewis Thompson, was born in 1809 near Covington, Kentucky," said Mr. Thompson as we ate lunch together in the Hotel Astoria recently. "He and Abraham Lincoln were both Kentuckians and both were born in 1809. My father studied medicine but decided to take up the ministry and was graduated from Princeton University. He was five feet, eleven inches high, had black hair and blue eyes, and weighed from one hundred and seventy-seven to one hundred and eighty-three pounds. My grandfather was a slave owner and at his death he left his slaves to my father, who didn't believe in slavery, so he liberated them. His old friends looked upon him with suspicion as an abolitionist, so he went to Ohio. Later he migrated to Missouri and went to teaching to earn his bread and butter and to preaching for the love of it. In those days but few ministers depended upon their parishioners for a livelihood. They usually made their own living at teaching, farming, blacksmithing or something else and preached because they felt the urge to do so.

"After moving to Missouri father found the slavery question so acrimonious that he decided to come west to get away from it. Lots of southerners didn't believe in slavery, which, like the open saloon, is gone forever. Father crossed the plains in 1845 in the Sol Tetherow wagon train and was the First Presbyterian minister to establish a church in the Oregon country. In the late '40s he was pastor of the Clatsop Plains Presbyterian church, attended by Mrs. Jacob Kamm of Portland when she was a little girl, her father, Dr. William H. Gray, being one of the principal supporters of the church.

"My mother's maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Cheadle. She was born in Ohio about 1829. Her father, Richmond Cheadle, crossed the plains in the late '40s—1847, I think—and settled near Lebanon. I was born on Clatsop Plains, June 8, 1855. I was the fourth child, Sarah Elizabeth, my oldest sister, was born about the year 1850. She was a musician and teacher. Mary, the next child, died young. My brother, Ed P. Thompson, lives at Oakland, California. I came next. Millie, the next child, married Captain M. A. Woodside. He was a deep sea sailor and during the forty-two years of his seafaring life he has visited most of the well known ports of the world. His home was situated in Oakland. My brother Trueman had the highest record for scholarship of any pupil in the Sacramento public schools. He died while in his teens.

"About 1864 we left Clatsop Plains on board the Ajax to join father in California. His work as a minister kept him on the go pretty constantly. When he was sixty-nine his team became frightened, ran away and upset the buggy. Father's hip was broken and he lay by the side of the road for twenty-two hours before a passing traveler picked him up and took him to the nearest settlement. Father was eighty-six when he died.

"I struck out for myself when I was fifteen. I went to Sacramento, where I landed a job driving a bakery wagon. My hours were from 3 a. m. to 8 p. m. seven days a week. I received ten dollars a week. I worked on the bakery wagon for two and a half years and then got a job in a grocery store, as I wanted to go to night school. I worked in the grocery store for two years and meanwhile attended night school, taking the business course.

"In 1874, when I was nineteen years old, R. D. Hume, the salmon packer, hired me to go to Ellensburg, as Wedderburn was then called, to work in his store and serve as bookkeeper for his cannery. Mr. Hume packed the fall and summer run of salmon. The salmon ran from ten to thirty pounds. He paid twenty-five cents each for them, irrespective of size. He owned somewhere between six thousand and ten thousand acres along the Rogue river and he operated a sawmill and a store. I had to open the store at 6:30 a. m. and keep it open till 10 p. m., so I didn't have much time to myself. I stayed there for two and a half years and then drew my savings and went to Astoria, where I bought a half interest in a grocery store and meat market.

"Along about 1888 I was married to Lulu W. Warren, daughter of Daniel K. Warren, president of the Astoria National Bank and a member of the family for whom the town of Warrenton is named. I became cashier of the Astoria National Bank and put in twenty-five busy years in that city. For a term I was one of the councilmen of Astoria and served for ten years on the school board, while for three terms I was treasurer of Clatsop county. No, I never represented that county in the legislature. I ran for a seat in the lower house not long after I came to Astoria. The reason I didn't go to Salem was that my opponent had more votes than I, so I decided I didn't want the place anyway.

"In 1902 I moved to Portland, going into the wholesale commission business." Mr. Thompson is now dealing in real estate, handling his own property, and has prospered in his undertakings. In addition to his extensive holdings in Portland he has a large tract of land at Canon Beach which he is improving and has sold a number of lots at this popular seaside resort, which is noted for its scenic beauty. His activities have been equally beneficial to Portland and he is also identified with financial affairs, being one of the directors of the Portland National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two children. Their son, Harold W., a newspaper man, resides in San Francisco and in 1926 was appointed assistant bank examiner. The daughter, Frances Edwina attended lectures at Reed College and in 1926 she toured Yellowstone Park, making the journey alone in her car, greatly enjoying the trip. She is now attending lectures in Paris, France.

Mr. Thompson casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party and supports those projects which are destined to prove of benefit to his city and state. As one of the Royal Rosarians he has aided in making the annual Rose Festival a pageant of which Portland's citizens may well be proud. In the Masonic order he has attained the Knight Templar degree and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past high priest of St. John's Chapter, a past master of No. 7 Temple, both of Astoria, and is also a member of Myrtle Chapter of the Eastern Star. Alert, energetic and capable, Mr. Thompson has made the most of his opportunities and in winning prosperity he has also gained the esteem and goodwill of his fellowmen, never deviating from the course dictated by conscience and honor.

J. W. CROSSLEY

J. W. Crossley, who achieved widespread prominence as the originator of the idea of giving away premiums with merchandise, has long occupied an enviable position in real estate circles of Portland, and is a self-made man before whom the door of opportunity has swung open because of his energy, ability and determination. A native of Ellington, Connecticut, he was born November 14, 1857, a son of Thomas and Ardelia

(Whitney) Crossley. The father was a carpet manufacturer and the shock caused by the burning of his plant resulted in his death in 1871.

At that time J. W. Crossley, a boy of fourteen, began to provide for his own livelihood, securing work in a factory, his education was acquired by study at night. Through the influence of one of the directors of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company he obtained an office position with the corporation in 1879, at Atchison, Kansas, and later was transferred to St. Louis, becoming an employe of the Missouri Pacific, which took over the central branch of the Union Pacific system. He was a fine penman and for some time acted in a clerical capacity. Mr. Crossley was next a Pullman conductor and later was made conductor of a hotel car which was used all over the United States, taking out many special parties. For six years he was thus engaged and then reentered the railway service at Little Rock, Arkansas, as chief clerk in the car department of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company. He was paid a better salary and the outlook for the future was most promising. A year later the road inaugurated a policy of retrenchment, entailing a reduction of thirty per cent in salaries and he tendered his resignation. While on a sleeper en route to St. Louis, Mr. Crossley met a man who asked him what kind of tobacco he was using and his reply was "Star plug." His train acquaintance, who proved to be one of the managers of the Liggett & Meyer Tobacco Company, introduced Mr. Crossley to the sales manager of that corporation. He was hired by the firm and assigned to the territory in Texas, becoming division manager six months later. His experience in that business is related in the following article, written by Fred Lockley for the Oregon Journal of October 8, 1922:

"Said Mr. Crossley, 'Next to plug tobacco I found that the most popular thing in the lumber camps—not counting whiskey—was a good strong jackknife. I wrote to my company, asking them to have printed a small tin tag on which should appear the following words: "Good for one pocket-knife. L. & M. T. Company." I asked them to put one of these tin tags in their plugs of tobacco in the ratio of one to one hundred, and instruct their dealers to redeem this tag with a good pocket-knife to be furnished with the shipment of tobacco. This was a plan that had never been tried before. The company I worked for was rather doubtful of it, but I decided to take a chance. The result was certainly surprising. Every lumberjack or longshoreman that happened to get one of these tags and secured a jackknife became a booster for our tobacco and would buy no other brand. He told all his friends, and they at once became customers for Star plug. We were almost swamped by orders from this territory.

"I then suggested that if we could get the women interested, we could capture the field, and I suggested that we advertise through all our dealers that the dealer would give a good pair of scissors in exchange for twenty-five tin stars taken from Star plug tobacco. After that the women saw to it that their husbands bought Star plug, for they wanted a free pair of scissors. The other companies had to get into the game. Soon we were offering revolvers, suitcases, watches, sporting goods of all kinds, and numerous other articles in exchange for tin stars from our tobacco.

"At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war I gave a sample of our tobacco to every soldier who embarked for Cuba from Florida ports. I had a log cabin made on wheels and this was pulled by three yoke of oxen through the streets of Houston, Texas. The cabin was plentifully decorated with Star tobacco signs. I hired a negro about six feet, four inches in height to drive the oxen that pulled the log cabin. He had a voice that could be heard half a mile, and a person three blocks away who heard him shout "Whoa, Blue," knew that the Star plug tobacco float would soon be in sight. I got quite a little newspaper publicity out of this, but decided to get more; so on one of the busiest corners, at the busiest time of the day, I had him make an awkward turn and tip the log cabin over on the street car track, which resulted in a large amount of newspaper publicity.

"I also represented the company in Louisiana and in 1896 was made division manager of Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Philadelphia. J. B. Duke organized the American Tobacco Company and took over our principal rivals, the manufacturers of Horseshoe, Climax and Jolly Tar. He wanted to get rid of all competing companies, so he formed the Floradora Tag Company to handle the tobacco tag and premium business. In 1900 I was appointed supervisor of depots of the Floradora Tag Company for the eastern half of the United States and spent most of my time in Pullmans, visiting my territory. During the next five years the American Tobacco

Company conducted an aggressive warfare on all independent tobacco companies. It spent millions of dollars on premiums in exchange for tobacco tags taken from plug tobacco, or for certificates packed in smoking tobacco and for cigar bands. The giving of these premiums forced almost all of the other companies out of business.

"When this result was accomplished the American Tobacco Company decided there was no further need for the giving of premiums and they then gave notice that the giving of premiums for tobacco tags would be abolished and that tobacco tags would cease to be of any value for redemption of premiums after the close of the current year, 1905. Shortly after this notice was issued an avalanche of redemption tags were sent in for redemption from all over the United States. Our redemption tag depots, located in the principal cities of the United States, were choked with tags. In Philadelphia we had two redemption tag depots—one for mail and express packages and one for local or counter business. We employed two hundred and fifty girls to count the tags and file the orders. In our mail and express depot we had hundreds of girls at work, counting the tags and sending out the orders. When I tell you that the premium business in 1905 amounted to over seven million dollars and that in exchange for tags we were giving baby buggies, bicycles, shotguns, rifles, rugs, lace curtains, typewriters, suitcases, parlor suites, pianos and hundreds of other articles, you will get an idea of the extent of the premium business. I had seen the idea which I originated, the giving away of jackknives as premiums, grow to a business amounting to more than seven million dollars a year. When the company I represented consented, only after careful consideration, to the spending of a few thousand dollars for advertising, it was now spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in telling the public about our goods."

On December 31, 1905, the premium business passed out of existence and in 1907 Mr. Crossley came to Portland, where he has since operated in real estate. For many years he was in charge of the house department of the Ladd estate and is now specializing in residential properties. He is regarded as an expert valuator and does a great deal of appraising for estates. His advice in regard to real estate investments is always to be relied upon and in the conduct of his large business he displays notable foresight and keen sagacity.

In 1882 Mr. Crossley married Miss Rose Garside, of Atchison, Kansas, and to them were born four children: Amarette, who lives in Los Angeles, California; Ralph W., who is married and resides in San Francisco, California; Frances, who is the wife of Amos Moore, of Portland, and has one son; and J. T., who is connected with the advertising business and also lives in the Rose city.

Mr. Crossley has been identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen for a period of forty years and at one time was a director of the Humane Society. In religious faith he is a Baptist and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is a man of domestic tastes and his home is his club. The exercise of effort has developed his latent talents and an upright, useful life has enabled him to win and retain the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

W. D. SAPPINGTON

W. D. Sappington, who is engaged in farming near Washougal, Clark county, Washington, is a native of the Pacific northwest, with which he has been identified throughout his life, and, because of his active and useful career, is numbered among the representative men of his community. He was born at North Yamhill, in Yamhill county, Oregon, in 1864, and is a son of J. W. and Lucinda (Laughlin) Sappington. His paternal grandparents were James and Mary Sappington, who came from Missouri across the plains to Oregon in 1845, journeying by ox team and covered wagon to The Dalles, Oregon, whence they proceeded down the Columbia river. They located in Yamhill county, where Mr. Sappington developed a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until his death, probably in 1860. Later his widow became the wife of Judge M. L. Rowland and lived in McMinnville, Oregon, where he owned a townsite, and there their deaths occurred. To James and Mary Sappington were born four children, J. W., G. W., Mrs. Sara Laughlin and Frances, deceased, who was the wife of John Fouts. To Judge and Mrs. Rowland were also born four chil-

dren: Thomas; Maggie, who became the wife of Judge Hewitt; Newt and Marian, twins.

J. W. Sappington was born in Pike county, Missouri, and in 1845 accompanied his parents on their migration to Oregon being at that time nine years of age. He was reared to the life of a farmer and always followed agricultural pursuits. In about 1863 he came to Washington county, Washington, and bought the John Campbell donation claim, about three miles east of Gaston. He lived on that place until after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1891, when he went to Hillsboro, and soon afterward was elected to the office of county treasurer and was later reelected but died in 1896 before the expiration of his second term. He gave his political support to the republican party and was a member of the state legislature during the early '80s. He also served a number of years as a justice of the peace at Gaston. In Yamhill county he was married to Miss Lucinda Laughlin, who was born in Missouri and was about nine months old when brought to the coast by her parents, James and Mary Laughlin, who made the tiresome journey across the plains with ox teams and covered wagons to The Dalles, Oregon, from which point they floated down the Columbia river to Vancouver, Washington, which they reached in 1843. Here the mother died in an early day. The father located in Yamhill county, Oregon, where he took up a donation claim and farmed on a large scale, the locality where he settled being known as Laughlin's Gap. To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sappington were born eleven children, as follows: James, who died in February, 1926; Mrs. Rosa McCloud, who died in about 1897; E. B., who is county treasurer of Washington county, Oregon, having been elected to that office the year after the father's death and served continuously ever since; W. D., of this review; Mrs. Fanny Kertson, who died in 1924; George, who died in 1882; Mrs. Nancy Spiddell, who lives in Milwaukie, Oregon; Alma, who died at the age of eight years; Inez and Horace, deceased; and Herbert, who lives in St. Louis, Missouri. George, Alma, Inez and Horace all died during one diphtheria epidemic.

W. D. Sappington attended the district schools near Gaston and for two years pursued his studies at McMinnville College, entering during the first year after the building was erected. On leaving school he worked for the government at Cascade Locks as a mechanical engineer for four or five years, after which he went to Portland and was there engaged in the butcher business until 1903, first under the firm name of Sappington & McCulloch, and later as Sappington & Dow. In 1903 he went to Yacolt, Clark county, Washington, which was just then starting, and there established a meat market, which he conducted until 1907, when he was elected sheriff of Clark county. He served three terms, from 1907 to 1912, and on his retirement from the office located at Sunnyside on two hundred and eighty acres of land, a part of the old Blackwood homestead, and here he has resided to the present time, meeting with notable success in its operation, for he is an energetic and progressive farmer.

In 1890 at Sunnyside, near Washougal, Mr. Sappington was married to Miss Eunice Blackwood, who was born in Placerville, California, and is a daughter of Hampton and Eliza Blackwood, who crossed the plains in the early '50s and located in California, where they were living during the historic gold rush. In the early '80s they came to Washington and settled at Sunnyside, where their deaths occurred. To Mr. and Mrs. Sappington have been born two children, Lucile, a teacher of music in Roseburg, Oregon, was married June 26, 1928, to Walter Germain, the supervisor of music in the public schools at Marshfield, Oregon. Chester, who lives at Grant's Pass, married Miss Loretta Cook and they have a daughter, Marguerite.

Mr. Sappington has shown a proper interest in public affairs, in which he has been prominent and influential. He served for ten years as county road supervisor for district No. 2, in eastern Clark county; as a member of the school board, and for sixteen years as a deputy sheriff. He was one of the organizers of the Federal Farm Loan Association here eleven years ago, with headquarters at Vancouver, and has served continuously as chairman of the board, also as local appraiser. The Washougal Woolen Mills was organized as a stock company with local capital, the machinery being owned by J. W. Bailey, its promoter, who brought the machinery from Le Grand, Oregon. This company failed and on July 13, 1913, W. D. Sappington was appointed receiver, which position he filled for two years and through his good management twenty-five thousand dollars was realized for the creditors. On September 1, 1913, he leased the mills to Bishop Brothers of the Pendleton Woolen Mills. The mill again started up on that date and has been in continuous successful operation ever since. It is nationally known; employs three hundred people; uses two million pounds

of wool a year; and is the leading industry in Clark county, outside the paper mills at Camas.

Mr. Sappington is a Mason, in which order he has attained the sixteenth degree of the Scottish Rite; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World; and he and his wife belong to the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Wild Life League, and from the age of seven years has been interested in hunting and fishing. He always keeps a pack of fox and beagle hounds, with which he hunts bear and panther, and follows that sport as his chief diversion from his business cares. He is regarded as a man of clear headed judgment in practical matters; has proven a stanch and trustworthy citizen and a constant and dependable neighbor and friend; and throughout his section of the valley he commands the respect and good will of all who know him.

BARDI G. SKULASON

Among the men of foreign nationality who are contributing to the prestige of the Portland bar is numbered Bardi G. Skulason, a well known attorney, who has practiced successfully in the city for a period of sixteen years. The following account of his family and country appeared in the "Observations and Impressions of the Journal Man," written by Fred Lockley for the issue of October 24, 1921:

"When did your folks go to Iceland?" I inquired. 'My people have been there for over one thousand years,' said Mr. Skulason. 'I was born on my father's farm in the northern part of Iceland, January 19, 1871. Yes, the northern part of Iceland touches the Arctic circle. Tell you about Iceland? What do you want to know about—the history, language, trade, geographical features, climate, government, literature, or what feature?' 'The ones you have mentioned,' I responded.

"Mr. Skulason smiled and said, 'I can barely touch the high lights, for Iceland is a big subject and many books could be written about it. To begin with, my native country has a population of less than one hundred thousand people. It is about the size of North Dakota, having an area of somewhat over forty thousand square miles. Less than seven per cent of this is farmed, however. The low lands along the coast and the lands along the fiords and river valleys are cultivated. The high lands are of basaltic formation, or of volcanic breccia. There are many small lakes in the interior. The farmers raise cattle, sheep, potatoes, cabbage and root crops. Fishing is the great industry there. Seal and whale fishing, with cod, herring and flounder fishing, provide a dangerous living for a large part of the population. Iceland was settled in 876 by Norwegians. Because of our isolation the original Norse language has been preserved in almost its original purity. Because of greater accessibility, the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish tongues saw great changes. There was a time when there was more culture and enlightenment and a higher type of literature in Iceland than in all the rest of Europe together. That was about the twelfth century.

"A very large number of my fellow countrymen have come to America. There are between twenty-five hundred and three thousand in an Icelandic settlement in Pembina county, North Dakota. This is the largest settlement of them in the United States. There is a colony of several hundred in Minnesota, not far from St. Paul. There are more than fifteen thousand Icelanders in the province of Manitoba, many of them being in or about Winnipeg. It is estimated that there are about forty thousand Icelanders and their descendants in Canada and the United States, the greater number in Canada.

"During the World war the Icelanders in Manitoba formed an Icelandic brigade. The colonel and other officers were from Iceland, as well as the enlisted men. There was a higher percentage of voluntary enlistments among the Icelanders than among any other nationality. Three sons of my sister, Mrs. Sarah Smith, were in the war. My nephew Stanley went through the fighting at Ypres, Vimy Ridge, Paschaendale and elsewhere. He was wounded and sent to England. Returning to his battalion in August, 1918, he was killed in the closing days of the war. Charlie, the son of my sister, Mrs. Annie Johnson, went all through the war but came back so seriously wounded that he will always be a cripple. I enlisted as a private in August, 1918, and got as far as Florida. My son, Rolfe W., who was sixteen, enlisted the day before war was declared and was assigned to the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry

Forty-second or Rainbow Division. He spent eighteen months in France and served twenty-five months in all."

The Skulason family made the voyage to Canada in 1876 and lived for four years in Manitoba. In 1880 they crossed the border into the United States and settled in Pembina county, in the western part of the territory of Dakota. The father, who was endowed with the strength, courage and resourcefulness of the true frontiersman, entered a homestead, and although without funds when he located in the west, through tireless effort and good management he became the owner of a productive, valuable farm.

Bardi G. Skulason was a boy of nine when the family migrated to the United States and his early education was acquired in a rural school near the homestead. He assisted his father in cultivating the farm. In 1890 at Mountain, North Dakota, he engaged in teaching school and one of his pupils, now known all over the world as an Arctic explorer, was Vilhjalmur Steffansson, a quiet, studious lad, whose father and mother were from Iceland but he was born in Manitoba. Mr. Skulason read law at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and was there admitted to the bar in September, 1897. For fourteen years he followed his profession in Grand Forks and also aided in framing the laws of North Dakota, serving for one term in the state legislature. He was assistant prosecuting attorney of Grand Forks county for six years and secured a large number of convictions. As an educator he also became well known and lectured for ten years in the law department of the University of North Dakota. In 1911 he came to Oregon, selecting Portland as the scene of his activities, and is accorded a liberal clientele. While a general practitioner, he devotes his attention chiefly to civil cases and displays marked skill in the exposition of the law.

By his first wife Mr. Skulason has two children. Rolfe W., who was graduated from the University of Oregon and completed a course in Yale University, is one of the prominent attorneys of Stamford, Connecticut. Dagmar, who was graduated from the University of California, is now living in Pasadena, California. Mr. Skulason's second union was with Miss Hazel Dunn, of Des Moines, Iowa. They were married October 25, 1924, and reside in Milwaukie, Oregon, where Mr. Skulason has a fine country home, devoting his leisure to the growing of fruit and flowers. He belongs to the American Legion and along fraternal lines is connected with the Elks and the Masons. In politics he is a republican and lends the weight of his support to all worthy public projects. Mr. Skulason stands high in his profession and belongs to a race of men who are real assets to every community in which they are found.

THOMAS CLARKSON TAYLOR

A man of keen discernment, notable business acumen and enterprising spirit, Thomas Clarkson Taylor transformed his dreams into realities and at the same time aided in pushing forward the wheels of progress in eastern Oregon. He left the impress of his individuality upon the legislative history of the state and was accorded high honors in the Masonic order. The latter part of his life was spent in Portland, and his was a successful career in the fullest sense of the term.

Mr. Taylor was born February 22, 1852, in West Boylston, near Worcester, Massachusetts, and was of English descent. His early training was received in the east and during his boyhood his parents, Richard and Margaret (Clarkson) Taylor, removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he continued his studies. He took a course in accounting and secured employment as a bookkeeper. On the 10th of January, 1876, when a young man of twenty-three, he married Miss Laura B. Allen and three years later they decided to settle in Oregon, where they arrived in March, 1879, having become interested in the country through the reading of literature describing the advantages and attractions of this region. They paid a short visit to Mrs. Taylor's uncle, who lived near Salem, and then purchased a team and wagon, with which they drove over the Barlow pass and up the Columbia from The Dalles, Oregon, to Waitsburg, Washington. There Mr. Taylor obtained a position as bookkeeper with Preston, Powell & Company, general merchants, and remained with the firm for four years. Profiting by his experience, he prepared for an independent venture and with the financial assistance of Lewis Neice, a wealthy rancher, was able to purchase a stock of hardware. Through the application of his life's motto of "Dependability,



THOMAS C. TAYLOR

honor and industry" he prospered in the undertaking and conducted the Waitsburg store for six years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Oregon and allied his interests with those of Pendleton. Thoroughly versed in matters pertaining to the hardware trade, he became one of the leading merchants of the city and for several years was executive head of Stergis, Jones & Company. In 1893 the firm was dissolved and the style of the Taylor Hardware Company was then adopted. Mr. Taylor controlled the business until 1912, when he sold a portion of his holdings and retired, coming to Portland with the object of regaining his health. The remainder of his life was spent in the Rose city but he retained his interest in the business of the Taylor Hardware Company and was also a large shareholder in the First National Bank of Pendleton. He was likewise interested in the live-stock business and many other lines of activity.

Mr. Taylor was a strong republican and exerted considerable influence in the councils of the party, participating in the famous political controversy between the Mitchell and Simons factions. For several terms he was a member of the lower house of the Oregon legislature and also served in the state senate, of which he was chosen president. During his public service he showed a broad comprehension of the needs of the commonwealth and valiantly defended the rights of the people. As mayor of Pendleton he made an equally creditable record and was one of the organizers and promoters of the round-up, now an annual exhibition which attracts visitors to the city from all parts of the world. Mr. Taylor was a York Rite Mason and one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Knight Templar Commandery at Pendleton. At one time he was grand commander for Oregon and in recognition of his services in behalf of the order the thirty-third degree was conferred upon him—an honor accorded only to men of exceptional worth. Death came to him suddenly while he was attending a Knight Templar convention at Bend, Oregon, on October 10, 1918, and his passing was a great shock to his many friends and associates as well as to his wife, who still resides in Portland, making her home at No. 609 Main street. Throughout his career Mr. Taylor was most conscientious and thorough and in appreciation of these traits Mr. Powell, one of his employers, presented him with a solid gold watch at the end of four years' service. This gift was purchased in San Francisco and was one of Mr. Taylor's most treasured possessions. He had a keen sense of life's duties and obligations and his generosity, sincerity, honesty and public spirit were attributes which won for him the high and enduring regard of his fellowmen.

BENJAMIN B. BEEKMAN

Benjamin B. Beekman is a member of an old and honored family of Oregon and has an intimate knowledge of the history of the commonwealth. For many years he occupied a position of prominence in legal circles of Portland and is one of the best known Masons in the state. He was born August 3, 1863, in Jacksonville, Oregon, and is a descendant of Maarten Beekman, who married Susannah Jans and emigrated from Holland to America in 1638. Their son Hendrick Beekman and his wife, Annetje Quackenbosh, were the parents of Marten Beekman, who married Elizabeth Waldron, and their son John Beekman fought in the Revolutionary war, in the Somerset county, New Jersey, militia. He and his wife, Arrianyte Tunison, were the great-great-grandparents of Benjamin B. Beekman.

His father, Cornelius C. Beekman, was the son of Benjamin B. Beekman (1804-1879) and Lydia (Compton) Beekman (1860-1891) and was born January 27, 1828, in New York city. In 1830 his parents removed to Dundee, Yates county, in western New York, where his father established himself in business as a building contractor and sash, door and blind manufacturer. He received his education in the public schools and when sixteen years old began to learn the carpenter's trade, under his father's direction, and in the course of several years became a skilled workman. He then became a clerk and salesman in a general merchandise store and was so employed when the exciting news of the discovery of gold in California spread throughout the east. He soon decided to seek his fortune in the new Eldorado. His mother was strongly opposed to his going so far away and dissuaded his father from giving him financial assistance to make the trip. However, he obtained a loan of the necessary

sum from his employer on his note, which he secured by a life insurance policy with premiums thereon paid several years in advance. This loan he repaid within a few years and many years thereafter reciprocated the favor by a loan to his old employer when in financial straits. In the spring of 1850 he started on the momentous journey to California. Three companions went with him as far as New York city, but there their courage and desire for gold failed them and they returned to their homes. Undaunted, and wisely and providently providing himself with a carefully selected chest of carpenter's tools, he took passage for Colon by way of Havana. He crossed the isthmus and arrived safely in Panama with his precious tools, but found several thousand men, most of whom had paid for through transportation to San Francisco anxiously and impatiently waiting for steamer accommodation. Having paid for transportation to Panama only and learning that a British bark was in the harbor, he hired natives to row him out to the vessel, and, after desperate appeal and persuasion, secured passage to San Francisco from an, at first, very gruff and obdurate captain. On his return to shore he was surrounded by men who, upon learning that no additional passages would be sold by the captain, began to bid for his passage. The bidding had reached a bonus of \$500 when he peremptorily declined to consider any offer. The vessel was becalmed on the way and seven weeks elapsed before he arrived at San Francisco, eager and fearless, but with just enough money for a day's board and lodging. On the morning after his arrival he set forth in search of work. Being a skilled workman and equipped with the necessary tools, he at once secured employment and received wages of an ounce of gold per day. He delayed going to the mines as there were many unfavorable rumors relative to the opportunities for obtaining paying claims. Desiring, however, to be nearer to the scene of mining activities he secured a position as ship's carpenter on a boat plying between San Francisco and Sacramento. At Sacramento he soon learned that, while large numbers were still equipping and leaving for the various mining sections, almost as many were coming out and reporting that all desirable claims had been staked and that many claims were about worked out. After several months' service on the river boat he resumed his work at San Francisco at the ounce of gold per day wage and bought an interest, as silent partner, in two restaurants, one of which was located on the present site of the Chronicle building. The following year he started for the mines in northern California, going by way of Eureka on Humboldt Bay. The party, of which he was a member, was snowbound in the mountains for several weeks and, with provisions exhausted, was forced to resort to mule meat to sustain life. The party, however, reached Scott's Bar in safety and during that season he and his partner worked a claim which yielded them eight thousand dollars in gold dust. At the close of the season he went to the Klamath river and, with a number of associates, constructed a mining wing dam, which was swept away by high water following the early fall rains and he lost all that he had made at Scott's Bar. He then went to the mining camp of Yreka, where for a short time he followed the carpenter's trade, building miners' cabins and making twenty dollars or more a day. While in Yreka he acted as attorney for three miners before the miners' court and, although opposed by an experienced attorney, won all three of his cases. Captain Wadsworth, father of Henry Wadsworth, for many years cashier of the Wells Fargo & Company Bank at San Francisco, was the Yreka agent of the Cram Rogers Express Company, a branch of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Beekman became well acquainted with Captain Wadsworth and often assisted him in his work and had charge of the express office while Captain Wadsworth was absent at meals and at other times. When the Cram Rogers Express Company extended its service to Jacksonville, Oregon, in the late fall of 1852, Mr. Beekman and W. O. Brastow, afterward superintendent of the Wells Fargo Express Company, upon Captain Wadsworth's recommendation, became the express messengers between Yreka and Jacksonville. Occasionally Mr. Beekman made trips between Jacksonville and Crescent City to meet vessels which came in there. He remained in the service of the Cram Rogers Express Company until 1856 when the company failed as a result of the failure of the Adams Express Company. He immediately established his own express messenger service between Jacksonville and Yreka, a distance of about sixty-five miles, and for nearly seven years thereafter made two and, in busy seasons, three round trips per week. In the same year he established a gold dust buying office in Jacksonville, placing in charge thereof U. S. Hayden, who was elected by the miners as supreme alcalde of Jacksonville to review an unpopular decision of the first alcalde. The gold dust buying establishment soon

developed a banking business. He personally operated the express messenger service, riding horseback and using three mounts to cover the distance of sixty-five miles. He secured the best horses obtainable, one favorite mount, a thoroughbred Spanish horse, costing him a thousand dollars. During the periods of Indian hostilities he made the trips at night and used mules over the Siskiyou Mountain trail, finding them more sure-footed, less noisy and better able to keep the trail. At the beginning of his messenger service he received five per cent for the transportation of gold dust and gold coin and one dollar each for letters and newspapers carried. In 1863, when the Wells Fargo Express Company extended its service northward into Oregon, he retired from the messenger service business and obtained the agency of the company at Jacksonville, which he retained for forty-two years, as it enabled him to ship gold dust, gold coin and currency without publicity. In 1858 he erected a bank building on California street, Jacksonville, in which was constructed a commodious and strongly built stone vault, which served for many years as the strong box of the people of the Rogue river valley and the adjacent territory. In that building he continued and successfully conducted his banking business until his death on February 22, 1915. In the earlier years of the banking business, instead of paying interest on deposits, he received one per cent a month for the safe keeping of gold dust and gold coin. In 1887 he associated Thomas G. Reames with him in the banking business under the firm name of Beekman & Reames, continuing the business in his own name after the death of Mr. Reames in 1900.

Mr. Beekman was regarded as one of Oregon's foremost men and in 1878 was the republican candidate for governor, losing the election by only sixty-nine votes. In 1887 he was appointed a regent of the University of Oregon, serving until 1903, and, with the late Henry Failing, of Portland, was the donor of the fund for the Failing and Beekman prizes at that institution. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and had the honor and distinction of serving as worshipful master of Warren Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., for twelve consecutive years. He represented the finest type of the Oregon pioneer and his memory is revered by all who were privileged to know him.

Julia Elizabeth (Hoffman) Beekman, the mother of Benjamin B. Beekman, was born in Attica, Indiana, October 1, 1839. Her parents, William Hoffman (1801-1885) and Caroline Barbara (Shaffer) Hoffman (1813-1900) were born in Maryland and were married in Baltimore in 1836. In 1853, after seventeen years residence in Indiana, William Hoffman, with his wife and six daughters, and accompanied by his sister and her husband, Dr. Henry McKinnell, the pioneer homeopathic physician of Portland, made the overland journey to Oregon, arriving in the Rogue River valley in October of that year. For two years he operated a dairy and chicken farm about four miles east of Jacksonville, residing in a frame house painted white and for several years known throughout the valley as the "White House." In 1855, having been elected county auditor under the territorial government, he removed with his family to Jacksonville. There he built a permanent home, with spacious grounds, where he and Mrs. Hoffman passed their remaining years serenely and happily and where their six daughters were married. He served as county clerk from 1859 to 1866 and also as U. S. Commissioner, by appointment of Judge Matthew P. Deady, and engaged in the hardware business for a number of years. He was a devout and faithful elder of the Jacksonville Presbyterian church and took a keen interest in religious and public affairs. His was a hospitable home made additionally attractive by the presence of six eligible daughters. The messenger route of Cornelius C. Beekman ran directly past the Hoffman dairy farm and there he first met the daughter Julia, a meeting which culminated in their marriage at Jacksonville, January 27, 1861. To them were born three children: Benjamin B., Carrie C. (a resident of Jacksonville), and Lydia L., who died in 1873, when a child of six years. For several generations past the Beekman family has been inclined to the use of a middle letter without a middle name. Of the six Hoffman sisters, five (Mrs. Mary H. Vining, of Ashland; Mrs. George B. Dorris, of Eugene; Mrs. Florence Whipp, of Fallon, Nevada; and Mrs. C. C. Beekman and Mrs. Kate F. Hoffman, of Jacksonville) are still living (1928), the youngest being seventy-eight and the eldest ninety-one years of age. The other sister, Mrs. David Lime, passed away in 1907.

With the passing of the '50s the hardships, perils and privations incident to pioneer life in the Rogue River valley came to an end, and the rough and turbulent mining camp of Jacksonville was transformed into a prosperous and well ordered

town and became the principal business, financial and political centre of southern Oregon. The '60s and '70s may be regarded as the closing and golden years of the pioneer era in that section of the state, and the boys and girls of that period lived amid an environment not only of rare natural beauty but also of plenty and contentment, and enjoyed, in abundant measure, the advantages and opportunities of well settled and progressive community life. The childhood and youth of Benjamin B. Beekman, as of the average boy of that time and place, were happy and full of the joy of living and untouched and untroubled by the harder and more exacting conditions of the earlier years. In 1869 he started to school in the newly erected two-story public school building, his teacher being that worthy pioneer woman, Mrs. Jane McCully. The following year Mrs. McCully, with her daughter Mollie, opened a private school, in which he was a pupil for several years. Later he was taught by Professor W. J. Stanley and Professor Banford Robb. In the fall of 1875 he became a student under Professor John W. Merritt, who was a graduate of a normal school in New York and an exceptionally capable educator. He studied under Professor Merritt for five years and holds him in grateful and affectionate remembrance for his unfailing kindness and inspiring influence. Frank A. Huffer, now a well known lawyer of Seattle, was Mr. Beekman's classmate and constant companion. Although the Jacksonville public school was of grammar grade, by special permission of the board of directors and through the kindly interest and zeal of Professor Merritt, they received instruction in latin, higher mathematics and other high school subjects and were able to matriculate at the University of Oregon as full freshmen and to graduate at the end of the usual four year period. During 1879-80, their last year under Professor Merritt, they had night lessons in latin and greek at the home of their instructor, the Friday evening lessons being usually curtailed and followed by hardly contested games of chess, the two students being matched against the teacher, with victory generally resting with the latter. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Beekman and Mr. Huffer entered the University of Oregon. Mr. Beekman was graduated with the class of 1884 and Mr. Huffer, who was obliged, by financial reverses, to drop out for a couple of years, with the class of 1886, each receiving the degree of B. A. During the year 1884-85 Mr. Beekman was an instructor of latin, greek, algebra and geometry in the preparatory department of the University and was urged by President Johnson and other members of the faculty to continue his work as a teacher in that institution but he preferred the profession of law. In 1886 he matriculated in the law school of Yale University from which he graduated in 1888 with the degree of LL. B. Immediately following his graduation he was admitted to the Connecticut bar and, upon his return to Oregon in the spring of 1889, was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Oregon. In the fall of 1889 he came to Portland and associated himself with the firm of Watson, Hume & Watson and also with Robert G. Morrow, now circuit judge for Multnomah county, until 1893, when he became a member of the firm of Watson, Beekman & Watson. This relationship was dissolved by the death of Judge J. F. Watson in 1897 and was succeeded by the firm of Watson & Beekman which continued until the death of Judge E. B. Watson in 1915. Mr. Beekman was a member of the faculty of the University of Oregon law school in Portland from 1907 to 1915. After closing the affairs of the firm of Watson & Beekman he retired from active practice in the latter part of 1916 and has since devoted his attention to personal affairs and to various organization activities.

Mr. Beekman's fraternal, social and other affiliations and associations have been numerous and varied. In 1889, shortly after coming to Portland, he enlisted in the Oregon National Guard and was a member of old Company K, of the First Regiment until 1892. While a student at Yale University law school he became a charter member of Waite Chapter of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. He is a Charter member of the University Club of Portland and served as its president in 1909-10. He is also a charter member of the Oregon Historical Society and has served as a director thereof since 1921 and is at present (1928) its vice president. In 1920 he donated a fund to the society, in memory of his father, the income whereof is used to provide four annual prizes and medals as awards for meritorious essays written by Oregon school girls and boys, between fifteen and eighteen years of age, on subjects relating to the history of Oregon and the United States. He became an early member of the Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and served as the president of the society from 1921 to 1926. He is a life member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club and is also affiliated with the Multnomah County, the Oregon and

the American Bar Associations. In 1923, when the Oregon Alpha Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, was installed at the University of Oregon, he was initiated as an alumnus member. He is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason, has served continuously since 1910 as commander of Multnomah Council of Kadosh, No. 1, in the Scottish Rite, at Portland, and in 1913 was honored with the thirty-third degree by the Supreme Council of the Rite. He is also a life member of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In 1909-10 and again in 1924-25 he served as grand orator of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Oregon. In recent years he has been active in the promotion of the observance of Constitution Day and in the work of the Portland Americanization Council. He is a staunch republican in politics, and while he has never aspired to official position, he has steadily maintained a deep interest in public and community affairs. Aspiring to high ideals, he has used practical methods in their attainment and his life has been a constantly expanding force for good citizenship.

R. W. CHILDS

Said Fred Lockley in one of his contributions to the Oregon Journal: "There is no class of men that can do more harm or good to a state than the hotel keepers. The tourist or newcomer receives his first impression of the state from the reception given him by the hotel keeper. The cordial, genial, accommodating host makes friends for his hotel, his community and his state. To the traveler and some time guest the hotel is a temporary home. The hotel man's job is to live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man. Sam Walter Foss has written many a true and clever thing, but he never wrote anything better than that little poem, worth reading and rereading. Here are two stanzas:

"There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze a path
Where highways never ran;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish; so am I—
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

R. W. Childs, of Portland, has chosen a vocation of much importance and usefulness, and that he has a special talent for this line of work is indicated by the prestige enjoyed by the Multnomah Hotel, of which he has been manager since June, 1923. Born January 17, 1877, in Braintree, Massachusetts, which in the old days was a post village in Norfolk county, about ten miles from Boston. Until 1792 Randolph and Quincy, now suburbs of Boston, were parts of Braintree—the only town in the United States to become the birthplace of two presidents. These were John Adams and John Quincy Adams. John Hancock was also born there. J. Ward Childs, the father of R. W. Childs, achieved success in the advertising business and later in life turned his attention to the work of spiritual uplift, taking charge of the Bowery Mission in New York city.

After the completion of his education R. W. Childs obtained a position in a bank and for eleven years was identified with financial activities in the east. The close confinement undermined his health and his physician advised him to go west and work out of doors. With depleted resources he went to Wendell, Idaho, and obtained employment as a farm hand, grubbing sagebrush and plowing the raw land. Later he was made secretary of an association of farmers and on leaving Wendell assumed the duties of assistant secretary of the Boise Commercial Club, of which he after-

ward became secretary and manager. Of his subsequent activities Mr. Lockley wrote as follows for the Oregon Journal:

"A few years ago, when I met R. W. Childs at the Commercial Club at Boise, I had no idea that within a few years he would be a resident of Portland and be in charge of the Hotel Portland and later the Multnomah Hotel. I had still less idea that he would be the chairman for Oregon for the work of restoring Hotel Noble Rose in Furnes, Belgium. If five years ago you had announced that the hotel men of American were going to dig down in their jeans to raise a fund to rebuild a hotel in Belgium, that they had never so much as heard of, your friends would have looked sad, tapped their foreheads and whispered, 'He is not all there,' or 'He has bats in his belfry.' They would have thought so too. But five years have wrought wondrous changes. We have all done things whose mere mention would have amazed us five years ago.

"I happened to be in Belgium, which, oddly enough, was not in Belgium at all, but at Ham, France, at about the time the officials of Belgium had notified Baron de Cartier, the Belgian minister to the United States, that, in response to the generous offer of the hotel men of the United States to restore the Noble Rose, the Belgian government accepted with gratitude their offer and had set aside the Noble Rose as a national memorial and historic monument. For all time this wonderful old hotel, when it has been restored, will be the property of the Belgian government and will be operated by the government. It was here in this old Flemish town near the Yser that the Belgians stopped the vast gray human flood. But, though the German hordes were held in check, they shelled and well nigh destroyed the historic old hostelry. De Graeve, the well known Flemish historian, gives the following interesting facts as to the history of this old world inn:

"The origin of this house seems to be very ancient, and the date, 1575, which it bears upon its gable, does not in any way correspond with the date of its foundation. The quarter of the town in which the Noble Rose is situated still bears the name Kroonhof. This designation is applied to the collection of buildings and gardens lying between the old town hall (now known as the Pavillon des Officiers Espagnols) and the remains of the cloister of the Capucin monks. A local tradition attributes the derivation of this designation Kroonhof to a princely mansion said to have existed in this locality in very remote times. The archives of the town, however, explain the name in a more precise manner. An old tavern bearing the sign "de Kroon" stood indeed upon the site of the original town hall. This tavern was destroyed in 1647 and a garden was made upon its site; naturally enough this garden took the name Kroonhof."

"In discussing the matter of the restoration of this beautiful and historic old Flemish edifice, Eugene Dhuicque, chief of the mission of the Belgian ministry of sciences and arts and corresponding member of the royal commission on monuments, says:

"The present house, which was built between the years 1572 and 1575, rests upon arched vaults of much more ancient date, the arrangement of which does not in any way accord with that of the building erected at the renaissance. There is no doubt that these arched vaults belonged to a residence of large dimensions, dating back to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Indeed, the archives of these vaults are supported by columns with sculptured capitals, whose style recalls that of ancient parts of the Church Sainte Walburge, which was commenced about the year 1230. Perhaps we find ourselves in the presence of some substructure of the princely residence, for the luxury of construction of these vaults indicates that they were intended for some unusual purpose.

"This hall still contains an extremely beautiful fireplace, with marble columns, and upon the beams of the ceiling is the date 1572. On the upper floors are found the old ceilings with uncovered timbers, large fireplaces of molded brick and old elm woodwork, whose curved lines indicate the tradition of naval construction. Along the left gable wall runs a narrow passage. This is still called a "brandweg," that is to say, a fire passage.

"On November 1, 1914, a shell came through the roof and exploded on the first floor. On February 16, 1915, another shell came through the roof, exploding on the second floor. The concussion was such that the roof was blown to pieces, and with the entire gable, breaking lose from its holdings, fell into the street. By good fortune, all the ornaments of the charming window which decorated the gable have

been found among the wreckage. They have been carefully collected and will permit a faithful reconstruction of the old facade.

"Not only does the Noble Rose belong intimately to the history of the town of Furnes, but it belongs already to the history of the present war. The general headquarters of the Belgian army were fixed there before the battle of the Yser. They remained there from October 14, 1914, until January 23, 1915. King Albert, the president of the French republic, and Marshal Joffre passed through here. In granting to this house the title of an historic monument, the Belgian government will only ratify the general sentiment which from now on classes the Noble Rose among the edifices around which are clustered the most touching recollections."

"In the course of a conversation with Mr. Childs while he was conducting the Hotel Portland I asked, 'How do you manage to have things run so smoothly?' and he replied, 'By having a loyal force of workers. I talk with them, never at them. We do things together. Every employe realizes that he is helping to build up or tear down the good name of this institution by his individual acts. Every one of us is helping to make the world either a better or a worse place to live in. We are all striving together to establish an atmosphere of comfort, pleasure and "homeyness" here. I try to keep my poise, no matter how trying the circumstances. If I cannot control my temper and be cordial, just and kindly to my employes, how can I expect them to be cheerful, willing and friendly to our guests. If you have a sincere desire to serve your guests they are quick to recognize it. They will come back, and send their friends. They recognize that when the guest receives cheerful service the employes do not consider their work servitude. I do not believe in extremes. Some one has wisely said: "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the new aside." In other words, keep to the middle of the road. Here is something I learned many years ago. I don't know who wrote it, but I have made it part of my life. Write it down. Possibly it may help some one else: "Be even-tempered, satisfied rather than self-seeking; progressive in a sensible way. Avoid fads and extremes. Be content to see the crocuses come with early spring and to have the roses bloom later on in the summer. Don't want everything at once. Be content with the recurring seasons as God has planned them. Don't complain because the sun is too warm, the wind too cold or the rain too frequent, for all of this is in the dispensation of Him who careth for us all. Avoid demagogues and disturbers. Envy no man his lot. Let your life be a voyage of hope and discovery, not one of repining and despair. Let neither riches nor poverty change your disposition, but be content with either, for contentment is from within, not from without. Such a man crowds nobody, oppresses no one unjustly, provokes no controversies, seeks no quarrels, has no time for revenge, invites no attacks, but is always prepared and always ready at the call of duty.'"

In 1921 he was placed at the head of the publicity department of the Multnomah Hotel, later becoming manager of the hostelry, and has since so continued. His capacity for detail is supplemented by executive ability of a high order and a specialized grasp of the art of hotel keeping which amounts almost to an inborn talent. Mr. Childs enjoys his work and under his progressive administration the hotel is constantly growing in popularity and usefulness.

The Multnomah Hotel Company was organized in 1911 by the R. R. Thompson Estate Company and Roy E. Yates was elected president, while Mr. Bowers assumed the duties of manager. Early in 1916 the hotel was closed and in the latter part of that year it was purchased by the Smith Securities Company, a holding corporation, for Grant, Smith & Company. On September 9, 1916, it was reopened under the direction of the Multnomah Hotel, Inc., of which Eric V. Hauser has since been the president. He is also sole owner of the hotel, which he purchased January 1, 1920. It was managed by H. H. Cloutier from 1916 until 1918, when his place was taken by A. B. Campbell, who tendered his resignation in May, 1921. R. W. Price, the next manager, served until June, 1923, and Mr. Childs was then chosen as his successor.

The Multnomahs were a powerful tribe of Indians who once lived in the dense forest, afterward chosen as the site of the beautiful city of Portland, and the name signifies "down the waters." A unique feature of the Multnomah Hotel is the Indian room, which is nationally known. The broadcasting station is in constant operation and has established communications with stations south of Florida, reaching to Alaska in the north, and in the antipodes the service extends to a point within four hundred miles of Australia. During the World war the hotel was a center of patriotic activities and has also become a serviceable factor in civic affairs. Many civic organi-

zations hold their meetings at the Multnomah, which for eight years has been the headquarters for the local Masonic Club. It has housed many conventions, seating over one thousand persons at one time, and has fed more than three thousand people in one day.

This was one of the first hotels in the United States to adopt the open court style of architecture, and in point of operation it is modern to the ultimate degree. The Multnomah generates its own electricity and maintains a private laundry, tailor, carpenter and paint shops, and also does its own printing. In this establishment the hotel prints over one hundred and twenty-five thousand pieces of advertising matter per year for distribution, and an information bureau is maintained for the convenience of tourists. On the roof of the hotel Silas Christophersen, the aviator, had a platform constructed in 1914 and was one of the first airmen in the United States to fly from a building. About three hundred persons are employed in this fine hostelry, which contains six hundred rooms and ranks with the largest and best in the Pacific northwest. The building contains five hundred and thirty-eight guest rooms and three hundred and fifteen are supplied with private bath. The elegance and refined taste reflected in its appointments, the genteel appearance and courtesy of its staff are among the visible evidences of the excellence of the Multnomah, and unfailing service, smoothly rendered, makes each guest pleasantly conscious of its efficiency. The hotel may well be termed the modern "city gate" where the people congregate. Following is a partial list of the celebrities who have been entertained at this notable hostelry: The French Marshals, Foch and Joffre; President Harding; Sir Esme Geddes, the British ambassador, and his wife; Queen Marie of Roumania; Secretaries Hoover and Work; Mary Garden and Lucien Muratore, whose names are well known to all lovers of grand opera; John Philip Sousa, renowned as a composer and band leader; Helen Keller, one of the most remarkable women of this generation; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; and Colonel Lindbergh.

Mr. Childs belongs to the Progressive Business Men's Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, the International Exchange Club, the Ad Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club. He is one of the Sons of the American Revolution and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons. His demeanor is marked by that courtesy, tact and consideration for others which characterize the gentleman, and a frank, genial and kindly disposition has won for him the esteem of a host of friends.

EDWARD RICHARD SCHOFIELD

In the death of Edward R. Schofield, on June 7, 1920, the city of Vancouver lost one of its representative citizens and business men, one who had filled a large place in public affairs and had contributed of his individual efforts to the progress and advancement of the community. An able and sagacious business man and public-spirited citizen, he commanded the unqualified respect of his fellowmen and honored his city by his life and labors.

Mr. Schofield was born in Vancouver, Washington, in 1868, and was a son of Nicholas and Mary Elizabeth Schofield, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in Germany. The father emigrated to this country and became a soldier in the regular army, serving as sergeant when mustered out. He came with his regiment to Fort Vancouver in 1851 and on the expiration of his enlistment engaged in a mercantile business. He was successful and bought an acre of land on which the Schofield block now stands and which is still in the possession of the family. To him and his wife were born five children, one of whom died in childhood, the others being Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. O'Neil and Edward R., all of whom are deceased.

Edward R. Schofield attended the public schools and when eighteen years old went to Tacoma and engaged in railroad work, being employed in an office for about five years. He then returned to Vancouver and assisted his father in the mercantile business, being also employed for a time in the post office. He continued in the store until after his father's death, but during the greater part of his subsequent career he gave his attention to the buying and selling of real estate, in which he was very successful. He also made other important investments, the results of his careful and conservative judgment and his sound sense in practical affairs. He sold one strip of land for the



EDWARD R. SCHOFIELD

railroad depot, and with the money thus obtained he built the Schofield block, which includes the Padden building, the Telephone building and the Marshall & McCall hardware store, all of which are still owned by the family, Mrs. Schofield still carrying on the business in an able and successful manner.

In 1906 Mr. Schofield was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Conboie, who was born in San Francisco, California, and is a daughter of George and Lily A. (Smith) Conboie, the former of whom was born in San Francisco, while the latter was born at sea while the family were en route around Cape Horn to California during the days of the great gold rush. Mr. Conboie, who was a jeweler by trade, came to California about that same period, probably crossing the plains with ox teams and covered wagons. Mrs. Schofield's maternal grandparents settled in Vancouver at a very early day, Mr. Smith, who was a soldier, coming here with his regiment in 1850. After leaving the army he became a storekeeper, and his wife, who was one of the three first women in Vancouver, kept boarders. Among her guests was General Grant, who at that time was a lieutenant, and General Ingalls, who was then in the quartermaster's department. She became the owner of a small cottage near Mission, which she sold and then bought a block of land in the center of town, a part of which is still in possession of the family. The first Catholic priest here presented her with a beautiful antique candelabra, which is now owned and greatly prized by Mrs. Schofield. Grandfather Smith was long a justice of the peace and was one of the first representatives in the state legislature from this district. He bought from the Hudson Bay Company a beautiful set of Louis XV furniture, now owned by Mrs. Schofield. Her father died in San Francisco when she was three years old, after which her mother came north and lived with her parents, Mrs. Schofield also remaining with them up to the time of her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Schofield were born two children, Edward Patrick, who is a student in the University of Washington, and James Philip, who is in high school.

Mr. Schofield was a lifelong republican in his political belief and took a keen interest in local affairs. He was a member of the city council for eleven years and also served as mayor of the city, giving a clean and businesslike administration. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church, while Mrs. Schofield is a generous supporter of the Protestant Episcopal church, also giving liberally to all worthy benevolent and charitable causes. Although his life was a busy one, Mr. Schofield never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to his neighbors and friends. There were in him sterling traits of character which commanded uniform confidence and regard, and his memory is today honored by all who knew him and is enshrined in the hearts of his many friends. At his funeral, which was very largely attended, floral tributes by friends from far and near testified to the high regard in which he was held by his fellowmen.

ALFRED EDWARD CLARK

Alfred Edward Clark, who rendered distinguished service to his country during and after the World war, is widely recognized as an authority on international and constitutional law, and for more than twenty years has successfully followed his profession in Portland. A native of Canada, he was born in the province of Ontario, August 17, 1873, and was a lad of six when his parents, John and Mary Jane (Caldwell) Clark, settled in Minnesota, where the father spent the remainder of his life. The mother still lives in that state and has reached the venerable age of eighty-one years.

Reared on his father's farm in Redwood county, Minnesota, Alfred E. Clark attended the public schools of that locality and later became a teacher. He attended the Northwestern Christian College in 1895 and engaged in the private study of law in Minnesota. In September, 1896, he was admitted to the bar and began his professional career in Mankato, Minnesota, where he resided for nine years. In July, 1906, he opened an office in Portland, Oregon, and soon established an enviable reputation as a general practitioner. It was in 1911 that he entered the field of public service as chairman of the charter commission of the city of Portland and in the same year was one of the commissioners selected to revise the judicial system of Oregon and the modes of pleading and procedure, performing his duties with char-

acteristic thoroughness and efficiency. In Minnesota he served in the State Militia and in September, 1917, became a major in the United States Army. He was made assistant judge advocate general and in August, 1919, was honorably discharged with the rank of colonel. In September, 1919, he was one of two special commissioners appointed by the war department to sit with members of a joint board in adjusting war claims and contracts between the United States and Canada and Great Britain. One and a half years were devoted to this work of international importance and through the efforts of the commissioners war claims amounting to several hundred million dollars were satisfactorily settled. Colonel Clark is learned in the science of his profession and has written a number of articles and monographs on international and constitutional law.

In March, 1918, Colonel Clark was united in marriage to Miss Dehlia E. Wagner, of Portland, and their attractive home is a center of the social and cultural life of the city. Colonel Clark is an adherent of the republican party and manifests a keen interest in matters of public moment. Formerly he was a civil service commissioner and now acts as chairman of the telephone investigating committee. He is also chairman of the Tongue Point naval base committee and an enthusiastic booster of aviation. Along fraternal lines he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. Through his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce he is working earnestly and systematically for Portland's growth and development. He also belongs to the Multnomah Athletic Club, and to the National Republican Club and the Army & Navy Club, both of New York city. Studious and industrious, Colonel Clark has constantly broadened his field of usefulness, and his notable success in the legal profession proves that he has chosen the vocation for which nature intended him.

H. C. CORNELL

H. C. Cornell, president of the Ridgefield State Bank, at Ridgefield, Clark county, Washington, is regarded as one of his community's most useful citizens, having shown a deep and effective interest in its welfare and progress, and is now serving his third term as mayor. The Ridgefield State Bank was incorporated on February 21, 1910, by E. L. Thompson and J. L. Hartman of Portland and E. A. Blackmore, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The first officers were Mr. Thompson, president; Mr. Hartman, vice president; and Mr. Blackmore, secretary and cashier, these three gentlemen, who were the only stockholders, composing the board of directors. Mr. Thompson served as president until 1919, when he was succeeded by C. H. Greely of Ridgefield and on January 1, 1926, H. C. Cornell became president and is still filling that position. The capital stock is now twenty-five thousand dollars; surplus and undivided profits, three thousand dollars; and total resources, two hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. The splendid building now occupied by the bank was erected in 1920.

H. C. Cornell was born in Jackson county, Minnesota, in 1887, and secured a public school education in that state and Iowa, also taking a commercial course in a business college at Spencer, Iowa. In January, 1909, he entered the Citizens National Bank at Spencer, starting in the lowest position in the institution. He remained there a few months, and then went to Seibert, Kit Carson county, Colorado, entering the Seibert State Bank. He was connected with that institution about five years, during which period he was successively promoted until he became cashier. From there he came to Battle Ground, Washington, where in the fall of 1914 he organized and incorporated the State Bank of Battle Ground, of which he became cashier, and remained there until 1919, when he sold his interest in the institution and took an extended automobile trip through the eastern states. He spent a few months in the Farmers State Bank, at Warland, Wyoming, and came back through southern California. Stopping in Modoc county, that state, he spent one year in the Alturas State Bank, and in 1921 came to Ridgefield, Clark county, Washington, and bought an interest in the Ridgefield State Bank, of which he became a director and cashier. From that time to the present he has been the active executive officer of the bank, and

now as president is directing its affairs in a manner highly gratifying to the stockholders.

In 1909, in Spencer, Iowa, Mr. Cornell was united in marriage to Miss Bird I. Stauffer, a native of Illinois, and they are the parents of two children, both of whom were born in Colorado, namely: J. Yvonne, who is a student in Willamette University; and Arlo, who is in high school.

Mr. Cornell's ability and fine public spirit attracted the attention of his fellow citizens and he was elected mayor of Ridgefield, in which capacity his service was of so high a type that he has twice been elected to succeed himself. He was also a member of the school board, serving during the erection of the present school building. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs also to the Commercial Club and the Clark County Country Club. Mrs. Cornell is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is worthy matron, the Daughters of Rebekah, and the Priscilla Club, which maintains the public library. Mr. Cornell lives in one of the oldest and most historic houses in this locality, it having been built in a very early day by a brother of Ezra Meeker. In addition to his duties as bank president and cashier, he also conducts a prosperous bond and insurance business, the latter including life, fire, accident, health, automobile, surety and burglary insurance. He possesses to a marked degree those qualities of character which commend a man to the good opinion of his fellowmen and commands the unqualified confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lives.

E. H. COLLIS

In the Oregon Journal Fred Lockley tells the following story of a well known Portland citizen whose activities are varied and useful and who has extracted from life the real essence of living, making each day count for the utmost:

"Every once in a while I drop into Baker's auction house to take a look at old books that are sent to be sold, or to pass the time of day with Walter, Harry or Ben. I often see there another bookworm, E. H. Collis, who, like myself, drops in to look over old books. A day or so ago we fell into talk about what life meant to each of us and what we were putting into life as well as what we were getting out of it.

"Said Mr. Collis, 'If a man exchanged all his time, his opportunities, for helping others, for improving himself and for doing something for his community, and sacrifices his home life for money, he is paying too dearly for his money. A good many men esteem it a virtue and are proud of the fact and even brag about working ten or more hours a day at their business. They really should be ashamed of being such poor managers as to have to work so long and so hard to get enough to eat and to wear. Most of us can get more money, but none of us can get more time. Our days are numbered, and yet we go on wasting what life is made of—merely existing instead of living. Many people are slaves of the treadmill. We keep our eyes on the ground and our thoughts on things of minor importance, ignoring the really worth-while things and allowing the things that make life worth living to pass by unused and unenjoyed. Come up to my office and I will show you what I mean.'

"We went to Mr. Collis' office on the upper floor of the Concord building. The den in which he does his work is twenty-four by forty feet. The walls are covered with oil paintings of Oregon scenery. Wherever you look you see books—not trashy books, but the written records of the great dead.

"Continuing the conversation, Mr. Collis said: 'I am assistant secretary of the Pacific Marine Iron Works, treasurer of the Scio Logging & Lumber Company and treasurer of the Columbia Cement Company, but I manage my work so that I not only have time to pursue my hobbies of collecting, but I also spend every week end at my place near Collis station, on the Willamette Valley Southern Road, and also attend to the detail work of the various societies to which I belong. I have no children except by proxy, so in my tramping trips—for I prefer seeing the country afoot on my vacations—I hunt up the children with books and toys, and I see that they get them. I know the children enjoy receiving the books I give them, but I know I enjoy picking the books out and giving them to the children much more than they can enjoy owning or reading them. Lots of people do not really know that it is more blessed to give

than to receive. I know that it is. I have come to the conclusion that it is not the thing that costs the most money that brings the most pleasure, but it is doing the thing that leaves a glow in your heart through giving someone else unexpected pleasure.

"I was born in Cincinnati, October 4, 1865, and my father, Robert Owen Collis, was born near that city in 1841. He was a son of William Collis, who was a native of England and early in the nineteenth century sailed for the United States, making the voyage in company with his father and brother. They settled in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, and the sons married the two daughters of Benajah Howe. He was a native of Vermont and one of the members of his family was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, serving under Ethan Allen at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. My grandfather's hobby was discovering latent talent in supposedly idle or worthless boys. If a boy did not want to study or go to school, he studied that boy to see why he didn't want to attend school. He also had a hobby of picking out bright children who did not have a chance to get an education and seeing that they secured their chance. One of the barefoot lads he enabled to continue his schooling was Dicky Yates, who afterward became the war governor of Illinois and still later was United States senator from that state. His son, "Young Dick," as Richard Yates, Jr., was called, also served as governor of Illinois. My father was engaged in business in Cincinnati as a manufacturer of leather sporting goods. He became well known as a scientist and is listed in the Naturalists Directory as the author of papers on the subjects of archaeology, zoology, geology and palaeontology. Father aided in organizing the Madisonville Literary & Scientific Society, which did considerable excavating in Ohio, discovering ancient Indian mounds, which attracted the attention of the Smithsonian Institute, Professor Virchow of Berlin, Professor Putnam of the Peabody Museum and other scientists in various parts of the world.

"My mother's maiden name was Clara Smith. Her father and brothers were commercial artists and manufacturers of ornamental lacquer ware, conducting a large business near Birmingham, England. My name is Edwin Howe Collis, so you see I perpetuate my father's family name. I guess I inherited my love of art from my mother's people and my love of humanity. There were five of us children, all of whom are living. I am the oldest son and my sister Lillian, who lives at my home, is the oldest daughter of my family. Clara married Lyman Lovejoy and lives in San Francisco. Robert L. Collis is a letter carrier here in Portland. My sister Jennie married Thomas A. Sutherland, who was an old Alaska "sourdough" and who has built and sold more than one hundred and fifty houses in Portland.

"I went to work for Corbett & Failing in Portland and was with that firm as bookkeeper for twelve years. They had a big jar of tobacco in the office, which was the gathering-place of the old-time Portlanders, Judge M. P. Deady, W. S. Ladd, Okanogan Smith and scores of other early pioneers, who used to spend their spare time there, talking over Portland's early days. Father Duncan of Metlakatla and Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierras," used to be occasional visitors. Hearing their talk gave me a love for and an interest in pioneer days.

"In 1898 I spent six or seven months walking over historic England, Scotland and Ireland. I spent a few weeks in France and Belgium while on this trip, storing my mind with pleasant memories. In 1900 I went from Portland aboard the George W. Elder, bound for Nome, Alaska. I worked for a while on Dexter, Buster and Cripple creeks and went by canoe to Teller, Alaska. I made the trip alone and was among the first white men who settled there. It was at that place that Captain Amundsen landed his airship after crossing the north pole. My canoe was twelve feet in length and made of canvas. It was collapsible and I was able to carry it on my back. When I started my store at Teller it was an Eskimo trading village and was called Nook. I bought white foxskins from the natives for two dollars and a half in trade. I went outside that winter to get goods and returned early the next spring.

"In 1902 I took part in the stampede to Thunder mountain and traveled on horseback and afoot on the prospecting tour of over fifteen hundred miles, incidentally having to leave the Nespelim country between two days, as an Indian named White Thunder was on my trail to kill me. I took a snapshot picture of his grandfathers funeral, not realizing that it was a deadly affront to all their traditions. When I heard that he was looking for me I faded away from the scene, going to the Chelan country.

"Upon my return to Portland I went in with W. R. MacKenzie, the expert accountant, and was with him five years. He was auditor and I was assistant auditor

of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. I am a charter member of the Oregon State Society of Certified Public Accountants. I am associated with F. A. Ballin, the ship-builder, managing his properties in Portland. I have real estate in various parts of Oregon and my holdings include a ranch of one hundred and fifteen acres in the Abernathy valley, where I am engaged in the raising of fruit.

"In 1906 I married Miss Laura Amend. My wife's sister married Gus Fisher, the ball player, whose father was a Baptist minister in Texas. Gus is one of the cleanest, finest, most modest men I ever met, besides being a crackerjack ball player.

"I have taken walking trips all over Oregon. When I was at Crater Lake I met W. S. Parrott, the well known artist, and now own several of his paintings. He has one of his paintings in the Louvre at Paris. I am told that an offer of forty thousand dollars was refused for it. I have a good library here in my office, also one at home and one at my country place, where I have a little cabin on thirty acres of wooded land, situated near Oregon City. I leave it absolutely in a state of nature. Its only crop is a crop of beauty.

"I have been secretary of the Alaska Society of Portland since its inception six years ago. I have never missed a meeting. We now have one hundred and thirty-five members, and while I don't dance, play cards, eat ice cream or make speeches, I fit in in good shape, as I am willing to do the detail work necessary to keep the society going. I believe a man owes certain obligations to society and that he should study how he can best give service to his community as well as how to get something from his fellow citizens." Forgetful of self, Mr. Collis has found contentment and happiness in aiding others. He has sown wisely and well and his life has been a succession of harvests. His has been an adventurous career, replete with interesting experiences, and his merit compels esteem.

FRANCIS B. ZENER, M. D.

Dr. Francis B. Zener, of White Salmon, though a comparatively recent addition to the ranks of the medical profession in the Columbia River valley, has in an unmistakable manner demonstrated his high qualifications for his life work and has built up a large practice, while his genial and kindly manner has won for him a warm place in the hearts of the people of his community. He was born at Fort Scott, Bourbon county, Kansas, in 1900, and is a son of Dr. Charles and Frances (Gideon) Zener, both of whom are natives of Missouri, the father born in Cedar county and the mother in Ozark. Charles Zener was educated in the district schools of his home neighborhood to the age of thirteen years, when he went to work, and while employed attended night school and did much private study. He established and ran a store at Springfield, Missouri, and in the meantime studied intensively such subjects as are required in the United States civil service examinations, with a view to entering the railway postal service. He passed the examinations successfully and for several years was engaged in the railway mail service in Kansas and Missouri. He had long entertained an ambition to engage in the practice of medicine and, his mail service being at night, he devoted his days to the study of medicine in Kansas City and eventually passed the Missouri state medical examination and was licensed to practice. He opened an office in Kansas City and practiced there until 1905, when he came to Washington, locating at La Center, Clark county, where he built up a good practice, remaining there until 1910, when he moved to Wenatchee, where he was engaged in professional work until January 1, 1916, when he came to White Salmon. Here he at once took his place among the leading practitioners of this locality and remained here until July, 1927, when he moved to Vancouver, Washington, where he formed a partnership with Dr. A. W. Stevens and is busily engaged in the practice of his profession. He was the organizer and the first president of the Klickitat and Skamania Counties Medical Society. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: Carlos, who lives in Seattle, Washington; Francis B.; Robert, who is engaged in the garage business in Portland, Oregon; and Galen, who lives in Salem, Oregon.

Francis B. Zener attended the public schools in La Center and Wenatchee, Washington, completing his high school work at White Salmon. For three years he studied in the University of Washington, after which he matriculated in the medical school of Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated with

the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1925. He served one year as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, after which he returned to White Salmon and practiced in association with his father until 1927, when his father went to Vancouver and he has since formed a partnership with Dr. John R. Barber, formerly of Stevenson, Washington. He has the most modern X-ray and physio-therapy equipment and a complete laboratory and is in every way well prepared for any type of cases in medicine and surgery. He also fits glasses. Closely devoted to his profession and possessing a personality which inspires confidence on the part of his patients, his success thus far gives abundant promise of a life of great usefulness in his profession.

In 1926 Dr. Zener was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Peters, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and is a daughter of Ernst and Lillie Belle Peters, the former now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Zener are the parents of a daughter, Laura Louise, born June 27, 1927. The Doctor is a member of the Klickitat and Skamania Counties Medical Society, of which he is secretary, and he commands the respect of his professional colleagues, while among his acquaintances he is held in the highest esteem.

JOSEPH O. STEARNS

Joseph O. Stearns, whom his many friends in Portland address by the title of Judge, has long occupied a position of prominence in legal circles of the city. He knows every phase of pioneer life in Oregon, his native state. Interesting facts concerning his career were gleaned by Fred Lockley, who wrote the following sketch for the Oregon Journal:

"In reply to my first question, Judge Stearns said, 'I was born in Jackson county, October 15, 1855. Our donation land claim was located about where Medford now is. My father, Samuel Eastman Stearns, was a native of Vermont. He was born in 1814. My mother, Susan Terry Whittaker, was born in Ohio. Father and mother were married at Batavia, Ohio, March 12, 1844. In the family were nine children, of whom I was the sixth. Father's family came to America in 1630 with Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall as passengers aboard the *Arabella*. The founder of the family in America was Isaac Stearns, who hailed from Suffolk, England, and was one of the first to be admitted as a "freeman." He was admitted on May 18, 1631, and not long after became a selectman of Watertown. Isaac, Abigail, Hannah, Phoebe, Kazia, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Ruth and Peter are all old family names and come down from generation to generation in our family.

"When my parents located in Jackson county the country had few settlers and they lived under primitive conditions, enduring many hardships and privations. They were in constant danger from Indian attacks and I remember seeing Chief John of the Rogue River tribe. I have a distinct recollection of the children being hidden by my mother in a depression of the ground and covered with brush for the purpose, thus eluding the keen eyes and ears of the savages. Our home was a log house about fourteen by sixteen feet in dimensions, with a dirt floor, flour sacks for windows and a blanket for a door. A crane hung in the fireplace and mother cooked in a Dutch oven. My parents slept in bunks and I had a trundle bed. My mother had a spinning wheel and spun the wool. She made buckskin shoes for the children and taught them how to fashion hats with oat straw. There were but few matches in those early days and the fire was kept burning by burying the oak coals at night. Twice our fire went out and mother sent me to borrow coals from a neighbor. Wild animals as well as redskins roamed through the forests and game was abundant. Our soap was made from the fat of animals, this being placed in a sack until needed. Lye was made by pouring water on hardwood ashes, to which the hot fat was afterward added. The pioneers first used "sop lights," made in a receptacle in which wicks were placed. Tallow was poured on them and when lighted they were pulled out of the tallow with tweezers. The tallow dip was next used and afterward came the candle moulds, six candles being made at one time. These were followed by sperm candles and they in turn were replaced by small lamps containing nut oil. Later coal oil was burned in square tin lamps which smoked and frequently exploded. A petroleum product known as lucene was used in brass lamps but this was a very dangerous method of making light and eventually gas and electricity came into use. When I was a child my father made syrup by putting sugar cane in a wooden trough with

a sheet iron bottom and cooking it until the liquid reached the proper consistency. During the harvesting season the grain was put in a small corral and horses and cattle were driven over it. The flail was next used and this was made by tying two heavy sticks together with thongs. In the early days the sleds were drawn by oxen. Some horses were used and the wagons were of primitive make.

"My father was a Baptist minister—what they called in those days a circuit rider. He rode all over the northwest, preaching in scattered communities and founding Baptist churches. While he was a strong Baptist, my mother was an equally strong Methodist. My father's ministerial duties kept him away from home most of the time.

"We came to Portland in the spring of 1863. We would have been here in the fall of 1862, but while coming through Monroe my eldest brother, Ed, started to get on the heavily loaded wagon but fell and the wagon wheel passed over him. We had to stay at Monroe all winter before he was able to travel. At one time my mother conducted a hotel, called the Temperance House, which was located at First and Salmon streets in Portland. As a boy, the hotels I remember best in Portland were the Occidental, at the northeast corner of First and Morrison streets, the What Cheer House, the International and the Globe, the last named being a sort of sailors' boarding house. Later mother sold the hotel and for many years kept a private boarding house.

"I attended the old Central school, of which Professor Beebe was principal. Later I went to high school under Professor Johnson, who afterward became president of the University of Oregon. All of the children of our family who could brought in money toward its support. During my boyhood a man named Sappington had the Oregonian route, which he sold to Benjamin Thomas. I worked for both men and had charge of all the routes south of Alder street. In those days there were few residences west of Third street, and of course what is now the east side was at that time divided into farms. Later I carried a route on the Bulletin, which was owned by Ben Holladay.

"When I was fifteen I quit school and went to work in a broom factory on Front street, between Ankeny and Burnside. I worked by the piece and earned what was considered big money for those days, making sometimes two and a half dollars per day. Later I went to work for Smith Brothers & Watson. They operated a foundry and iron works and I remained with them for six or seven years, learning the trade of a machinist. In the month of June, 1879, I went to Walla Walla, Washington, intending to purchase a machine shop but arrived in the city too late to secure it. From there I proceeded to eastern Oregon and secured work in the Monumental mine, not far from the present town of Sumpter.

"I was married May 15, 1881, in Walla Walla to Miss Isabelle R. Smith a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Smith, who went to the territory of Washington as pioneers of 1852. Mr. Smith was one of the early sheriffs of Cowlitz county and it was there that my wife was born. For some years after my marriage I was engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Walla Walla. In the fall of 1886 I moved to a ranch on Alsea bay, not far from Waldport, in what was then Benton county but is now a part of Lincoln county. I farmed there for ten or twelve years and during that time I was appointed justice of the peace, which job led me into the study of law. When Lincoln county was created I was appointed one of the county commissioners by Governor Pennoyer and served until July, 1894. In September, 1896, I was appointed county judge by Governor Lord and remained on the bench until July, 1898. These positions forced me into the study of law and the study of law forced me into the practice of law.

"I returned to Portland in 1898, taking up the real estate and insurance business and also handling legal matters along the line of conveyancing, probate matters and the examination of abstracts. Since 1907, however, I have confined my work entirely to the practice of law. Sometimes it almost seems to me as if man were not a free agent, for I had no intention of taking up the practice of law when I started in the real estate and insurance business.

"I had these children: Edwin L., Ellen Janet died in infancy, Joseph O., Ralph C., Edith A., Ellice M., David W., Walter T., Agnes R., Kenneth P., Howard C. and Horace Avery. Four of my sons participated in the World war in active service, one in the marines. Ralph was with the Twenty-fifth Engineers and David joined the Fourth Engineers. Walter was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-

Eighth Infantry and was attached to the Thirty-Second Division when killed in the Argonne offensive. Kenneth enlisted in the United States navy and Howard served with the merchant marine."

Judge Stearns is an adherent of the republican party and a strong advocate of its principles. His mind is analytical and logical in its trend and in the presentation of a case he is always fortified by a comprehensive understanding of the legal principles applicable thereto. Every trust reposed in him has been ably and faithfully discharged and as the years have passed his clientele has steadily increased. The combat with hardships has developed the strongest and best traits in his character and public opinion bears testimony as to his worth. For seventy-two years a resident of Oregon and Washington, he has seen the country village of Portland develop into a great port and the metropolis of a great state. To him has been granted the privilege of witnessing the marvelous panorama of Oregon's development and the history of its civilization has become a part of his being. He has found life well worth the living and his conversation is enriched with interesting reminiscences of the past.

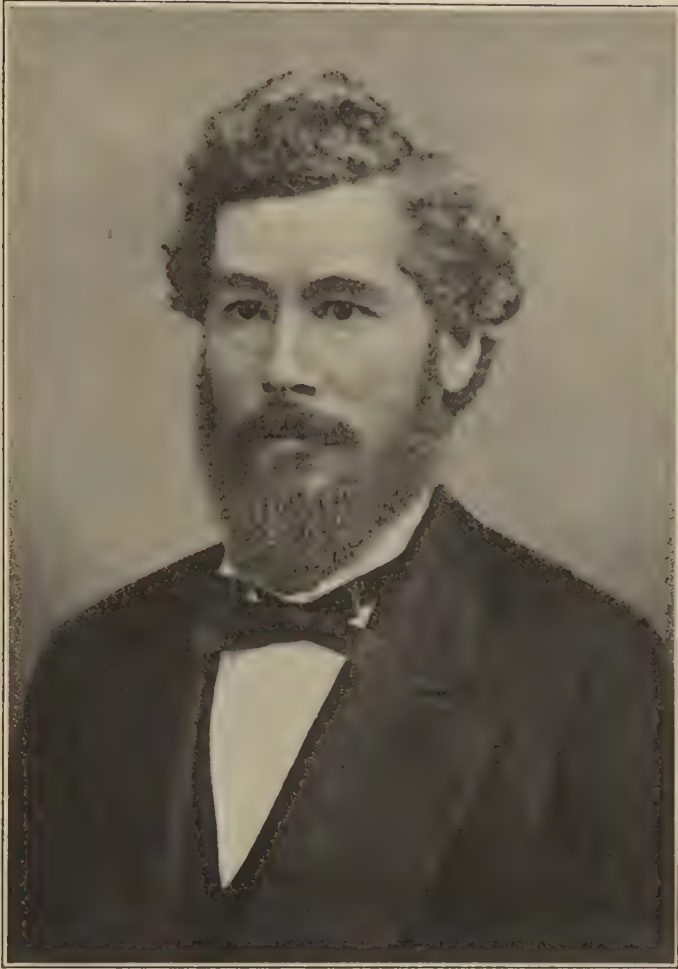
THOMAS MANN

A man of enterprise and determination, as well as pronounced ability, Thomas Mann accomplished much as a city builder, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the history of Portland's development, and combined in his character all of the admirable qualities of the true pioneer. Fifty-four years of his life were spent in the Rose city and during that period he witnessed a marvelous transformation in its appearance as frontier conditions were replaced by the improvements and advantages of modern times.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Mann was born April 28, 1836, on a farm near Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, in Roxburghshire, and was one of the ten children of Andrew and Magdalene (Graham) Mann. His studies were pursued in Selkirk, four miles from his home, but owing to illness he was unable to attend school regularly. He lost his father in 1849 and three years later left Scotland in the hope of bettering his fortunes. In April, 1852, he arrived in Newcastle, England, and secured work in the coal mines. Mr. Mann was also employed on a railroad and in the coal mines of Newcastle, in which he spent two years. Leaving that city in company with Michael Stephenson, he went to Liverpool, England, and there boarded the Constitution, which sailed for America on June 22, 1854, under command of Captain Gray. The vessel arrived in New York harbor on the 6th of August and subsequently Mr. Mann visited many parts of the United States and Canada, working as a brick layer in Buffalo, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Valparaiso, Indiana; and in the cities of Toronto, Brantford and London, situated in the province of Ontario. In June, 1859, he returned to New York city and made the trip to Aspinwall on the steamship Star of the West. He crossed the isthmus by railroad, viewing the city of Panama under an armed escort, and then sailed for California on the Golden Age, which reached the port of San Francisco on July 17, 1859. On the 20th of the month he secured passage on the steamer Forward and during the voyage had his first glimpse of the Oregon coast range. While the vessel was anchored in Neah bay, Washington, he took a ride in a canoe and first set foot on the soil of the north-western coast. On July 27 he arrived in Victoria, British Columbia, and for five years was identified with building and contracting activities in that city.

In 1863 Mr. Mann went to Paris, Canada, where he married Miss Barbara Brown on the 13th of March, 1864, and soon afterward they started for Victoria by the Aspinwall route. They made the trip to San Francisco on the Constitution and completed the remainder of the voyage on the Sierra Nevada. The vessel touched at Portland and Mr. Mann had his first view of the city. At that time the First Presbyterian church was being erected at Third and Washington streets, on the corner now occupied by the Spaulding building. Before reaching Victoria the Sierra Nevada encountered a heavy storm and was weather-bound in the North channel near Ilwaco for two days. During the winter of 1865-66 there was an epidemic of diphtheria and typhoid in Victoria and Mrs. Mann was among those who succumbed to disease.

Broken in spirit as well as in purse, Mr. Mann decided to leave the city and after spending a short time in the Big Bend mine on French creek he embarked on the



THOMAS MANN

steamer 49, which was bound for Fort Colville, Umatilla, The Dalles and Portland. He arrived in the last named city on June 28, 1866, and during that year worked on a building which T. M. Richardson was erecting for Charles M. Carter at Front and Washington streets. In the spring of 1867 he went to San Francisco but found the climate of that city injurious to his health and returned to Portland a year later on the steamship Pacific, reaching here June 22, 1868. The vessel kept as close as possible to the Oregon shore and among its passengers were several United States engineers. An expert bricklayer and mason, Mr. Mann was constantly employed and as soon as he had accumulated sufficient capital ventured in business for himself. Success attended the undertaking resulting in his winning and retaining a position of leadership in the line in which he specialized. In 1874, while thus engaged, he passed the required examination and was admitted to the Willamette University and later attended the Medical College of San Francisco, California. He received the M. D. degree in 1876. His business activities were not interrupted, as his studies were pursued at night, and this was followed by a postgraduate course in the University of California. For a number of years Mr. Mann had been troubled with a severe throat affection and the treatments applied by his physicians proved of no avail. Believing that the malady could be eradicated, he mastered the science of medicine and effected a cure but never followed the profession as his interest centered in the business which constituted his life work. He was awarded the brick contract for Portland's first high school building, which was erected in 1885 at the corner of Morrison and Fourteenth streets and is now known as the Girls' Polytechnic School. Mr. Mann contributed substantially toward the upbuilding of the city and also did much important work in other parts of the state. He had charge of all of the brick work on the capitol and the State Insane Asylum and three of the additions thereto, likewise constructing the courthouses for Clackamas and Benton counties. No detail of his work was ever slighted and upon the enduring foundation of efficiency and honesty he erected the superstructure of success.

By his first wife Mr. Mann had a son, Thomas Stephenson, who became manager of the Pacific Stoneware Company of Portland. In 1873 Mr. Mann married Elizabeth Driver, who passed away in February, 1884. His third wife was Mary Hawthorne, whom he married in 1900, and in October, 1906, she was called to her final rest. In 1909 he married Bessie F. Hill and they became the parents of two children, Barbara and Magdalene, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years. The daughters reside with their mother, who occupies the family home at No. 595 East Thirty-third street, north.

Mr. Mann attained the venerable age of eighty-four years, passing away in Portland November 10, 1920. Although a staunch republican, he was not active in politics and the only public office which he held was that of building inspector during Mayor Lane's administration. In 1860 he was one of the organizers of the first St. Andrews's Society in Victoria and in the same year aided in founding the First Presbyterian church of that city. Along fraternal lines he was connected with the Masonic order, being affiliated with Willamette Lodge, F. & A. M., and conscientiously adhered to its teachings. He was deeply attached to the country of his adoption and induced twenty-seven of his relatives to locate in the Pacific northwest, generously paying all of the expenses incident to the trip. Mr. Mann believed in the gospel of good and derived great pleasure from making others happy. He was a business man of high standing, a loyal, public-spirited citizen, and his unfailing courtesy and natural kindness of heart won for him a secure place in the affections of those who were privileged to know him.

THEODORE BERGMANN

An energetic nature and a progressive spirit, guided and controlled by sound judgment, are the qualities which have shaped the career of Theodore Bergmann, who has long occupied an enviable position in business circles of Portland as a manufacturer of high-grade shoes. A native of Germany, he was born near Leipzig, June 13, 1856, and was there reared and educated. When fourteen years old he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving three and a half years' apprenticeship, receiving no wages but his board. In 1881 when a young man of twenty-five, he followed the

example of many of his fellow countrymen and sailed for the United States. The west made a strong appeal to him, and he first went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at his trade. It was through William Fullum, who was the first custom shoemaker in Portland, that he came to his city, arriving in 1887, after which he worked for Mr. Fullum for six years. He afterward ventured in business for himself, starting on a small scale. He decided to specialize in boots and shoes for lumberjacks and resolved that a cheap or inferior piece of work should never leave his establishment. Throughout his career he has closely adhered to that decision, making the name Bergmann synonymous with high quality in footwear, and the purchasers of his boots and shoes receive full value for their money.

The following description of the industry appeared in the Oregon Journal: "If he would consult his own best interests every man and boy in Oregon, and especially Portland, would clothe his feet in Bergmann shoes. If every male citizen did this the fifty-five employes of that worthy manufacturing company would be increased to three or four hundred and labor would be that much the gainer, while Portland would also profit materially, for it is well understood that payrolls make the city.

"This is a Portland factory that will not make a low-grade article. It manufactures only men's and boys' footwear and it guarantees every pair of shoes that leaves the place. It buys only the highest grades of leather and this is no idle assertion. It must qualify as the best that can be produced or it is not good enough for Mr. Bergmann.

"Said Charles E. Cassel, secretary and treasurer, 'This factory was established in 1903 and incorporated in 1904. Theodore Bergmann, the founder, is still its active manager and president of the corporation. Mr. Bergmann is a practical shoe man. It has been his life's business. And he is of that class which believes there is no satisfaction or profit in producing an unsatisfactory article merely because it can be done at less expense and sold at a lower price. He is one who could not endure criticism of his goods. He would be greatly tormented if a wearer would complain of the quality of his footwear, hence will not give anyone an opportunity to justly do so, and as a consequence we have no fault-finders. Mr. Bergmann's motto is that there shall not be a better quality of leather used nor a more substantially constructed shoe in the world, hence our customers stay with us year in and year out and no one can get them away. To Mr. Bergmann's mind there is solid comfort in this reflection. He delights to satisfy but never could endure the thought of sending out what might be denominated as a "slick looker" but a sham and fraud as to its satisfying qualities. A poor piece of leather or an indifferent worker would have short shrift in this place. Reputation and character are everything in the conduct of the factory. They are priceless jewels not to be parted with and though adherence to this method of transacting business may now and then mean a little slower pace, it insures a surer foothold.

"Being on the ground, as it were, we are cognizant of the wants of the men in the mills and woods, therefore qualified to more satisfactorily supply them than are those distant factories compelled to guess. Again, we have a reputation among woodmen which gives us another advantage. They know the quality of our shoes. They know there is no "bunk" about them. Those visiting Portland may come direct to the factory, if they choose. If they have a few minutes to spare they can see them made—handle the leather and watch the workmen put them together. And more, they can inspect our stock, as you have done, and see for themselves that we use leather without a flaw, and as good, even where covered and out of sight, as that on the outside.

"We make no cheap grades of footwear. Ours are the endurable kind, both as to stock and workmanship. In the end, however, they are cheapest to buy. It would cost the same to make a shabby pair of shoes or to make them of poor stock which would be short-lived, as to build the kind we do. These are the most expensive at the beginning but by far the least costly in the end. They are the wear-well kind, shedding water in the rainy season and giving comfort to the wearer at all times.'"

Mr. Bergmann is practically the only large manufacturer in Oregon. In 1915, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, California, he received the gold medal in competition with the world's makers of the best made boots and shoes—an honor not only for Mr. Bergmann but for the state of Oregon as well. The firm makes a fine line of sportsmen's boots, for which there is a large demand, and all goods are union made. Its employes are treated with justice and consideration and labor

troubles have thus been avoided. The house is represented on the road by six traveling salesmen who make all the towns of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, Colorado and Nevada, also visiting several of the eastern states and calling on the retail trade in Alaska. Each year has chronicled a marked increase in the volume of sales and the business for 1927 has been exceptionally good. Having outgrown its old quarters, the firm erected a substantial building in 1922 on a lot one hundred by two hundred feet, at 395 North Twenty-eighth street, and has one of the most modern plants of the kind in the United States. This "daylight" factory is a one-story structure sixty-five by two hundred feet in dimensions and affords ideal working conditions. The business is conducted under the style of the Theo. Bergmann Shoe Manufacturing Company, of which the founder is president and manager. The other officers are William Bergmann, vice president; and Charles E. Cassel, secretary and treasurer. Their associates on the board of directors are Edward Bergmann and Adam Grohs.

In 1876 Theodore Bergmann married Miss Margaret Klingermeier, also a native of Germany, and to their union were born nine children, seven of whom survive. Six of their sons and daughters are married and live in Portland. Mr. Bergmann is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and several other civic organizations. Although he has neither sought nor held public office, he has nevertheless rendered to Portland service of marked value through the creation of an industry which has broadened the trade relations of the city and contributed toward its prosperity. Modest and unassuming, his life has been one of quiet devotion to duty but his good traits are known to and appreciated by the citizens of Portland, who speak of him in terms of admiration and respect.

WILLIAM CORNFOOT

One of Portland's self-made men and representative citizens was chosen by Fred Lockley, the well known writer, as the subject of the following sketch, which was printed in the Oregon Journal.

"You have seen the name of William Cornfoot, the shipbuilder, in the papers a hundred times, yet I doubt if you know very much about him. He is a modest man. It is almost impossible to get him to talk about himself. We took lunch together a few days ago and I asked him if he would tell me something about himself. He shook his head and responded, 'Really, there is nothing to tell.' I tried another tack. I said, 'That you are interested in Portland and its development is proved by the fact that you are chairman of the finance committee and treasurer of the Rose Festival Association,' and then without Mr. Cornfoot realizing it, the conversation switched to a more personal channel. I asked him to compare the condition of the workmen in this country with that of his birthplace in Scotland. Mr. Cornfoot said, 'If you are going to use any of this information I am going to give you, be sure to put it in the third person.' I am going to write it in my own way, omitting my questions, and quoting him directly.

"Said Mr. Cornfoot, 'I was born June 26, 1867, on the Firth of Forth, at a little place called Kircaldy. My father was a mechanical engineer. In the old country children go to school earlier than they do here. In Scotland education in the public schools is very practical, and very thorough. I went to school when I was five years old. I had to stop school when I was through the fourth standard, when I was twelve years old. For the next two years I made candles for the coal miners. I not only poured the candles, but was my own salesman and took orders for them. During these two years, however, I was what they called a half-time student, going to school half the day and working at candle making the other half.

"When I was thirteen I became a student teacher, attending classes half the day and acting as an instructor during the remainder. When I was fifteen I was apprenticed to an engineering firm. My wages were three shillings a week. The second year I received four shillings a week, the third five shillings a week, and an increase of a shilling a week with each year of my apprenticeship. We worked nine hours a day. I used my spare time after the work day was over, going to night school or working over time making sugar mill and rice machinery and marine engines, in which I was particularly interested. I was paid at the rate of twelve shill-

ings per week. Saturday was a half holiday, so I frequently worked all night Friday night, as I could earn a few extra shillings this way. After four years with this firm I went in with another engineering company that made biscuit machinery and other apparatus for bakeries, in Edinburgh.

"Did you ever notice what a large proportion of marine engineers are Scotchmen? Did you ever stop to figure out why this is true? It is because the man who creates machinery knows how to run it and takes pride in keeping it at a high stage of efficiency. The Scotch lads are apprenticed to the machine shops and when they have served their apprenticeship they frequently sign on as marine engineers.

"As a journeyman I received twenty shillings a week. When I was twenty-two I went to Hartlepool, in the north of England. It is a seaport of considerable importance and the center of the shipbuilding and engine industry. I went there because they were paying thirty-two shillings a week for skilled workmen. The highest I could get in Scotland was twenty-seven shillings, which in our money is six dollars and seventy-five cents a week. After working there for some time I went to sea as third engineer on the steam schooner *Topaz*. I received eight pounds a month. The second trip on this boat came near being my last. On our first trip we had gone to Rotterdam, thence to Vera Cruz. On the second trip we went direct to Vera Cruz and thence to New Orleans to load with wheat. We ran into heavy weather and our cargo of wheat shifted and we were soon on our beam ends. For forty-eight hours I stayed in the bilges, the water going completely over me with every roll. I had to stay down there to keep the coal and ashes from getting into the suction bilge pumps. The heavy seas would sweep clear over the ship and come through the skylights. I decided that this experience as a mariner was sufficient, but after six weeks ashore I was offered a berth as second engineer on the *Free Lance*, one of the White Ball ships out of Cardiff, and accepted it. We were in the Mediterranean and Black sea trade, but we jogged pretty much all over the map. Occasionally we got pretty heavy weather in the Mediterranean and also on the Black sea, but it is much less frequent than on the Atlantic. For the next year or more we plied along the Spanish or the Italian coast, with side trips to other points. We made one trip to Dekar, on the gold coast of Africa, to get a load of peanuts. We also made the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. From the Black sea we went by way of the Danube to Selina and Braile, ports in Roumania, to load with wheat. On account of wanting to carry as large a cargo as possible we put on no more coal than we needed to carry us from port to port, particularly since the nearer we got to the British isles the cheaper the coal could be had. Our first coaling point was Constantinople, then Malta, Algiers, Gibraltar, and from there on home to the British isles.

"By this time I had received my certificate as second engineer. This is equivalent to the first assistant engineer's papers in the American service. In the United States service you receive papers as third assistant, second assistant, first assistant and chief engineer, but in Great Britain the third engineer has no certificate. They issue only first and second-class certificates.

"From the *Free Lance* I went on the *Chittagong*. This vessel was named for a town in India. I made one of the longest continuous voyages I ever made, in this vessel. From the Dutch East Indies we went to Rangoon, India. From Rangoon we went to Montreal. We logged about two hundred knots a day. It took us sixty days and we made a little better than twelve thousand miles. On that trip we stopped in Ceylon for coal, then at Aden on the Red sea, then at Port Said, then through the Suez canal to Gibraltar, and then straightaway to Montreal.

"After I had been on this vessel a little more than a year I received a chief engineer's certificate and signed on with the *Canton*, which plied between the British isles and South America. We took wheat from Buenos Aires and Rosario. The principal cargoes out of the Argentine republic are wheat, beef and hides.

"I had been at sea now for five years, so I decided to stay ashore, but after holding down a job ashore for three months I got lonesome for the smell of the brine and signed as chief engineer on the *Ely*, a tramp steamer which plied out of Cardiff. It was in the fruit trade between the West Indians and Philadelphia and Boston. Our principal cargo was bananas. We took the first shipment of red bananas that was ever marketed in New York city. We ran from Bermuda to Boston, Philadelphia or New York from April to October, the end of the fruit season, and plied through the

winter between Cardiff and Bordeaux. We took coal to France and brought back French wines. We would occasionally load copper, cork or oranges at Spanish ports. "I had a most interesting experience the third year I was on the Ely. While we were at Guantanamo, on the southern coast of Cuba, the United States declared war against Spain. We brought off the American consul and his wife, with other American refugees, and saw the first boatload of marines landed. We had on a load of sugar. We took the American refugees to the Bahamas and went on to New York city to unload our sugar. While there we were taken over by the New York Sun and the New York Journal for the use of their war correspondents, as a dispatch boat. While there I had the pleasure of seeing the famous old battleship Oregon come in after her long and eventful trip. I met a great many of the famous correspondents who covered the Spanish war down there. We were able to get cigars and cigarettes, while the naval officers were not always so fortunate. I had the pleasure of giving a box of cigars to Admiral Sampson. We had been given a tip that Cervera might attempt to come out with the Spanish fleet. We put on every pound of steam we could carry and were cutting the corners to see if we could get there in time so the correspondents could cover the story. The second mate was in charge. He cut too close a corner in going along the coast of Jamaica and went on a submerged reef. He knew the coast, all right, but he hugged the coast too closely. We stayed on that reef for forty-six days. We secured pumps from the nearby sugar plantations and kept the water out of her, but she pounded on the sharp coral reef and made a jagged hole in the hull. We went to Baltimore, where we were put in dry dock and repaired. From there we sailed for Barcelona, Seville and Cartagena, loading Spanish oranges for London.

"After being at sea for some years I was asked to superintend the building of a ship at Greenock. She was christened the Adato. She was a fifty-seven hundred-ton steel ship. I went with her as chief engineer. You will be interested to know that for common labor I paid twenty shillings a week and for skilled mechanics thirty-two shillings a week in the building of the Adato. That means we paid eight dollars a week for the highest priced labor. This ship was the first to put into Selina, Texas. The canal had just been completed. We went there to get a load of cotton, wheat and vegetable oil. When our new ship pulled into this new canal they held a big celebration. A number of railroad magnates were there and helped celebrate the event. On our way to Rotterdam the cotton caught fire. We closed the hatches, pumped water in the hold and ran for Falmouth, where we beached her and pumped her hold full of water, finally extinguishing the fire. When repairs had been made we went to Malta to get a cargo for Liverpool. We were then sent to Calcutta to load for London. From London we went to Cardiff, where we got a load of coal, which we took via the Straits Settlements to Hongkong for the use of the British navy. At Hongkong we got orders to go to Portland, Oregon. This was in 1899. We were chartered for three years to a Mr. Graham of Portland. We went to Portland light and took on a cargo of flour at the Portland flouring mills. We were here ten days. I went about quite a bit in Portland and liked the city very much, though I hadn't the faintest idea at the time that I should ever make my home here.

"We were held up at Kobe, Japan, for a month or more. The man who chartered us was unable to carry on his agreement, so we were chartered by the Pacific Export Company, of which W. D. Wheelwright was president. We were again ordered to Portland to take on a load of lumber for Manila. We came to Fortland, where we took on two million, five hundred thousand feet of lumber, which we unloaded at Manila, taking on a load of hemp there for San Francisco and Portland. We made three or four trips to Portland. On one leg of one of our trips we took on coal for the Dutch East Indies. All I need to do is to shut my eyes and see the brown-skinned natives in their little canoes taking on the coal as we lay out on the roadstead. There were no facilities for landing the coal, so we unloaded it in native canoes. Over would go a canoe. The coal would go to the bottom. Up would pop the native, right his canoe, and signal for more coal. The natives were at home in the water. They can swim like seals.

"After several trips to Portland we took a cargo of phosphate to Singapore for Wallaroo, in Spencer's gulf, Australia. I had been married while our ship was being overhauled when she was beached at Falmouth the first trip. This was in November, 1900. I married a schoolmate of mine, who had been raised on the same street as myself, Miss Elizabeth McDougall. I had been married but three months when I

signed on for a year's trip, intending to come back and get a job ashore. When the year was up the captain asked me to sign up for one more trip, which would be for four months. When the four months were up we were away from home and he asked me if I wouldn't sign on for another year. The last year's enlistment expired at Sydney, Australia. The captain tried to get me to sign on for another year but I was anxious to see my wife. I had been away three years. He finally paid me off, let me go, and I took passage for home.

"After I had been home six weeks my wife and I talked it over and decided that I had better quit the sea and go into business for myself. I had been all over the world and it seemed to me that of all the countries I had visited the west coast of America was the best, and of all the cities I had seen that Portland was the most beautiful, and that opportunities were best there. My wife and I took passage for Portland. This was in 1903. I had one friend in Portland, a fellow townsman, Alex Wright, assistant cashier of the United States National Bank, and I knew Sandy would stand by to give me a lift if I needed it.

"When I arrived in the city I secured work in Burt Hicks' machine shop. I at once bought a lot and built a home. The day after we moved into it I came down with typhoid fever. For a while it looked as if I was going "west." My wife was expecting the stork shortly, and I couldn't bear to see her left alone in a strange land. I had made some friends here, people from my own country. The Scotch are not fair weather friends. They stick by you through thick and thin. During my sickness I found what real friendship is.

"I stayed in the Hicks machine shop for a year, and then started a place of my own at Second and Flanders. I built my shop on leased ground. After a few months I found my lease was no good, so I had to give up the shop I had built. Things looked a bit dark for a while, but I went to Albina, where I leased ground on which I built a shop. This was in 1905. Times were a bit hard, but I pieced out my revenue by doing boiler inspection work for the insurance companies, and occasionally I got a job at marine surveying. I called my shop the Albina Engine & Machine Works. I hired two or three men. To meet the payroll, I would go down to Astoria and meet incoming ships to see if they had any repair work. My having been a marine engineer helped me greatly. Before long I had six or seven men at work. The number gradually increased to as high as one hundred. The shipmasters coming into Astoria would telegraph me to be ready to make repairs for them. Occasionally I would have to send a crew to Astoria to do the work. Soon I was repairing the government lightships and lighthouse tenders and also doing considerable work for the quartermaster's department. One of my largest jobs for the government was installing the pumps in the government dredge Chinook. This was a forty-two thousand dollar job.

"You remember when the Japanese liner Kenkon Maru was wrecked on the rocks at Puget sound. This was three years ago. She was given up as a total loss by the underwriters. The Japanese owners brought some divers out from Japan, got it off the rocks, patched it up and towed it to Portland. Fred Duthie and I took the contract to repair her for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. In two months we had made her ready for the sea. Her owners sold her at a high price. She was an old English ship, the Elsie Craig. Her Japanese owners had picked her up for a song. They got their insurance money, and just after she was wrecked almost any old price could be got for any old ship, so they made a clean-up.

"While we were repairing this ship the A. O. Anderson Company asked me to take a contract to build six steel ships for them. I leased the Montgomery property, on the east side between the two ferries. I put in five slips and took the contract to build six boats. The first two were of thirty-three hundred tons. The last four were thirty-eight hundred-ton boats. They were commandeered by the government before they were launched. In all we have built seventeen boats for the government, most of them being of the thirty-eight hundred-ton type. For a while we had thirty-eight hundred men at work in the shipyard.

"When it looked as if the Rose Festival was going to have pretty hard sledding, A. M. Grilley of the Young Men's Christian Association and Ira Riggs called on me to act as chairman of the finance committee and treasurer of the Rose Festival Association. It was a hard and busy job, but we put it across and came out with a clean slate.

"I have watched with a good deal of interest the career of some of my fellow

townsmen. You have heard, of course, of Andrew Weir. He was in my class at school. His father was a cork cutter. During the war Andrew Weir was given charge of marine transportation for Great Britain. He owns several sailing lines and steamboat lines, so he was the right man for the job. For his services during the war he was made a lord of the realm, with the title of Lord Inverforth. He has oil interests, shipping interests and mining interests in Australia. He gave one subscription of five million dollars toward war work.

"I knew the father of Sir Douglas Haig. Sir Douglas was born eight miles from my native town of Kirkcaldy. Erskine Wemyss, who made such a name for himself in the war, was born at Wemyss castle, six miles from Kirkcaldy. Another well known man who lives there is Admiral David Beatty. You will find that many of the men who had positions of responsibility during the war were of Scottish birth or of Scottish parentage. I must go now, but one last word. Play up Portland's need for the Rose Festival all you want to, but put the soft pedal on William Cornfoot."

As the owner of the Albina Engine & Machine Works, Mr. Cornfoot controls a large industry thoroughly systematized in all of its departments, and efficiently operated. He is also president of the Albina Marine Iron Works; general manager of the Columbia Tile Corporation, of which he was one of the organizers; and a director of the Portland Vegetable Oil Company. As a shipbuilder he has established an enviable reputation and his business acumen and administrative power have brought success to every institution which he represents.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornfoot have two children, Elizabeth and Andrew, both natives of Portland and high school graduates. The daughter is the wife of Clarence Maybee, who is connected with the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad Company. They reside in Portland and have one child, Elizabeth Mary. The son, Andrew, lives at home and is associated with his father in business.

Mr. Cornfoot exercises his right of franchise in support of the candidates of the republican party and is well informed on all matters of public moment. He enjoys good music and is president of the Portland Bagpipe Band. The advancement of the city is a matter in which he takes much personal pride and through his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce he is cooperating in well defined projects for Portland's development and prosperity. He is also identified with the Order of Scottish Clans, St. Andrew's Society, the British Benevolent Association, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Masonic order, being a life member of the blue lodge. Profiting by the lessons which he learned in the hard school of experience, Mr. Cornfoot has demonstrated what may be accomplished when effort and ambition combine. At all points in his career he has been actuated by worthy motives and high principles and his worth as a man and as a citizen is uniformly conceded.

ALBERT H. TANNER

For information concerning the career of Albert H. Tanner we are indebted to Fred Lockley, the author of the following article, published in the Oregon Journal:

"Said an old-time Portlander to me recently, 'Go and see Al; he can give you a good story.' 'Who is Al?' I inquired. 'Why, Albert Tanner,' he responded. 'Do you mean Judge A. H. Tanner?' I asked. 'Sure, that's what I've been telling you all the time,' he said. I dropped in to see Judge Tanner, but he happened to be busy, so he could spare only five minutes at the time, but in the five minutes I found out a good deal about his boyhood.

"I was born September 9, 1855, in Clarke county, Washington territory," said the Judge. "Our place was not far from Washougal. My father, Benjamin Franklin Tanner, was born in Kentucky and was of Welsh descent. He was a farmer, carpenter and good mechanic. He came across the plains to Oregon in 1852. My mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Turner, was of Scotch lineage. She crossed the plains in 1851. I was the oldest of their three children. They christened me Albert Hawes Tanner. Father was very fond of Richard Hawes of Kentucky, so he named me for him. During the Civil war Hawes was governor for a short time in the state government that the Confederates set up under protection of their armies.

"We moved to Yamhill county in 1859 and I attended the district school at

Sheridan. While we lived there father followed the trade of a carpenter and also worked as a bridge builder. In 1871 I went to Monmouth, Oregon, to attend Christian College, of which T. F. Campbell was then president. I graduated in 1874. Among my classmates were Sol Stump and Jerome Knox, now deceased; T. J. Graves, who lives in Polk county, Oregon; and Hannibal Cole, a resident of Spokane, Washington. After graduating I taught school for a couple of years and while teaching I dug away at Blackstone. I came to Portland and read law with Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon. I was admitted to the bar in 1879." Mr. Tanner has since practiced in this city and his business in the courts has constantly increased in volume as well as in importance. Throughout his professional career he has been a diligent student of those elementary principles which constitute the basis of all legal science and this knowledge has served him well in forensic combat. In 1882 he took his seat in the state legislature, in which he represented Multnomah county, and in 1884 became city attorney of Portland. He served until 1887, establishing an enviable reputation as a public prosecutor, and later was elected municipal judge, serving for two years. At all times he followed the course dictated by conscience, honor and good judgment and made a highly creditable record in every office to which he was called.

Judge Tanner was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Marcella Kelly, by whom he has three children: Albert H. Jr., who is engaged in the automobile business and resides in Portland, is married and has one child; Henrietta Elizabeth is the wife of R. C. Putnam, of Portland, and they have become the parents of a son; John M. is devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits and owns one of the productive farms of Washington county, Oregon.

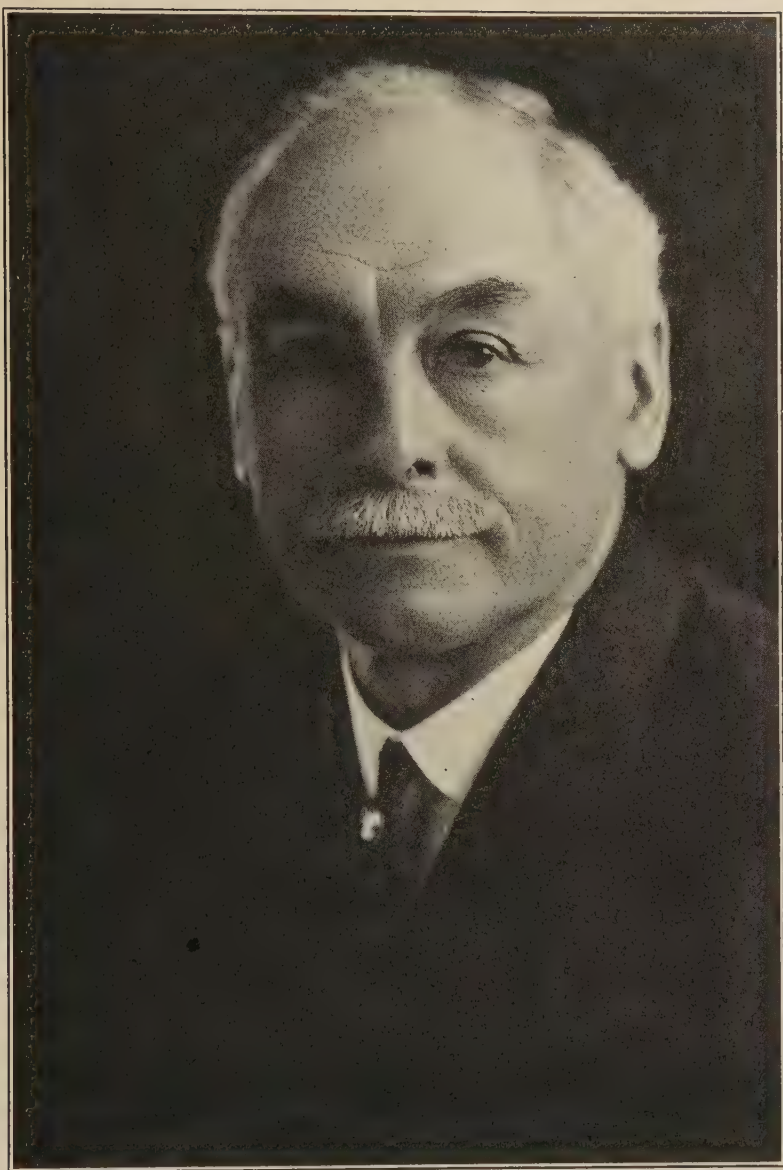
Judge Tanner is an adherent of the republican party and manifests a keen interest in movements for Portland's growth and betterment. He belongs to the State Bar Association and is a Scottish Rite Mason. Experience and study have enhanced his ability and his professional colleagues and the general public unite in bearing testimony to his fine qualities of mind and heart.

PHILIP STREIB

A sagacious, farsighted financier, Philip Streib has made the First State Bank of Milwaukie one of the strongest moneyed institutions in Clackamas county and, moreover, his is the record of a man whose talents have constituted effective forces in the development of this section of the state. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1864, and his parents, Ludwig and Louisa (Steiner) Streib, were married in that country. They sailed for the United States in 1881 and located in Toledo, Ohio, where they spent a year. In May, 1882, their son Philip arrived in Portland, Oregon, and liked the country so well that he sent for his parents, who joined him in the fall of that year. His father followed the occupation of farming and was also a butcher. He resides in Milwaukie and is eighty-nine years of age, but the mother died in 1919.

In his native land Philip Streib received a good education and there was thoroughly trained in the brewing industry. For about ten years he was brewmaster of the old Gambrinus brewery in Portland and was also employed by other firms of a similar nature. The work proved uncongenial and he abandoned that line of activity in 1893, purchasing the Hotel Metropolis, situated at the corner of Main and First streets in Portland. For eleven years he successfully conducted the business and in 1904 moved to Milwaukie, where he had previously purchased a small farm for the purpose of raising produce for the hotel. He specialized in the growing of grapes and apples and devoted all of his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1909. His tract of land originally comprised thirty-four acres, which he subdivided, developing Streib's first addition to Milwaukie, and this now constitutes one of the finest residential sections of the town. Reserving a portion of the land, he continued his farming operations until 1915 and since that time all of his energies have been reserved for financial affairs.

In 1909 Andrew Bohlstedt was the leading spirit in the organization of the First State Bank of Milwaukie and associated with him in the venture were Philip Streib and other prominent men of the community. The first officers were Philip Streib, president; N. B. Harvey, vice president; F. Birkemeier, secretary; W. F. Lehman, treasurer, and A. Bohlstedt, cashier. On the death of Mr. Bohlstedt in 1915, A. H.



PHILIP STREIB

Zanders was elected cashier and has since served in that capacity. From the time of its founding Mr. Streib has been president of the bank, of which Philip T. Oatfield, of Concord, is vice president, and the other members of the directorate are John F. Rislely, who lives on the river road; John R. Oatfield, of Concord; A. H. Zanders, of Milwaukie; and Oscar T. Olsen and J. H. Kuks, residents of Portland.

The bank was opened in February, 1909, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars and no surplus. Its first home was the Evangelical church edifice at the corner of Main and Washington streets, and there the business was conducted until 1910, when the present building was erected. About 1912 the capitalization was increased to twenty-five thousand dollars and this sum has remained unchanged. The bank has a surplus of seventy-five thousand dollars, all of which has been earned, and the present resources are approximately nine hundred thousand dollars. From 1915 until 1924 the stockholders of the institution received an annual profit of ten per cent on their investment and since the latter year the bank has paid a dividend of fifteen per cent. Savings and commercial departments are maintained by the institution, which is a member of the Clackamas County, Oregon State and American Bankers Associations. The bank was started as a convenience to the citizens of this community, with no thought of personal gain, and has been a helpful ally of the business organizations of the locality. Under the wise management of Mr. Streib it has constantly grown in usefulness and power, contributing materially not only to the upbuilding of Milwaukie but also to the development of the north end of the valley.

In 1887 Mr. Streib was married in Portland to Miss Carolina Muench, also a native of Germany. Her father, Gottlieb Muench, was a passenger on the same boat in which the Streib family crossed the ocean and in 1849 he went to California, spending about fifteen years in the Golden state. On his return to Germany he was married and subsequently brought his family to the Pacific northwest, settling in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Streib have two children. The son, Philip, Jr., was formerly engaged in farming in Washington county, Oregon, and now resides in Portland. He is married and has a family of four children: Hazel, Betty, Fred and Evelyn, all of whom were born in the Rose city. The daughter, Elizabeth, completed a business course, becoming an expert accountant, and for some time was assistant cashier of the First State Bank of Milwaukie. She is now the wife of Joseph Franz, a prominent business man of Portland, and they have two children, Elsie and Robert W.

Mr. Streib belongs to the Turnverein and the German General Aid Society, both of Portland. In Portland he joined the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is identified with the Milwaukie Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Milwaukie Community Club and a leader in all movements for the upbuilding and betterment of this locality. In 1903 he was active in the project for the incorporation of Milwaukie and became one of its first councilmen. The prestige which he won in that connection led to his selection for the office of mayor, which he filled for two terms, and during his administration much constructive work was accomplished. Most of the streets were paved, roadways were built and the water system was improved by making Bull run the source of the town's water supply. Later he was elected town treasurer on the republican ticket and served for twelve years, making an equally creditable record. In 1886 he was made a citizen of the United States and in the same year joined the Portland Light Battery. At the time of his arrival Portland had only one ferry, operated from the foot of Stark street, and the street railway service consisted of a horse car line on First street. Enterprising, determined and energetic, Mr. Streib has progressed with the country and combines in his character all of the qualities of a useful and desirable citizen.

NATHAN STRAUSS

In the management of the business of Fleischner, Mayer & Company of Portland, Nathan Strauss plays an important part, also figuring conspicuously in financial affairs, and his record is that of a self-made man whose progress has resulted from hard work, coupled with the ability to meet and master situations. He was born July 17, 1868, in New York city and his parents were Reuben and Caroline Strauss. Reared in the Empire state, he received a public school education and in 1882, when fourteen years of age, began working in the New York establishment of

Fleischner, Mayer & Company. Starting as office boy, he conscientiously performed the tasks assigned him and improved his opportunities, gradually mastering the technicalities of the business. Mr. Strauss was steadily promoted, eventually becoming a member of the firm, and since January, 1913, has been managing partner of the business in Portland. Endowed with tact, good judgment and executive force, he meets every requirement of the office and has contributed his share toward making this the foremost wholesale dry goods house on the Pacific coast.

The history of the business dates from 1864, when Colonel Louis Fleischner, Solomon Hirsch and Alexander Schlusel formed a partnership and purchased the interests of Haas Brothers, wholesalers of general merchandise. Under the style of L. Fleischner & Company the business was continued by the new owners and enjoyed a rapid growth. In 1869 they opened a wholesale dry goods house and in 1875 Jacob Mayer was admitted to a partnership, the firm style of Fleischner, Mayer & Company being then assumed. From the start the success of the undertaking was assured, for the owners of the business were men of broad experience and progressive ideas. Colonel Louis Fleischner died in 1896 and at that time his nephews, Isaac N. and Marcus Fleischner, Mark A. Mayer and Sam Simon became members of the firm. Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, now deceased, became a partner, upon the death of her husband Solomon Hirsch and her son Sanford Hirsch became a partner several years later.

The following description of the industry was published in the Oregon Journal: "Portland has the largest wholesale dry goods and furnishing goods house west of the Missouri river. Not from the Missouri river westward to Portland only, but in all the region westward from the Missouri to the western boundary of the United States and to the southern boundary of California. There is meaning in this, for if there were a more favorable location and a better city from which to operate, Portland would not be the home of Fleischner, Mayer & Company nor the distributing depot for the vast amount of merchandise sold from its shelves to the merchants of the Pacific coast. And this big firm operates a large factory, in which is made a full line of overalls, shirts and mechanics' clothing, known as the Mt. Hood brand, as well as the University brand of Mackinaw coats and overcoats.

"What foresight must have been possessed by those who founded the industry! How they must have peered into the future, for at that time there were likely timber slashings where the business district is today, and no doubt some towering fir trees around the public library location. There wasn't as much as a 'hoss' car then and oxen were the motive power for considerable of the overland transportation. Jack-rabbits and grouse abounded in the vicinity of the baseball grounds and coyotes could be found loitering around the district now known as Fulton Park. That faith, however, which induced the investment of real money in the Mt. Hood factory was not misplaced. It was a small affair of course—nothing to compare with the present institution at No. 233 Couch street, where two hundred persons are employed, where more than one hundred and seventy-five women in a bright, cheerful, well ventilated, well heated building work with as many sewing machines, operated by electricity, and make at least double the pay their sisters receive in the sweatshops of the eastern cities.

"The payroll of these workers aggregates, in round numbers, two hundred thousand dollars a year, and this money goes to make lives brighter, homes more comfortable, and to bring cheer and happiness and sunshine and joy into existences that without these earnings would likely be filled with gloom and surrounded with want and misery. And this two hundred thousand dollars helps to make Portland a better city, a richer city, a more desirable habitation for others than merely those who receive the salaries. * * *

"Here is a factory that uses 'made in Oregon' material. The garments it turns out are of the homespun kind, only the thread and buttons being imported, and the latter at least could be manufactured in Portland as well as anywhere. The Mt. Hood people are sticklers for home production. Their own factory teaches them the importance of spending their money at home. They thoroughly believe in the doctrine. It is continually in their minds, and they practice what they preach.

"Said Nathan Strauss, a member of the firm of Fleischner, Mayer & Company, 'We have more than passing pride in the consciousness that our garments represent home production. We buy nothing abroad that can be had from the factories of our state and we find that it pays in at least two ways. First, it keeps Oregon money in Oregon, some of which is bound to return to us through some channel or

other, and second, Oregon manufacturers have pride in the quality of their products. We get a better class of material than is commonly found upon the market and this makes a satisfied customer, and a satisfied customer is an unforgetful friend. If we had no pride in our home city—and no one has greater adoration for Portland—if only for selfish reasons, we would buy these Oregon fabrics to be made into clothing in our factories, and for the reason stated, for if we do not build up our city and state with our own capital, we cannot expect strange capital to do it for us.

"No matter where one travels in this northwest, or in Alaska or the western British possessions, he will see men and youths wearing Mt. Hood factory products. They are detected by their attractive patterns, belonging to the Scotch plaid families, so to speak, and by the originality of their cut. In rainy regions they turn the wet, and in cold protect the body from its severity. We cover Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Montana, Utah, Alaska and the Hawaiian islands," Mr. Strauss explained in speaking of the market for his factory's products. "It is a broad territory, constantly increasing in population, and we are keeping pace with it. We have been doing a remarkably good business throughout all these so-called hard times. We have not been affected by the "pinch" to any appreciable extent, and this gives encouragement to the opinion that we are nearing the end of the business depression which has overshadowed the entire country for going on two years, and from which the Pacific coast has suffered, but in no greater proportion than the eastern states. Oregon, I believe, has passed through the cloud and we are out in the sunshine again."

The company now has about forty traveling salesmen and furnishes employment to five hundred persons. The business has been developed through a consistent policy of fair dealing, the fixed purpose of making and selling goods of standard quality only, and the uniform desire to make every person with whom the house has dealings not only a customer but a friend. Seasoned in experience and service, the firm has remained young in spirit and ever new in outlook, always fresh in response to progress. The wholesale end of the business is its chief feature and the property covers an entire block. The main building is a three-story structure about two hundred feet square and attached to it are several warehouses.

Mr. Strauss acts as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Portland and exerts a potent and beneficial influence in the conduct of the institution. His name appears on the directorates of the Portland Remedial Loan Association, the Portland Industries Financial Service and the Oregon Linen Mills, which have profited by his business ability and financial acumen. Along social lines he is affiliated with the Tualatin Country Club and the Concordia Club. He is vice president of the Federated Jewish Societies and formerly represented the Portland Chamber of Commerce in the same capacity. In 1916 he was chairman of the trade and commerce bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, which began reaching out after the steamship lines at that time, and his views regarding the situation were expressed as follows in the Oregon Journal of January 13, 1916:

"We need better steamship service between Portland and the oriental markets and Alaskan points, and into the interior," said Mr. Strauss, "and it looks to me as if our object in this direction is nearing attainment. Details are not, however, as yet available—or at least cannot be made public—but I believe Portland will soon achieve her object and we will have direct communication with the overseas markets and with Alaska, as we ought to have had many years ago.

"We must now have a general awakening of the people to this prime necessity in the business advancement of Portland. It will not do to depend upon the few, merely because these are fortunately richer than the rest of us. We must all pull together—we must forget self, abandon selfishness—we must get into the harness and—pull! We must get to work.

"Efforts have heretofore been made in the matter of securing additional steamship service on the ocean. Mistakes have been made and some money has been lost. This has caused some people to become timid. It ought not to have this effect. The mistakes of the past, though liberally paid for, should serve as a guide to the future, and we ought to roll up our sleeves and go at it again with greater energy than ever. For a fact, it will not do for us to rest contented with the present conditions, however cheering they may be and prosperous we are. There is more to be had. There is much more to be had. There are great things in store for this city and they are ours if we will but reach out and pick the fruit. We can reach it if we will. We should go after it with a goad, if necessary. Some men require goading. They need

a shock of some energy to wake them up. Their ambition is drowning in dread of loss. Herein their mistake. We have built up a great business here because we have been fearless and forceful. We saw Oregon in its bud and knew that it must some day put forth a magnificent flower. It did, and we picked it. It is ours now. Portland's bud will bloom if the stalk is nourished. Fertilized with a dollar now, it will soon hand back five. But nothing will come back if nothing is put out. Our business men are understanding this. They are seeing the light. Our Chamber of Commerce is brushing the cobwebs away. It is blazing a pathway in some men's wilderness. It is burnishing up some men's understanding. It is leading them out into a broad place. To the right they see prosperity awaiting their companionship. To the left they see the beckoning finger of opportunity. Behind them is the dim, dismal past, and before the golden pathway of expanded happiness.

"Therefore I look to the future with extreme satisfaction. I can see our factories multiplying. I can see their products transported to the inland empire by river and rail; by water to all oriental seaports and to our own eastern coast via the Panama canal to unlimited markets. I can see Portland a hive of industry, because its natural resources are being cultivated and its opportunities improved, and a great field surrounds it."

Endowed with prophetic vision, Mr. Strauss has lived to see his dreams realized and rejoices in what has been accomplished. His interests are closely allied with those of the city and state of his adoption and his personality has been an inspiration to progress. Possessing a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has reached a plane of broad influence and usefulness and is esteemed and respected by his fellowmen.

DAVID T. MELDRUM

Development work in the Columbia River Valley has been materially furthered by David T. Meldrum, of Oregon City, who has made a notable record as county engineer and surveyor. He is a worthy son of an honored sire and represents one of the old and prominent families of Oregon. His great-grandfather, William Meldrum, was of Scotch-Irish lineage and settled in Kentucky in 1804, later moving to a farm near Carrollton, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. His son, John Meldrum, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in March, 1808, and became a stone mason and builder. He married Susanna Depew Cox and in 1845 they started for the Pacific coast with their family of two children. At Council Bluffs, Iowa, they joined a wagon train, with which they came over the trail to Oregon, first locating near Lebanon, and about a year later John Meldrum entered a donation land claim in the vicinity of Ilwaco, Washington.

His son, John W. Meldrum, was born December 17, 1839, near Burlington, Iowa, and at an early age experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life in the Pacific northwest. He received his early instruction in a primitive log schoolhouse near Ilwaco and assisted his father in clearing and cultivating the ranch. About 1856 he located in Oregon City and later taught school. For two years he read law and for some time worked in the mines of Idaho and eastern Oregon. At the close of the Civil war he turned his attention to surveying, becoming associated with D. P. Thompson. For about twenty years John W. Meldrum was a deputy surveyor employed by the United States government in Oregon and Idaho and aided in designating the boundaries of the Oregon country, having an escort of soldiers for protection from Indian attacks. In the execution of engineering contracts he journeyed from Harney lake to the coast, as well as to other parts of Oregon, and gained an intimate knowledge of the topography of the country. In January, 1871, he bought the north half of the Peter M. Rinearson donation land claim on the east bank of the Willamette river, and there laid out the townsite of Meldrum, on the Oregon City car line, ten miles from Portland, retaining a tract of fifty acres for his home. In 1888 he was elected surveyor of Clackamas county, of which he became county judge in 1890, and he also served as chairman of the board of county commissioners. His knowledge of engineering greatly assisted him in improving the condition of the country roads, and as soon as possible he effected the change from the labor system of road taxation to a money tax system, which he found much more practicable. In order to do this it

was necessary to have the Oregon City charter changed, as it provided that all of the money collected by taxes in the city for road improvements should be spent inside the city limits. For the first two years he was opposed by the other members of the board and the residents of the southern part of the county but finally, with the assistance of Richard Scott, another commissioner, he succeeded after a long struggle. Later several other counties, including Yamhill and Polk, adopted the same plan of taxation and found it much more effective than the old method. In 1898 Mr. Meldrum was special agent in the general land office and acted in that capacity for ten months, examining surveys in Nevada and Wyoming.

On September 25, 1872, John W. Meldrum was married in Oregon City to Miss Georgiana Pope, a niece of Governor Abernethy and a daughter of Captain Charles Pope, who sailed around Cape Horn about 1850, becoming one of the early settlers of Oregon City. To Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum were born three children: Charles E., part owner of the business of the Lakin Brass Company of Milwaukie, Oregon; Eva S., deceased; and David T., of this review.

John W. Meldrum was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and served for years on its board of trustees. A stalwart republican, he stood for sound money and was delegate-at-large from Oregon to the national convention at St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley for president. He was identified with the Pioneer Society and the Oregon Historical Society. In 1869 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, becoming a charter member of his lodge, in which he filled all of the chairs, and was also active in the affairs of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Meldrum was a man of fine character and played well his part, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the pages of Oregon's history. He responded to the final summons in 1920 and is survived by Mrs. Meldrum, who still resides at Meldrum Station.

It was there that their son, David T. Meldrum, was born in 1879 and his early education was acquired in the public schools of Oregon City. His studies were continued in Cornell University, where he specialized in civil engineering, and also had the benefit of instruction in the Colorado School of Mines, where he became a member of Gamma Eta Chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity. For about a year he was a member of the staff of engineers employed by the Paris Mining Company, operating in the Leadville district of Colorado. After his return to Oregon he built a transmission line for the Klamath Falls Power & Light Company, devoting about a year to that task. In 1909 he established his home in Oregon City and at that time was made county surveyor. For eighteen months he has ably discharged the duties of this responsible position and since 1920 has been county engineer as well. During his tenure of office the roadbuilding program has been completed and other public improvements of importance have been made. He possesses exceptional qualifications for these branches of public service, and his work has received high commendation.

In 1908 Mr. Meldrum was married at Klamath Falls to Miss Josephine Hammond, a daughter of R. I. and Frances Hammond, who were early settlers of that locality, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum have two children: David H., who is taking an engineering course in the Oregon Agricultural College; and John W., who is attending the public schools of Oregon City.

Along fraternal lines Mr. Meldrum is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has little time for outside activities, as his interest centers in his work and in his profession. His ability and industry have placed him with the leading civil engineers of Oregon, and his worth as a citizen is uniformly conceded.

WHITNEY LYON BOISE

A product of Oregon, Whitney Lyon Boise is thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the west and has taken a leading part in projects for Portland's development and improvement. Many years of his life were devoted to the practice of law, in which he met with gratifying success, and in state politics he was long an influential factor, but his time is now occupied in looking after his various investments. A native of Salem, he was born November 6, 1862, and bears a name that is inseparably associated with the history of this great commonwealth.

His father, Judge Reuben Patrick Boise, was one of Oregon's distinguished jurists and a man of exceptional worth. He was born June 9, 1818, in Blandford, Massachusetts, and in 1843 received the A. B. degree from Williams College. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar and for three years engaged in practice in his native state. In 1850 he responded to the call of the west, coming to Oregon by way of Cape Horn, and in the following year received from Judge Pratt the appointment of district attorney, to which office he was elected in 1852.

While in the east Mr. Boise had plighted his troth with Miss Ellen Frances Lyon, who was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, and in 1851 she joined him in San Francisco. She had made the voyage to the Pacific coast on the clipper Flying Cloud and they were married on board the ship. In 1852 they settled on a donation claim in Polk county, Oregon, and as the years passed Mr. Boise converted the wild land into a productive farm. Meanwhile he was active in public affairs and in collaboration with James K. Kelly and D. R. Bigelow prepared the first code of Oregon laws in 1854. He was a member of the territorial legislature and represented Polk county in the constitutional convention.

In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan as one of the territorial justices of the supreme court of Oregon, rendering its first decision, and continued in the office until Oregon assumed the dignity of statehood. He was then elected one of its first supreme judges and in 1870 was reelected but resigned owing to a threatened contest of the election. For four years thereafter Judge Boise was engaged in private practice and in 1874 he became one of the capitol building commissioners. In 1876 he resumed the duties of supreme court judge and in 1878, when the legislature divided the supreme and circuit judges into distinct classes, he was appointed by Governor Thayer as one of the supreme judges and served until 1880. His preference, however, was for circuit court work and in 1880 he was elected judge of the third judicial district, comprising the counties of Marion, Linn, Polk, Yamhill and Tillamook. He presided over that tribunal until 1892 and for a period of six years practiced law in Salem. In 1898 he was recalled to the office of judge of the third judicial district and remained upon the bench until July, 1904, when he retired from public life at the venerable age of eighty-six years. His record as a jurist was characterized by strict impartiality and a masterful grasp of every problem presented to him for solution. He served on the supreme bench for seventeen years and on the circuit bench for nineteen years, his thirty-six years' service constituting a period unequalled in length by any previous judge in the state. In addition he had served the public in other capacities for eight years and his official career thus covered forty-four years, said by ex-Governor Geer to be the longest official record enjoyed by any resident of Oregon.

Judge Boise never lost his interest in agricultural affairs, acting as master of the State Grange for about twelve years, and was several times a delegate to the National Grange. Retaining the old donation claim near Dallas, he added to his holdings, which at his death comprised twenty-five hundred acres of fertile land in that locality, in addition to which he owned a tract of one hundred acres adjoining the Indian school near Salem and the home farm of sixty acres, situated within the corporation limits of the capital city. An ardent advocate of the cause of education, he was a member of the first school board of Portland and in 1927 the Reuben P. Boise school was named in his honor. He was the first president of La Creole Academy at Dallas; a regent of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis; and a trustee of Willamette University at Corvallis; and a trustee of Willamette University at Salem and Pacific University at Forest Grove, receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the last named institution. An eloquent orator, he spoke before the Pioneer Society, the State Historical Society and the State Bar Association, also delivering an address on the occasion of the unveiling of the Jason Lee monument on the fiftieth anniversary of Oregon's statehood.

Judge Boise's first wife, who was an earnest member of the Congregational church, passed away in 1865, leaving three children: Fisher A., who resides in Dallas; Reuben P., of Salem; and Whitney L. In 1867 Judge Boise married Miss Emily A. Pratt, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of two daughters, one of whom, Ellen S., was drowned at North Beach in 1891.

The life of Judge Boise was one of untiring activity and conspicuous usefulness. It was terminated at Salem on the 10th of April, 1907, when he was eighty-nine years of age. At the time of his death all courts adjourned, the bar associations and public bodies passed resolutions of respect and the leading public officials attended the funeral

services. Associate Justice, afterward, Chief Justice Moore, of the supreme court of Oregon, said of him: "Judge Boise has probably done more than any other man to systematize the practice of law in this state and raise it to a higher standard. He was a man whose ability and integrity were recognized by all who knew him. His work stands as a monument to his glory. He and Judge Williams have played a great part in formulating the practice of our courts."

At the funeral obsequies of Judge Boise his lifelong friend, George H. Williams, paid to him the following tribute: "I have but a few words to say. Our departed friend comes down to his grave full of years and full of honors. He did not attain the highest office in the gift of the people but the positions to which he was elected he filled with fidelity and a high and honorable sense of duty. 'Honor and fame from no condition rise; act well your part, there all the honor lies.' Judge Boise acted well his part, for which praise and honor are due to his memory. Few men have been more fortunate than Judge Boise was in his life. He was fortunate in the enjoyment of the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was fortunate in his family, fortunate in his friends, fortunate in those circumstances which conduced to his comfort and especially fortunate in retaining his faculties unimpaired to the close of his long and useful life. Judge Boise, when living, was the oldest lawyer in the state and now he is gone. I am the oldest lawyer and as my relations to him were quite intimate I feel like one who treads alone 'some banquet hall deserted.' When I came to Oregon, now nearly fifty-four years ago, Judge Boise was in active practice of his profession. He was prosecuting attorney, while I was judge of this district, and made an able and efficient officer. Since then for the most part of the time he has been judge of the supreme or district courts and at all times and under all circumstances he was an upright and impartial judge. Judge Boise in his private life was irreproachable and his public life was above suspicion. When a man has reached the great age of Judge Boise, honored and respected as he was, there is no occasion to mourn over his departure. It is just as natural to die as it is to live—all must die—every blade of grass, every flower, every tree, every living creature must die; it is the inevitable law of nature and it is our duty to acquiesce as cheerfully as we can in this unchanging and universal law. I know that when death severs the ties of family and kindred it is natural for the bereaved to experience a sense of sorrow, but this sorrow is greatly alleviated when those who are left behind can look back upon the record that the departed one has made with pride and satisfaction. Springtime is a suitable time for an old man to take his departure from this world. When the trees are putting forth their leaves and the buds and blossoms begin to appear and the sun is shining and the birds are singing, and when all nature is putting on the habiliments of a new life, it is fitting that an old man should pass out of the winter of his life into the springtime of another and better existence. When the sun goes down it reflects upon the clouds that hang upon the horizon a golden hue and when a man like Judge Boise dies the record of his life reflects upon those who survive a radiance that resembles the glory of the setting sun. Whatever may befall our friend in another state of existence we can have no reason to doubt that he will receive his reward for the good deeds done in the body and as we sit around his lifeless remains we can all join in saying in the sincerity of our hearts, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, rest in peace.'"

Whitney L. Boise obtained his early instruction in the common schools of Ellendale and next attended La Creole Academy. After leaving Dallas he attended Willamette University, and later took a course in the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the B. S. degree. He read law in his father's office, also under Judge Raleigh Stott, of Portland, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar at Salem. Returning to Portland, he began practice with the firm of Stott, Boise & Stott, his associates being Raleigh and Samuel Stott, and three years later they were joined by J. B. Waldo and Seneca Smith. At that time the style was changed to Stott, Waldo, Smith, Stott & Boise, which form was continued until 1891, when the original name was resumed. In 1896 Samuel Stott retired and George C. Stout entered the firm, which then became Stott, Boise & Stout. Mr. Boise withdrew from the firm in 1900 and retired from the profession. He was regarded as a wise counselor and his arguments were lucid, cogent and always to the point. On the subject of real estate law he was regarded as an authority and for many years was attorney for the loan department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has extensive holdings in farm lands and also owns much valuable real estate in Portland, deriving a substantial income from his investments, which have been judiciously placed.

Mr. Boise was married July 3, 1900, to Miss Louise H. Hawthorne, a daughter of Dr. James C. Hawthorne, who was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and of English and Scotch lineage. James Hawthorne, the grandfather of Mrs. Boise, fought in the War of 1812 and her great-great-grandfather in the maternal line was a Continental soldier during the struggle for American independence. Dr. James C. Hawthorne came to Portland in 1859 and in the following year took charge of the County Hospital. He was a neurologist of national repute and for twenty-one years had charge of the Oregon State Hospital for the Insane. His first wife, Miss Emily Curry, was a niece of Congressman Kelly of Pennsylvania and a first cousin of Governor Curry of Oregon. In 1865 Dr. Hawthorne married Mrs. E. C. Hite, of Sacramento, California, and they became the parents of three daughters: Louise H., Catherine H. and Mary Cossett.

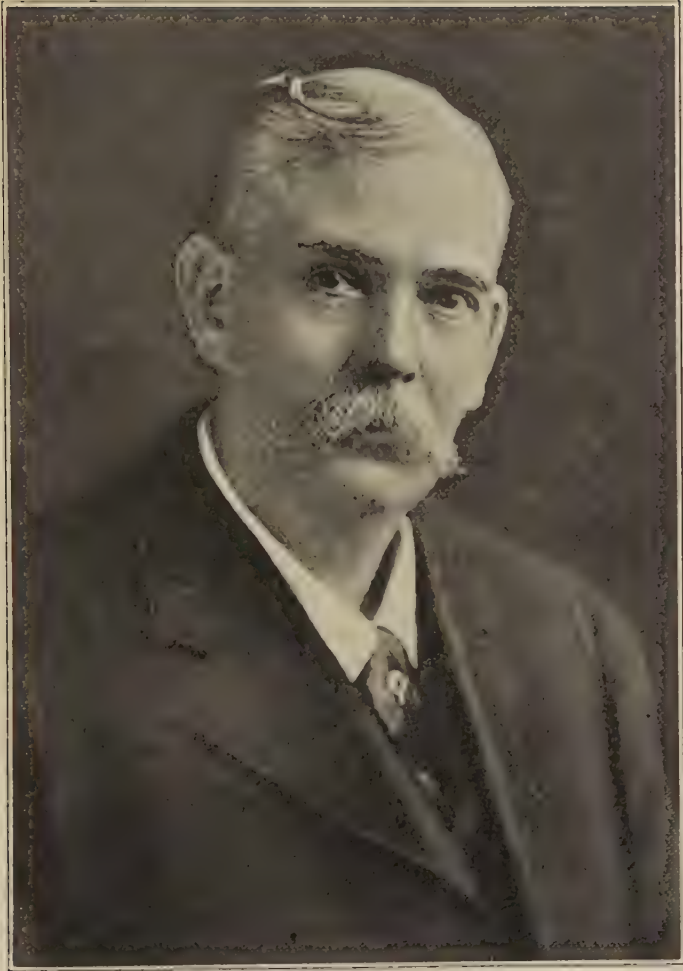
Mr. Boise was a member of Company K of the old Oregon Militia and at the time of its organization joined the Oregon National Guard, with which he was connected for four years. For a number of years he was a leader of his party in Oregon, acting as chairman of the republican state central committee from 1892 until 1894, and in 1904 was made chairman of the county committee. He served in the latter capacity for two years and from 1903 until 1906, during the administration of Mayor Williams, was a member of the executive board of Portland. A man of unselfish nature and marked public spirit, Mr. Boise has enlisted his talents as readily for the public weal as for his own aggrandizement. In company with Harvey W. Scott and Jefferson Myers he went to Washington, D. C., and aided in securing an appropriation from congress for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. He was the originator and executive head of the East Side Civic Improvement Clubs and in recognition of his interest in the movement was elected the first president of the United East Side Improvement Association, consisting of thirty civic organizations. Since its organization he has been chairman of the Oregon land settlement commission and is chairman of the reclamation and land settlement committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of which he was formerly a director. Mr. Boise is an ex-president of the Commercial Club, which he aided in forming, and is also a member of the Arlington Club and the Meadow Lake Club. His interests and activities have covered a wide scope and his life has been a constantly expanding force for good citizenship.

NAHUM AMOS KING

A product of pioneer times, Nahum Amos King developed a vigorous mind and a strong body, which enabled him to successfully cope with life's problems and difficulties. For many years he was classed with Oregon's foremost agriculturists and stock raisers and is now living retired in Portland, his native city, bearing a name that is inseparably associated with the history of its founding and development. He was born February 19, 1855, in a log cabin which stood at the corner of what is now Yamhill and Stout streets, on a portion of his father's old donation land claim, and still retains the property, which has been in possession of the family for nearly eighty years.

His father, Amos Nahum King, was one of those adventurous spirits who came to the Oregon country in the early days, blazing a trail across miles of desert wastes, over rugged mountains and swollen streams, without chart or compass to guide them, in order to plant the seeds of civilization in the western wilds. He was born April 29, 1822, near Columbus, Ohio, and when a young man of eighteen went to Missouri. For a number of years he operated a ferryboat across the Missouri river, leaving the state in 1845, when a flood destroyed his property, and in company with his father, mother, five sisters and three brothers started for the Oregon country. There were one hundred wagons in their train and the journey was made memorable by a desperate trip through Meek's cut-off, from Snake river to The Dalles. On reaching the latter place the party constructed a number of pine log rafts, on which they descended the Columbia, making the portage at the cascades, and then proceeded to Linnton in small boats. The passage was a thrilling one and full of hair-breadth escapes.

The Fullers crossed the plains with the members of the King family, who spent the winter of 1845-46 near Forest Grove and early in the following summer the



NAHUM A. KING

father and one of his sons went to the beautiful valley in Benton county which now bears the family name. There they filed on donation land claims, but Amos N. King settled on the Willamette river, a few miles below the present site of Corvallis. Foreseeing the commercial greatness of Portland, he removed to this district in 1849 and bought a squatter's right to the magnificent hillside tract west of the city, in what is now known as King's addition. This donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres he purchased from Messrs. Aberson and Balance and they had obtained it from D. H. Lownsdale, who had erected a tannery there. Mr. King successfully operated the tannery for twelve years, while in the meantime he cleared off the timber and laid out King's addition to Portland. An act indicating his public spirit was his sale of the forty acres for the City Park at eight hundred dollars per acre, which was only a fraction of the actual value of the property.

In 1846 Mr. King was married to Miss Malinda Fuller, whose parents had settled on Tualatin plains when that section of the country was a wilderness. Mrs. King was a devoted wife and mother and passed away January 30, 1887, at which time four of her six children were living. They were: Mrs. Nautilla Jeffery and Mrs. Lucy A. Lumsden, of Sauvie's Island, now deceased; Nahum Amos, and Edward A., of Portland. Mr. King's second union was with Mrs. Fanny G. Roberts, to whom he was married in 1892, and she also is deceased.

Mr. King was one of Portland's most substantial citizens and a good man in every sense of the word. He was a kind and generous neighbor, a trusted friend, and an ardent advocate of all movements for the advancement and betterment of his community. His domestic relations were most happy and he left not only grandchildren but great-grandchildren to mourn his loss, which occasioned deep sorrow throughout the city. He attained the ripe age of seventy-nine years, passing away November 11, 1901, at the family homestead, No. 654 Washington street. Located to the westward of the old Exposition building, it was erected in 1856 and was one of the old landmarks of Portland. It was Mr. King's boast that he had lived in no other house in Portland since the building of his home, and he recalled with pride when he attended the athletic events of the Multnomah Club that his tannery once stood where the grandstand of the club is located.

During the latter part of his life Mr. King devoted much of his time to looking after his property interests, which were extensive. He was often seen by the residents of King's addition, now one of the most beautiful residential districts of Portland, spade in hand, correcting faults in a street improvement due to the carelessness of city workmen, and during the heavy winter downpours he took good care that choked sewers did not cause damage by an overflow of water. He was always in favor of improving property wherever possible, and had not the plan been blocked by a minority of the property owners along the way, he would have secured the laying of a fine asphalt or vitrified brick pavement on Washington street, from Sixteenth to the City Park. His judgment in regard to property values was seldom in error and his counsel was eagerly sought by his friends and associates. Benton Killin, a lifelong friend, once said of him: "When Amos King gives his advice about anything, you can be sure that it is the advice to be followed. I know of no man in Portland who has sounder or clearer judgment."

In politics Mr. King was a democrat for many years, but on the advent of Bryanism and the silver agitation, he twice voted for the late President McKinley. At the time of the publication of the semi-centennial number of *The Oregonian*, December 4, 1900, Mr. King was the only person then living in Portland whose name had been mentioned in the first number of this paper. His contribution to the semi-centennial edition was a column of interesting reminiscences, of which the following is a copy:

"We didn't stop at Portland when we first came to Oregon. Up in King's valley, where we lived, I early began to hear stories about the profits and dangers of boating in the rivers from Oregon City to Vancouver. Every once in a while somebody was drowned in Clackamas rapids, or a boat was capsized and her cargo lost, or a mishap of some kind occurred. I had had some experience in that sort of work on the Missouri river and I concluded I would try it. So I came down the river, got a boat and set out to have a look at Clackamas rapids. I was two or three miles below Oregon City and I met a boat with a man in it. 'Say,' I said, 'how far is it to Clackamas rapids?' 'Why, you've passed 'em,' said he. So I had and I didn't know it.

"I concluded to go into the transportation business. There were three boats then plying from Vancouver to Oregon City. Not steamboats, mind. The first trip I made nothing and the second netted me two dollars. Then one boat drew off, and then another, until I had the business pretty much to myself. You see, I never tipped a boat over or wet anybody's goods. Then I got another boat above the falls, and so I had through service from Vancouver to Yamhill. This was before the days of the Oregon City locks and we had to pack goods around the falls on our backs. It took about two weeks to make the through trip, though, if everything went well, we made it quicker. I was so prosperous that I had a crew of two in my bateau. When we reached the rapids we polled and pulled. In making the whole trip sometimes we rowed, at other times took a line, went ashore and pulled, and then again it was possible to row on one side and pole on the other. Usually we didn't stop long at Portland. There wasn't much in Portland in those days.

"Well, I stuck to that business for two years, and hard work it was, too. Then I came to Portland. I wanted to buy some blankets at Crosby's store at Washington and First streets and I had to hang around three days for a chance to get waited on. How is that for a crush of business? D. H. Lownsdale and Colonel King were about the only men living on the original Portland townsite in those days. I bought the tannery from the two partners, who wanted to go to California. That was in 1849 and the gold excitement was then at its height. I bought the whole outfit just as it stood—hides, leather in hand, tools—everything. Off went Ebson and Balance. In a year or two Balance came back broke and went to work for me until he got enough money to go to Jacksonville to work in the mines.

"I had the only tannery in the northwest and I prospered. I had lots of trouble keeping men at work, though I paid as high as ten dollars per day, and still they wouldn't stay. I sold hides and leather to everybody. An inch strip of a cow's hide, good for a bridle-rein, sold for a dollar. I had great difficulty getting skins. Cattle were scarce, and usually too valuable to kill. I tanned twice as many deer skins as any other. But people had to come to me, or go barefooted, or wear moccasins, which in the winter time was about the same thing.

"Conditions of life were pretty hard then. I remember the first pair of shoes I ever had, after we got here. My father made them, and he tanned the hides by hand. I had gone barefooted from March till December of that year. Everybody then—in 1846—wore buckskin—buckskin coat, buckskin jacket and buckskin breeches, all home-made. And a home-made straw hat, too. I had just one hat that wasn't straw before 1852. Down on the Columbia river, during a blow one day, my hat went off into the river. The boys laughed at me so much that I told them I would get a hat that would fill them with envy. I did. I went to the Hudson's Bay store at Vancouver and bought a high silk hat, the only one I could get. And I wore that hat on the river for some time.

"We ran our tannery by horse power and used home-made tools. The first real curry knife I had I paid fifteen dollars for. It was worth two and a half dollars in the states. I cut out the tan vats myself with a broadax. We had no sawmill nearer than Oregon City. People came down from all over the territory to buy leather, riding horseback from as far as Jacksonville. They had to have shoes if they had nothing else."

Nahum A. King was reared in this pioneer environment and attended the public schools of Portland, also taking a course in the White Business College. When a young man of twenty-one he was married and took his bride to Lake county, Oregon, locating on a ranch near Paisley. The country was wild and isolated, their nearest neighbor living many miles distant. At one time Mr. King owned nine thousand acres of land, which he used chiefly for grazing purposes, and was one of the leading cattlemen of the state. Later he turned his attention to the raising of draft horses and was equally successful in that field, furnishing horses to the street contractors in Portland and also to the owners of the street car line, which was built by his father. The first ranch home of Nahum A. King was a rude cabin, which was afterward replaced by a large modern dwelling. For twenty years he engaged in ranching in Lake county and then returned to Portland, taking up his abode in a beautiful residence, which his father had built for him at No. 680 Washington street. The house was later moved to Everett street and is still in use, but the King family are now living at No. 617 Salmon street.

On July 19, 1876, Mr. King married Miss Martha Tucker, a daughter of Joseph

and Marilda Tucker, who came to Portland with the pioneers of 1852. Mr. Tucker cut the timber on his land and built his first home, a rude cabin, which stood on what is now the corner of Broadway and Pine street. During the early days he was associated with W. S. Ladd and became well known as a contractor. He built the first docks in Portland and was a recognized leader in his chosen field of activity. To Mr. and Mrs. King were born four children, one of whom died when twelve years of age, and three are now living. Anna, the eldest, is the wife of Herbert Humphrey, who fills a responsible position in the United States National Bank of Portland. Ivan married Johanna Johnson, by whom he has one child, Nathan, and they are also residing in the Rose city. Ray, who lives at home, married Miss Ella Solin, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Martha Ella.

While a resident of Lake county Nahum Amos King joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been identified with the organization for a period of forty-nine years, being one of its oldest representatives in Oregon. He remembers the time when this section of the country was an outpost on the frontiers of civilization and thoroughly appreciates the improvements and advantages of this modern age. Diligent, progressive and efficient, he has played well his part on the stage of life and can review the past without regret, knowing that he has accomplished something worth while.

H. E. AND J. B. STRAIGHT

Commercial enterprise in Oregon City is ably represented by the firm of Straight & Salisbury, energetic, farsighted business men and members of one of the old and prominent families of Clackamas county. Hiram E. and J. B. Straight, members of this firm, are grandsons of Hiram Straight, who was born in New York state and crossed the continent in 1843, making the long and dangerous journey to the Pacific northwest in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. There were few white settlers in Oregon at that time and he experienced all of the hardships and privations of frontier life. His donation land claim was situated at what was called Paper Mill Station in the early days and is now known as Parkplace. In the east he had married, and his wife, Susan Straight, was killed about 1870 while crossing the tracks of the Southern Pacific railroad. In their family were six children: Cyrus, deceased; Mrs. Jenny Bingman, who lives in Canemah, Oregon; Mrs. Julia Frost, who has passed away; Hiram (II); John, deceased; and Mrs. Mary Cason, who has also passed away. All of the children were natives of Oregon except Cyrus, who was born in the east.

Hiram Straight (II) developed a number of farms, which he afterward sold to advantage. For some time he engaged in merchandising and also practiced medicine and dentistry in the early days before a license was required. He mastered the tongues of various Indian tribes and the redskins came to him from miles around for medical treatment. Toward the close of the '60s he located in Wheatland, Yamhill county, and early in the '70s returned to Paper Mill Station, where he followed agricultural pursuits for about ten years. He then purchased the old Grim place and for several years cultivated that farm, which was situated near Damascus in Clackamas county. About 1882 he opened a grocery store in Oregon City and later sold the business. He spent about a year in Alaska and in 1890 resumed his mercantile activities in Oregon City. Mr. Straight was identified with the Masonic order and shaped his conduct by its beneficent teachings. Late in the '70s he became a member of the state legislature and was deputy sheriff of Clackamas county under Sheriff Schepps. For several terms he was mayor of Oregon City and was also elected justice of the peace, creditably filling every office to which he was called. The greater part of his life was spent in this locality, and his career was terminated by death about the year 1900.

His wife, Ivy (Grim) Straight, was born in Middletown, Ohio, and in 1852 came to Oregon with her parents, Jacob and Susan Grim, who bought the rights to a donation land claim situated about two miles from the town of Carus in Clackamas county. To Mr. and Mrs. Straight were born six children: William, who lives in Olympia, Washington; Hiram E., mentioned above; J. G., of St. Helens, Oregon; Mrs. Marguerite Gratz, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, who has two children; J. B., of this

review; and J. I., who went with the Hawley expedition to Mexico and was killed during the return trip in 1924, leaving a widow and two children.

Hiram E. Straight was born at Wheatland in 1871 and received his primary instruction at Paper Mill Station, later attending the Damascus school and the Oregon City Seminary. His first money was earned while working for the Crown Willamette Paper Company and afterward he was in the employ of Pope & Company, a hardware firm. For twenty years he was thus engaged, mastering the trades of a plumber and tinner, and then formed a partnership with H. C. Salisbury, who had also worked in the paper mill. The firm of Straight & Salisbury existed from 1908 until 1924 and the business has since been conducted under the same name of Straight & Salisbury. Their establishment is located at No. 817 Main street. They have installed the plumbing system in many buildings in Oregon City and enjoy a well merited reputation for thorough reliability and first-class work.

In 1900 Hiram E. Straight married Miss Mollie Hawkins, a daughter of T. B. and Elizabeth Hawkins, who migrated from Kentucky to Oregon in the '80s. Mr. Hawkins has passed away and his widow resides in Oregon City. Along fraternal lines Mr. Straight is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. During the '90s he was city treasurer for four terms and later was councilman for one term. He is ever ready to serve his community when needed and has thoroughly demonstrated his worth as a business man and citizen.

J. B. Straight was born in Oregon City in 1885 and attended the local schools. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the United States Navy, in which he remained until he was a young man of twenty-one, visiting many parts of the world. In 1906 he entered the merchant marine service, with which he was connected until 1910, and has since been a member of the firm of Straight & Salisbury. The partners are expert plumbers and tinsmiths as well as capable executives, and as a result of their combined efforts the business has constantly expanded.

In 1913 J. B. Straight married Miss Julia Schultz and the children of this union are Hiram S. and Ralph J., both of whom are public school pupils. Mr. Straight belongs to the local camp of the Woodmen of the World and is also affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He lends the weight of his support to all projects for the general good, and his personal qualities are such as inspire esteem and friendship.

HON. JOHN F. CLARK

Hon. John F. Clark, a member of the thirty-fourth legislature of Oregon, has long been an outstanding figure in legal circles of Oregon City and is also one of its well known abstractors. A native of Lawrence county, Missouri, he was born in 1860 and in both the paternal and maternal lines traces his ancestry to the colonial epoch in American history. His parents were P. F. and Margaret Jane (Marsh) Clark, the latter a native of North Carolina and a descendant of a Huguenot family. P. F. Clark was a Kentuckian and left the south in his youth. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, winning the commission of first lieutenant, and afterward joined the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1874 he brought his family to Oregon, settling in Polk county, near Salem, and there spent the remainder of his life. He attained the advanced age of ninety years, passing away in 1921, and had long survived his wife, who died in 1896. To their union were born four children: Elizabeth, who married J. A. Cochrane and is deceased; Caroline, who became the wife of J. N. Gibson and has also passed away; Addie E., a teacher in the Highland school at Portland, Oregon; and John F.

The last named attended the public schools of Missouri and received his higher education in McMinnville College, which awarded him the degree of Master of Arts in 1888. Before completing his course he was an instructor in the college and after his graduation continued as an educator for three years, teaching also for two years in Polk county and for one year in Amity, Yamhill county. On the expiration of that period he became identified with the machinery business, managing a branch house, and in 1894 came to Oregon City. At that time he opened an abstract office and afterward incorporated the business, which he has since conducted under the style of

the Clackamas Abstract & Trust Company. This is the oldest abstract company in Oregon City and throughout its existence the firm has borne an unassailable reputation for efficiency and reliability. For some time before the inception of this business Mr. Clark had been reading law and in September, 1897, was admitted to the bar. He has practiced in Oregon City for thirty years and the court records bear proof of his power as an attorney, showing that he has successfully handled many important cases. His office is situated in the Oregon City Bank building and his clientele has assumed large proportions.

In 1892 Mr. Clark married Miss Nina A. Latourette, who was born near Oregon City and died in 1893. She was a daughter of L. D. C. Latourette and a member of a family that was established in this part of Clackamas county in 1845. Mr. Clark's second union was with Miss Olivia Jacobs, to whom he was married in 1897. She was born in Ohio and about 1888 came to Oregon with her mother, Mrs. John Jacobs, settling in Portland. Mr. Jacobs had passed away in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a daughter, Margaret, who is the wife of G. J. Park and a resident of San Bernardino, California.

A strong republican, Mr. Clark is an influential figure in Oregon politics and for three terms was secretary of the county central committee. In 1927 he took his seat in the lower house of the general assembly of Oregon and gives deep thought to the measures brought before that law-making body, supporting all progressive legislation. He was a school director and for three terms has been one of the councilmen of West Linn, of which he was also fire chief. At one time he was assistant fire chief of Oregon City and aided in organizing its Chamber of Commerce. He maintains an office in the Oregon City Bank building but has lived in West Linn since 1902 and takes a leading part in community affairs. Along fraternal lines he is identified with the Masonic order and both he and his wife are connected with the Eastern Star, of which he was a patron for four terms. At Oregon City he became a charter member of the local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has held all of the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge, also belongs to the Encampment, the United Artisans and the Woodmen of the World. At all points in his career Mr. Clark has been actuated by a keen sense of duty and honor and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

RICHARD WARD MONTAGUE

A successful lawyer with a background of forty-four years of professional experience, Richard Ward Montague has long been regarded as one of Portland's foremost attorneys and has left the impress of his individuality upon the legal history of his city and state. A native of Charles City, Iowa, he was born February 11, 1862, his parents being John Vose Wood and Martha Washington (Jackson) Montague, both descendants of Continental soldiers who served with valor in the Revolutionary war. Of English lineage, he traces his ancestry to Richard Montague, who came to America in 1637. Richard settled in Massachusetts and his brother Peter established his home in Virginia. In the maternal line Richard Ward Montague is also of colonial stock, being a scion of the Locksley and Rhees families. John V. W. Montague came to Portland in 1889 and opened a real estate office, also writing insurance. In the development of the city he played an important part, at the same time building up a large business. His demise occurred in 1903 and his wife passed away in 1899.

After the completion of his high school course Richard W. Montague matriculated in the University of Iowa, which awarded him the degree of Ph. B. in 1883, and in the following year he was graduated from the law department of the same institution. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and began his professional career in Mason City, Iowa, which he left in 1887, locating in New York city, where he remained for three years. In 1890 he came to Oregon and since October 8 of that year has practiced in Portland, devoting his attention chiefly to equity and corporation law. His prestige has steadily increased and his clientele is large and important. At one time he was a member of the faculty of the law school of the University of Oregon, delivering lectures upon the subject of equity, and is a recognized authority on matters pertaining to this and other branches of jurisprudence. Mr. Montague aided in framing the city charters of 1903 and 1913 and was chairman of the government simplification

commission of 1926. Under the direction of W. P. Lord, code commissioner, he assisted in the task of compiling the Oregon codes and statutes and is the author of a Digest of Volumes 1 to 43 of the Oregon Reports, a work requiring arduous and protracted labor, which has been in constant use since its publication.

Mr. Montague was married June 5, 1889, in Mason City, Iowa, to Miss Ellen Amelia Barton, whose ancestors in the paternal line were numbered among the colonial families of Vermont. To this union were born three children. Margaret, the eldest, who was graduated from Vassar College and from the University of California, is the wife of B. B. Payne, of Berkeley, California, and they now have two children, Richard and Margaret. Dr. John Richard Montague, a graduate of the University of Iowa and Rush Medical College, and now one of the prominent younger physicians of Portland, is married and has one child, Richard Ward. Caroline, the younger daughter, received her higher education in the University of Oregon, of which she is a graduate, and became the wife of George Beggs, by whom she has two sons: James Judson and Richard Montague Beggs.

Mr. Montague is a democrat of the progressive type and champions all measures calculated to promote the cause of good government. His deep interest in Portland's growth and advancement is indicated by his affiliation with the Library Association, of which he is a director and vice president, and by his identification with the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the University Club, of which he was president in 1926-27 and for three years he was the executive head of the Mazamas, in which he holds a life membership. He was twice honored with the presidency of the Oregon Bar Association and is also a member of the Beta Theta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the Arlington Club, and the Multnomah Athletic Club. Mr. Montague is a distinguished representative of his profession and one of Portland's valuable citizens.

J. R. BOWLES

J. R. Bowles, a well known capitalist of Portland, has achieved the full measure of success, his business being long classed with the leading steel interests of the Pacific northwest. He is a native of the city and a member of one of its oldest families. His parents were Jesse T. and Minerva (Wilson) Bowles, of whom the former came to Portland in 1855 and soon afterward purchased a tract of land in this vicinity, developing one of the fine ranches of Multnomah county. At one time he lived in Vancouver, Washington, and while a resident of that city was elected to the state legislature. His wife was a daughter of G. A. Wilson, who crossed the plains with the pioneers of 1844 and settled on a donation claim, cultivating a farm in the present suburbs of the city of Portland.

In the acquirement of an education J. R. Bowles attended the public schools of Portland and early in his career became connected with the Northwest Steel Company, devoting the best years of his life to the development of that industry. As president of the company he manifested the fine perspective, the rare judgment, the resourcefulness, decisiveness and administrative power of the man of large affairs. His associates were Charles D. Bowles, a brother, Walter B. Beebe, vice president, and William H. Cullers, chief engineer. The following description of the industry was published by Fred Lockley in the Oregon Journal under date of April 18, 1916.

"The buildings of this manufacturing concern cover five of its ten acres of ground, entered at the foot of Sheridan street, South Portland. One of these buildings, in which many of its men are employed, is sixty feet wide and seven hundred feet long. The premises have a deep water frontage of six hundred feet, and any ocean vessel may land at the company's spacious dock. Its grounds extend thirteen hundred feet back from the river, to the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It has an output of from fifteen hundred to two thousand tons of steel a month. It employs one hundred and seventy-five men—and keeps them busy.

"The corporation came into existence in 1903, and from a modest beginning has grown to its present dimensions, which places it among the foremost enterprises of its kind on the coast. As an example of the management's ability to fulfill any demand made upon it, it may be related that when contracts were let for the Interstate bridge now being constructed over the Columbia river between Portland and Van-

couver, Washington, its steel work was allotted partly to Pacific coast and partly to eastern contractors. Each agreed to deliver their apportionment at a certain time and, to its credit, the Northwest Steel Company completed its task and had its steel on the ground three months ahead of time, and it had the heaviest members of the structure. They weighed three times as much as those fabricated in the east and were the largest ever made on the coast.

"The steel for the Meier & Frank building is another instance of the Portland concern's splendid equipment, also that of the Stevens building. The steel for the fine Wilcox building was supplied by the Northwest people, as well as that for a majority of all the big structures of the city.

"At this time the Northwest Steel Company is preparing the steel for the Seattle Times newspaper building, which will be one of the finest edifices in that city, and is fabricating that for the large coliseum being erected there. The steel for the Masonic Temple in Seattle likewise came from the Portland institution. Numerous county officials of the northwest have discovered that this Portland industry has the best steel fabricating facilities on the Pacific coast—a fact which seems to be conceded by all engaged in that line of work. Its ramifications extend to all parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, Nevada, Alaska, etc. It supplies fabricated steel for bridges, steel buildings, steel towers, or for any other purpose for which this material is employed, and that it may expeditiously fill all orders, it carries a stock of eight thousand to ten thousand tons ready for instant delivery or use.

"When the plant of this important enterprise was being assembled it was determined to have it complete in all respects. If it would be profitable to establish such a concern at all, its prospects of success would be broadened by being prepared for any task which might be presented. This idea and program was carried out, and as a result there is no job too big, as there is none too small, for the Northwest Steel Company. At its large dock, for example, there is unloaded its importations of pig iron, coming as ballast from Scotland very largely; it is prepared to work four hatches at once, thus expediting the discharge of the cargo and releasing the vessel on the shortest possible time. An immense crane travels back and forth the length of its seven hundred foot structure, handling dozens of tons of steel as readily as if the burden were but a package. Its labor-saving appliances compass all, practically, that's made, and its conveniences are as numerous as the genius of man has yet devised.

"'We are prepared to compete with any similar institution in the country,' Mr. Beebe says. 'The reputation of our plant is well established. Our facilities are the equal of any and we are well known to contractors in all parts of the Pacific northwest. And in addition to supplying structural steel for buildings and bridges, we sell it at wholesale. We likewise wholesale pig iron, coke and coal, and do quite an extensive business in this line. These products are shipped to all sections of the northwest, thus bringing this industry in touch with all parts of the far west region and incidentally broadening the reputation of Portland as a supply point for any human need. Of course those not interested in our line have no reason to contemplate the magnitude of our work, therefore are ignorant of its importance to the community. When the busy season opens, probably in a month or two, we will doubtless have occasion to largely increase our force, thus augmenting our payroll to a considerable extent, and this is what helps to make a town prosperous.

"'Portland ought to and doubtless will become the citadel of teeming industries. Every citizen ought to feel it personally incumbent upon him to help in the attainment of this end by buying his necessities from the home made list. This advice, of course, does not refer to our output but to that of every manufacturer of family requirements, no matter what they may be. Northwest Steel products do not go into the home. They are not consumed by women and children, yet each of us should be interested in building up the local industries just the same. If this were accomplished—if additional factory buildings were to be planted here because citizens of Portland and the state made them necessary by their patronage—it is likely we would be furnishing steel for their buildings, so this enterprise would, in a roundabout way, become a link in the endless chain. Don't you see it would?'"

During 1916-17 the buildings and shipways of the Northwest Steel Company were greatly enlarged and covered twelve acres. The output of the plant averaged over five thousand tons of steel per month and work was furnished to more than five thousand persons. The corporation constructed forty-two steel ships, consisting of

eighty-eight ton cargo vessels and twelve thousand ton oil carriers, and the shops also produced a large amount of building and bridge steel. During the World war the firm rendered notable service to the government and completed its ship-building program in 1920. At that time the plant was dismantled and the property was disposed of.

HARRY C. CLAIR, JR.

Harry C. Clair, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Ridgefield Lumber Company, at Ridgefield, Clark county, Washington, has had extensive experience in the lumber business and since coming to this place has been an important factor in the success of the corporation with which he is identified, winning a reputation as an able and dependable business man. The Ridgefield Lumber Company's plant has been in existence here for about twelve years, having been first operated under the name of the H. J. Potter Lumber Company, later as the S. M. Barnard Mill Company, which was succeeded by the Peck-O'Neil Lumber Company, and in October, 1921, it was incorporated under its present title as the Ridgefield Lumber Company, with the following officers: C. L. Peck, president; B. McCormick, vice president, and Harry C. Clair, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Peck is a native of Illinois and there began his connection with the lumber business as a mill man. In 1907 he went to Portland, Oregon, where he was with the Northern Pacific Lumber Company for seven or eight years, later being in charge of the Brighton Mill Company, at Brighton, Oregon, for about a year. After a year spent in California, he was again with the Northern Pacific Lumber Company for four years, and in 1920 came to Ridgefield and formed a partnership, under the name of the Peck-O'Neil Lumber Company. When Mr. O'Neil sold out, and the present company was organized Mr. Peck became president. B. McCormick is a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to Canada in 1900, and there engaged in the lumber business. Later he spent a couple of years in the lumber woods of Minnesota and Wisconsin, after which he went to San Francisco, California, and was connected with the lumber business for six years. For about a year he was with the Red River Lumber Company, in that state, afterward spent a couple of years in Oregon, and was one year with the old Northern Pacific Lumber Company at Portland, after which, in 1920, he came to Ridgefield and joined the Peck-O'Neil Lumber Company, and is still identified with this business. The present plant covers about thirty-five acres and the company handles Douglas fir exclusively, in both rough and finished lumber, having a capacity of sixty thousand feet daily. About sixty men are employed, and the sales are handled from the home office, shipments being made to Utah and throughout the middle west, while much material is also furnished to the Union Pacific Railroad. The business is showing a steady and continuous growth, and this is one of the most substantial and important industries of Ridgefield.

Harry C. Clair, Jr., was born in Michigan in 1897 and is a son of H. C. and Clara R. (Logan) Clair, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. The father was identified with the lumber business in Saginaw, Michigan, and in 1903 located in Portland, Oregon, being now connected with the Clark County Timber Company. Harry C. Clair, Jr., attended the public schools of Portland and then entered Cornell University, where he took the course in mechanical engineering, but before completing his work there he enlisted in the coast artillery of the United States Army. He went into training at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he attended an officers school and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was honorably discharged in the spring of 1919 and at once returned to the Pacific coast. During the ensuing year he was connected with several lumber firms in Portland and then went to the Emery-Nelson Company at Napavine, manufacturers of car material and fir exporters, where for a year he gained valuable experience. He was next with the Winchester Bay Lumber Company, spruce exporters, at Reedsport, and was with the Douty Lumber Company, at Douty, Oregon, until the spring of 1921, when he came to Ridgefield. In the fall of that year he bought the O'Neil interest in the Peck-O'Neil Lumber Company and incorporated the present Ridgefield Lumber Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer to the present time.

Mr. Clair was married in Portland to Miss Mary Helen Spaulding, who was born



HARRY C. CLAIR, JR.

in Tacoma, Washington, but was reared and educated in Portland, and is a daughter of E. S. and Ethel (Stearns) Spaulding, both of whom still reside in Portland. Her mother, who was born in Portland, is a daughter of Mrs. Mary Francis (Hoyt) Stearns, who is a member of one of Portland's old and prominent families. Mr. and Mrs. Clair are the parents of a daughter, Mary Francis, who was born in Portland.

Mr. Clair is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity. He is energetic and enterprising, devoting his attention closely to his business interests, and throughout the community in which he lives he is held in high esteem for his staunch qualities of character and his agreeable personality.

GEORGE LAWRENCE

Among the pioneer institutions to which Portland is indebted for its commercial development and prosperity, none enjoys a higher reputation than the George Lawrence Company, the largest wholesale saddlery house on the Pacific coast. Its present executive head, George Lawrence, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1863 and is one of the six children of George and Rosetta (Sherlock) Lawrence. His father was born May 14, 1832, and on August 2, 1861, was married on the Emerald isle. He attained the advanced age of ninety years and seven months, passing away December 14, 1923, and the mother's death occurred March 2, 1918.

George Lawrence, Sr., was reared and educated in Ireland and for many years was a buyer for a department store in Dublin. In 1870, owing to a change of management, he resigned his position and for a few years operated independently, supplying merchants with goods in small lots on jobbing terms. In 1873 he sailed for America and after a short stay in Philadelphia started for the Pacific coast, arriving in Portland in February, 1874. He obtained employment with his relative, Samuel Sherlock, and son afterward was made manager. Mr. Lawrence acted in that capacity until 1893, when he purchased the business and in its control displayed the foresight and judgment of the true executive, his efforts being manifestly resultant. After his death his son, George Lawrence, Jr., assumed the presidency and under his direction the firm continues to prosper.

In June, 1898, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Thompson, of Portland. His son, George A., is an important factor in the conduct of their business, and the daughter, Ann, is at home.

The business was founded in 1857 by S. Sherlock & Company and the men at the head of the firm were William and Samuel Sherlock. In April, 1893, it was purchased by the Lawrence family and at that time was housed in a brick building twenty-five by one hundred feet in dimensions and two stories in height. Twelve persons were employed. When the business changed hands the George Lawrence Company was organized and in 1893 the premises were nearly doubled in size. A few years later more room was found necessary, owing to increase of the volume of business and after consulting with his sons the executive head of the Lawrence Company bought a quarter of a block at First and Oak streets and the building now occupied by the firm was then erected. This substantial brick structure is one hundred feet square, four stories in height, and affords sixty thousand square feet of floor space. It was specially designed for the purposes for which it is used and is a model of its kind.

On the lower floor are the offices, sample rooms and shipping department. The second story contains a large sample room, a stock room, etc., and the third is used by the saddle makers, while the fourth is devoted to the manufacture of harness for farm and draft purposes. Here are found more than a score of leather sewing machines, riveting machines and other apparatus used in a perfectly equipped harness factory. There is a large force of competent men, each at his own bench, each attending to his own part of the work, and as a whole turning out the very best in harness manufacturing. This is one of the big substantial concerns of its kind and there is no "mock" about any of its products. They are genuine from first to last. Everything is exactly as represented and this, no doubt, is one of the important reasons why the slogan, "Once a customer, always a customer," is conceded to fitly apply to the house. The building from bottom to top is noted for its cleanliness. Everything about it is always in "apple pie order" and there are no accumulations of dust or cobwebs. A machine shop is maintained in a room adjoining the saddle de-

partment, and even there tidiness and good order rule. The workrooms are extremely light and are ventilated with special reference to sanitation. The employes have quarters which are as pleasant as they can be made, and the company's forty thousand dollar annual payroll doubtless justifies the contentment apparent in the institution. The offices on the first floor are admirably arranged and give a metropolitan air to the place. The firm has an efficient corps of traveling salesmen who cover northern California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Resident representatives, who handle its goods exclusively, are stationed in Boise, Idaho, Stevensville, Montana, and Spokane and Walla Walla, Washington. In addition to their activities as wholesale manufacturers of harness and saddlery the members of the George Lawrence Company are importers and jobbers of shoe findings and shoe store supplies, automotive supplies, saddlery-hardware, leather, suitcases, trunks and bags.

The present officers of the corporation are: George Lawrence, president; George A. Lawrence, vice president; and W. C. Lawrence, secretary and treasurer.

EDWARD F. SOX

In that section of the Oregon Journal devoted to the impressions and observations of Fred Lockley, one of its able writers, the following interesting article appeared under date of May 3, 1926:

"Fifty-five years ago, when I was a teacher in Albany College, M. C. George, later congressman from Oregon and also circuit judge, was principal of the public schools of Albany," said Edward F. Sox when I visited him recently at his home at No. 281 Hazelfern place. "At that time George E. Chamberlain, later governor of Oregon and United States senator, was teaching in a country schoolhouse near Albany.

"My father attended Heidelberg University and came to this country in 1835, just before his twenty-first birthday. He left Germany because he did not want to serve in the army as all young men were compelled to do at that time. My mother's maiden name was Margaret Owens. Father and mother met and were married near Wilkes-Barre, Pehnsylvania, in 1839. When my father came to the United States he worked on the railroad. He went to St. Louis in 1840, and after spending a year or so there he moved to Palmyra, Illinois, where he bought a tract of land, for which he paid a dollar and a quarter an acre.

"I was born on the banks of old Rock river, near Palmyra, in Lee county, Illinois, January 25, 1846. My earliest recollection is of men stopping at our house when on their way to California. In 1850 two of these men who had returned from the Golden state bought a farm from father, paying him seven thousand dollars for it. I remember this very distinctly, for they paid him in fifty dollar gold slugs, stacking up fourteen piles with ten slugs in each pile. These coins were not round; my impression is they were octagonal. I can't be positive whether they were six-sided or eight-sided. In any event, they were not round. The men said they had turned in their gold dust in San Francisco in exchange for these fifty dollar slugs.

"When I was eighteen years old I enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry for a term of one hundred days. Our regiment campaigned through Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky and Missouri. I received my discharge on October 29, 1864. In the fall of 1865 I entered Wheaton College, which I attended for a year, and was afterward a student at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. I taught school near Sterling, Illinois, for three years. I wanted to go to the Pacific coast and thought there would be a better chance to grow up with the country if I located in a comparatively small town. I chose Portland in preference to San Francisco because Portland had a population of less than ten thousand. I secured a position as teacher in the school in the Holladay addition. Mr. McMillan, whose daughter, June McMillan-Ordway, lives here in Portland, was one of the directors and Mr. Shaver was also a member of the board. S. W. King, later a prominent merchant of Portland, was a teacher in its public schools at that time and R. K. Warren was also engaged in teaching here then. He and I went to Albany, Oregon, he to become president of the college, while I took charge of the department of mathematics and was connected with the institution from 1870 to 1874. Dr. E. R. Geary was also a member of the faculty and his son, Ed Geary, now a well known physician, was one of my pupils. Ed L. Thompson, banker, broker and woolen mill

man here in Portland, was also one of my pupils, as were his sister, Hettie Thompson, and her future husband, Dr. Templeton. Jane Connor, now Mrs. James Failing, and Clara Price, now Mrs. Judge Wolverton, were also members of my class. In 1874 I embarked in the hardware business in Albany and sold out three years later, locating in Seattle, which at that time had a population of approximately seven thousand. I became a partner of Martin Ballard and we changed the name of our store to the Seattle Hardware Company. This is one of the oldest hardware firms in the city and is now capitalized for over a million dollars. I was in business in Seattle from 1882 to 1886, when I sold out and returned to Albany, reentering the hardware business. I ran this store for the next twenty-seven years and retired in 1913. When I went to Albany, Ben Holladay's road, the Oregon & California Railroad, had got as far south as Halsey, where travelers made connections by stage for California points.

"On the 27th of January, 1874, I married Weltha M. Young, a sister of S. E. Young, one of the prominent merchants of Albany at that time. My son, Carlton E. Sox, was born in Albany on October 29, 1874, and completed a course in Albany College. For two years he attended a college at Monmouth, Illinois, later graduating from Stanford University of California, and is now engaged in the practice of law at Albany in partnership with Judge H. H. Hewitt. My son married a sister of Dr. Ellis, of Albany, and they have four sons. Three of them are already six-footers and the fourth soon will be. My daughter, Emma Rebecca Newton, lives in Boston, Massachusetts, also has a son, so that I am rich in grandsons. My first wife passed away in 1921 and later I returned to the east, where I married Mrs. Ella Gary-Ellis, a widow with three children, all of whom were grown. Sixty-one years ago we had been classmates at Wheaton College, and since our marriage we have resided in Portland. My wife is a native of Wheaton and one of four children who lived to maturity. Her brother, Judge Elbert H. Gary, was born in Warrenville, Illinois, and among my wife's treasured possessions are some quaint pictures representing him as a boy and as a young man. In one he was wearing a home-made suit of checked cloth and you can see that he was very proud of his first overcoat. As president of the United States Steel Company he was nationally known and his demise occurred in July, 1927. His brother, Olin Geary, is living in St. Louis, Missouri. My wife's daughter, who married a doctor, is an artist of rare ability and the paintings you see on the walls of our home were painted by her."

In Seattle, Mr. Sox attended the services of a Congregational church and while living in Albany he was active in the work of the United Presbyterian church. He has served as Sunday school superintendent and also as president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Sox has been a strong republican but the honors and emoluments of political office have never appealed to him. As a business man he attained high standing, displaying keen sagacity in the conduct of his affairs, and was also an able educator. He has played well his part and enjoys the tranquility of spirit and contentment of mind resulting from the knowledge that he has accomplished something worth while. Mr. Sox has a wide acquaintance and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellowmen, for his life has been upright and useful.

JUDGE FRED W. WILSON

In that department of the Oregon Journal reserved for the impressions and observations of Fred Lockley, a well known jurist of The Dalles was thus characterized in the issue of July 11, 1927.

"Said Detective Joe Day to me when I met him recently, 'They spoiled a mighty good river man when they made Fred Wilson a judge.' When I interviewed Judge Fred W. Wilson recently I told him what Joe Day had said. He nodded and said: 'I think Joe is right. I loved the river as a boy and a young man and I have never gotten over my first love. I am a native son of The Dalles, but it happened I was born away from home. I was born at College Hill, near Cincinnati, where my father's people lived, on September 10, 1872. Judge C. H. Carey was also born at College Hill.

"My father, Judge Joseph G. Wilson, was born at Acworth, New Hampshire, December 14, 1827. His people were Scotch Presbyterians and came over from Scot-

land, settling at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1719. In 1828 he moved with his parents to Cincinnati and when he was fourteen he attended Cary's Academy. Later he was a student at Marietta College, in which he completed a course in 1846, and after his graduation taught in Farmer's College near Cincinnati. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1852 and was admitted to the bar. In the same year he came to Oregon and soon afterward became clerk of the supreme court, serving from 1852 to 1855. From 1860 to 1862 he was prosecuting attorney and from 1862 to 1870 he was circuit judge. My father was the first circuit judge east of the mountains, with jurisdiction extending from the summit of the Cascades to the eastern boundary of the state. His nephew Samuel I. Wilson is president of Maryville College in Tennessee.

"My mother, Elizabeth (Millar) Wilson, was born in South Argyle, New York, June 8, 1830. Her father, Rev. James Millar, was a Presbyterian minister and, with Rev. Wilson Blaine, organized the United Presbyterian church at Albany, Oregon. He came to Oregon in 1851. He built what was known as the Octagon House at Albany as a boarding school for girls. He was killed while a passenger aboard the *Gazelle* when it blew up at its dock at Canemah in April, 1854. My mother taught school here in Oregon prior to her marriage with my father, which occurred in 1854. Her brother, James Franklin Millar, was killed by the Apache Indians in Arizona. Her sister Mary, who married United States Senator J. K. Kelly, lives in Washington, D. C.

"My uncle, James K. Kelly, went to California in 1849. He practiced law in San Francisco till the spring of 1851, when he came to Oregon City and formed a partnership with A. L. Lovejoy. In 1852 the legislature designated my uncle, J. K. Kelly, Reuben P. Boise and D. R. Bigelow as code commissioners to compile the first code of Oregon. My uncle served as a member of the legislative council from 1853 to 1857 and was president of the council for two terms. During the Indian war of 1855 he served as lieutenant colonel of the regiment of volunteers commanded by Colonel J. W. Nesmith. He was a member of the constitutional convention held in 1857 and was a member of the Oregon state senate from 1860 to 1864. In 1870 he was elected United States senator from Oregon and in 1878 became chief justice of the supreme court of Oregon. My mother's other sister, Ella, married General Cuvier Grover, a brother of L. F. Grover, who served as governor of Oregon and as United States senator from Oregon. She lives in Rome.

"In 1870 my father was nominated for congress and was defeated by J. H. Slater. He was nominated again in 1872 and was elected. He died at Marietta, Ohio, on July 2, 1873, when I was nine months old. Mother, with her four children, came back to our home at The Dalles. Shortly thereafter President Grant appointed mother postmaster at The Dalles. Mother was the first woman to be appointed to a post office of presidential class in the United States. She served for twelve years.

"The old river captains were my heroes. I became purser aboard the *Regulator* and was later purser of The Dalles City. Mother wanted me to be a lawyer. One day when I came in from the run one of the officials said, "I see you have resigned." I told him that was news to me, so I went to headquarters to see what the trouble was. They told me mother had come in and said, "Fred has quit." She resigned for me without even consulting me, for she knew that of my volition I would never leave the river. I studied law with Huntington & Wilson at The Dalles and was admitted to the bar in 1896. In 1908 I was elected district attorney for Wasco, Hood River and Crook counties and served four years. Upon the death of Judge Bradshaw I was appointed circuit judge. This was on June 27, 1917, ten years ago, and I am still holding that position.

"I was married in 1914 to Content Elton. My wife was born in Bridgeport, South Dakota, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Elton. We have two children. Our son, Joseph G., named for my father, is nine years old and our daughter, Elizabeth Elton, six years of age, is named for her grandmother.

"Not long ago I was talking to Captain Arthur Riggs. He is one of the few old-time river men who knows the upper river thoroughly. During his many years on the river he has studied out the various places along the river where Lewis and Clark camped. He and I both think it would be a wonderful thing if Joe Teal and some other well known citizens of Portland organized an excursion to make the trip from Lewiston to the sea, marking with a bronze tablet every one of those old camps made by Lewis and Clark. The Woodland, a government boat here in Portland, could

be used for the trip. I believe such an excursion would prove popular and of great historic value. I am hoping to see the day when some company will put on the river an excursion boat to run from Portland to The Dalles. I believe it would be a popular feature with tourists, as much so or even more so than the boat trips on the Hudson. It would add a spice of adventure to the trip, to shoot the rapids. Captain Archie Geer brought one hundred and twenty-five passengers over the rapids in the Bailey Gatzert. Boat lines on the Hudson have proved not only popular but profitable, and the same condition should exist here on the Columbia."

Judge Wilson is a graduate of Whitman College, 1891, and Johns Hopkins University, 1893. In 1926 Whitman College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and he is now a member of its Board of Overseers. In 1916 he was chosen exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias. He is an adherent of the republican party and lends the weight of his support to all measures of reform, progress and improvement. In 1924 Judge Wilson was elected president of the State Bar Association of Oregon and in his administration plans for reorganization and greater strength were begun which have since been perfected.

HOWARD EDWIN SUNDAY

Howard E. Sunday, who has back of him a long and successful record as a farmer, is devoting his attention to the management of the ranch of his brother, "Billy" Sunday, in the Hood River valley, and is thoroughly up-to-date and progressive in his ideas and methods. He was born at Ames, Iowa, on the 24th of November, 1860, and is a son of William and Mary Jane (Corey) Sunday. His maternal grandfather, "Squire" Corey, was one of the three men who founded Ames College. William Sunday enlisted for service in the Civil war in August, 1862, and died on December 22d of that year, leaving his widow with two small children, Howard E. and William. She later became the wife of Matthew Heizer, and they had a son, Leroy Heizer, who is now a fruit grower in the Hood River valley. The mother's death occurred in 1917. After the death of their father, Howard and William Sunday were put into an orphans' home, in which they remained until they were sixteen and fourteen years of age respectively. Howard E. Sunday then went to his grandfather Corey's farm at Ames, where he lived from 1876 to 1881, when, having attained his majority, he went to Jamestown, North Dakota, and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he built a sod house. He was a pioneer of that locality, into which the railroads had not yet penetrated, and his early years there were characterized by hard work and privations. Buying a yoke of oxen, he broke the land and placed it under cultivation, after which he preempted one hundred and sixty acres additional. He thus has three hundred and twenty acres there, which he farmed, and also cultivated leased land, until 1920, when he turned the management of the place over to his son-in-law, B. S. Bryan, and, coming to the Hood River valley, took charge of his brother's farm, to the supervision of which he is still giving his attention. This land he had bought for his brother in 1910, at which time he made a trip to the valley, and it is now one of the show places of this locality, being highly improved. He raises large crops of corn and hay and gives considerable attention to the breeding and raising of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Duroc and Chester White hogs. The ranch is well irrigated and is numbered among the best farms in the valley.

In 1883 Mr. Sunday was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McDonald, who was born near Keokuk, Iowa, and is a daughter of Patrick and Susan Heggart) McDonald. Her father served in the Union army during the Civil war and was killed on his way home after the close of that conflict. Mr. and Mrs. Sunday have six children, all of whom were born in North Dakota, as follows: Mrs. Irma May McCurdy, who lives in North Dakota; Howard E., who died in North Dakota; William A., who died in Colorado; Harry, who assists his father on the Hood River ranch and is married and has a daughter, Harriet; Mrs. Ruth Bryan, who lives on her father's homestead in North Dakota and is the mother of five children, Marjory, Howard, Irma, Harold and Bertha; and McDonald, who lives in North Dakota. Mr. Sunday is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America at

Jamestown, North Dakota, and while living in that state served as a member of the school board. Mr. Sunday enjoys a well-deserved reputation for his kindness and generosity, whenever possible lending a hand to help his neighbors, and practicing in his daily life the gospel of good cheer and service. Though a quiet and unassuming man, his sterling character and excellent personal traits are recognized and appreciated by his fellowmen, among whom he is held in high esteem.

C. F. ROSSITER

For forty-two years C. F. Rossiter has been connected with the harness and saddlery business and for the past twenty-two years has been engaged in that line in Vancouver, the firm of Rossiter Brothers being the only concern of the kind in Clark county. He was born near Toronto, Canada, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Rossiter, both natives of England, the mother of Devonshire. They met and were married in Canada and for a number of years the father was engaged in farming near Toronto. In 1879 he brought his family to the Pacific coast, locating at Salem, Oregon, and for a short time he operated a ranch on Salem Prairie. Later he moved into Salem, where he engaged in teaming, hauling the bricks for the old Scotch mills in that city. In 1896 he went to Portland, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1912. His widow died in Vancouver in 1923.

C. F. Rossiter received his educational training in the public schools of Canada and Salem, Oregon, and for a few years he was employed on farms near the latter place, also assisting his father in teaming. In 1886 he went to Portland and worked for the harness and saddlery firm of Bennett & Harvey and later was with W. H. McMonies & Company, in the same business. In 1906 Mr. Rossiter, in association with his brother, L. J. Rossiter, bought the harness and saddlery business of L. C. Kain in Vancouver, and they have run it continuously to the present time under the firm style of Rossiter Brothers. They were first located at 310 Main street but in 1908 erected the building which they now occupy at 105 Fourth street. They manufacture all kinds of horse "haberdashery," saddles and auxiliary lines, which they sell at retail only, having built up a large and prosperous business.

On August 31, 1898, in Portland, Mr. Rossiter was united in marriage to Miss Beryl Lawrence, who was born in Salem, a daughter of Clark and Mary (Johns) Lawrence, both of whom were representatives of old families of this locality, Mr. Lawrence having long been engaged in the saddlery business in Salem. To Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter were born three children: Clark Lawrence, who lives in Vancouver, is married and has two children, Clark Lawrence, Jr., six years of age, and Bobbie, three years old; Gladys is the wife of D. D. Doyle, of Portland, and they have three children, Patricia, Donald D., Jr., and Jan Fredric G. is in school. The mother of these children died August 16, 1923. She was a woman of many excellent qualities; was gracious and tactful in manner, and was extremely popular throughout the range of her acquaintance. She was a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, in which she had passed through the chairs and was a district deputy at the time of her death, and had served for thirteen years as secretary of the Neighbors of Woodcraft.

Mr. Rossiter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past noble grand. He is a man of mature and dependable business judgment, is public-spirited in his attitude toward measures for the advancement of the community, and because of his excellent business record and his sterling traits of character is held in high regard throughout the community.

GEORGE M. CORNWALL

George M. Cornwall, a Portland publisher whose name is known to lumbermen throughout the United States, is engaged in a line of work which has been followed for generations by members of the family and has inherited the admirable qualities of his Caledonian ancestors. A native of Scotland, he was born August 6, 1867, in Inverury, Argyllshire. His father, George M. Cornwall (II), was a printer, which trade was also followed by the grandfather, George M. Cornwall. The last named

introduced the art of lithography in northern Scotland in 1845, securing a pressman from Germany and a designer from France. He was one of the incorporators of the Northern Assurance Company of London, which was organized in Aberdeen, Scotland, and the family has maintained an office in London, England, for a period of seventy years. During his youth George M. Cornwall (II) went to Canada, where he married Alice Barker, and returned to Scotland with his bride.

George M. Cornwall (III) attended the excellent schools of his native land and at the age of fifteen came to the United States with his parents, who for a time lived in Florida and then went to California. Their son George remained in the Seminole state but joined them in Los Angeles in 1887. In recounting his experiences in that city Mr. Cornwall said: "I got a job on a little Spanish paper called the Sentinel. I shall never forget that paper or its picturesque and excitable proprietor. Our office was in an old adobe building and beside the door was a huge pepper tree. My helper was a Mexican boy. One day a local drug store sent in its ad just as we were about due to go to press. I didn't know enough Spanish to hurt, but of course I could follow the copy and set up words, even if I didn't know what they meant. I picked out the shortest paragraph in the ad to display. I spread it across the top of the ad in blackface type. The paper was hardly off the press and in the mail before the proprietor and his wife came down. I never expect to see again such wringing of hands and angry gesticulations, nor hear such lamentations and maledictions. The proprietor's wife wailed, 'Never again shall I be received in polite society,' while he said, 'You have ruined me. How can I look my friends in the face?' I asked, 'What have I done?' He sputtered with rage as he pointed to the large display type in the ad of the drug store and said, 'What have you done, you miserable and detestable creature? You have disgraced me. You have brought shame and derision upon me and my family. You are through. You are quit. You are past. Go away quickly before I destroy you.' I went but still I didn't know what I had done. I took a copy of the paper to a Spanish-speaking friend and asked him what was wrong with the ad. He went off into spasms of laughter and told me to keep away from the people who could read Spanish until the thing blew over. It seems I had made an unfortunate choice of items to display in large type and had played up something that is never mentioned or discussed in polite society, but I was absolutely innocent of evil intent.

"I certainly was unlucky, for I had to quit my next job also before the editor of the paper did me bodily harm. That was on a paper printed in French and, by the by, it is still being published there. The editor wrote an editorial, a masterpiece, on the fall of the Bastille and its significance to the French people of the present day. He was so proud of it that he acted like a hen with one chicken. He cautioned me to be very careful, and I was. I set it up with great care. He read the proof and I made the corrections. I made up the forms, locked them up, and turned them over to my helper, the pressman. We got the paper off and about quitting time the editor fairly flew in. He was too mad to talk. For a while all he did was to walk up and down the room and tear his hair and curse in classical French. Finally I gathered from his actions and occasional fragments of his talk that he wasn't satisfied with his editorial. His rage was so violent that I wanted to know what I had done, so I hunted up one of our subscribers to find out what was troubling the editor. It seems that we had an account of the divorce proceedings of a couple in a nearby city. I had by accident dumped one stick of the evidence in the divorce case in the very middle of his editorial about the fall of the Bastille. As bad luck would have it, I had happened to get hold of the most exciting and damaging bit of the evidence in the divorce case, so that for once the editorial page was widely read and commented upon and aroused great interest, not to say excitement. No, I never went back. I decided to get a job where I knew what I was setting up, so I obtained work in a job office where they used the English language exclusively."

In 1889 Mr. Cornwall went to the state of Washington and became connected with the Cathlamet Gazette, which he afterward purchased. He came to Portland in 1899 and established The Timberman, which he has since owned and published. It is issued monthly and its pages are filled with valuable information pertaining to the lumber industry. The journal is carefully edited and ranks with the best publications of the kind in the country. It is sold all over the world and widely read. Mr. Cornwall has a well equipped plant in Portland and also maintains an office in San Francisco. He has made a deep study of the lumber business and his knowledge of

matters pertaining thereto is comprehensive and exact. In speaking of the possibilities of extending our lumber trade to the orient, to South America and other markets, he said: "We brag a good deal about our progress, and talk a lot about how fast we are going, but we think of our competitors in terms of past knowledge. We do not seem to realize that they also are making progress. Our attitude is: 'Why should we have to learn their language, study their customs or pay heed to their prejudices? Let 'em talk good old U. S. A. if they want to do business with us.' We are losing out through this policy.

"I remember the story of two American salesmen who went to Spain to represent an American automobile firm. In Madrid they went to the best cafe and said to the waiter, 'We want two thick porterhouse steaks.' The waiter in his best Castilian explained that he was devastated with sorrow that he could neither speak nor understand English and asked them politely to give the order in Spanish. He handed them the menu. They could make nothing of it. One of the salesmen had an inspiration and, taking a sack of Bull Durham tobacco out of his pocket, he pointed to the picture of the bull and said in a loud voice, 'Porterhouse steak, savvy? Two of them, medium rare, and thick.' The waiter studied the picture for a moment. Then his face became wreathed in smiles. Returning in a few minutes, he brought on a silver platter two reserved tickets to the bull fight scheduled for the following Sunday.

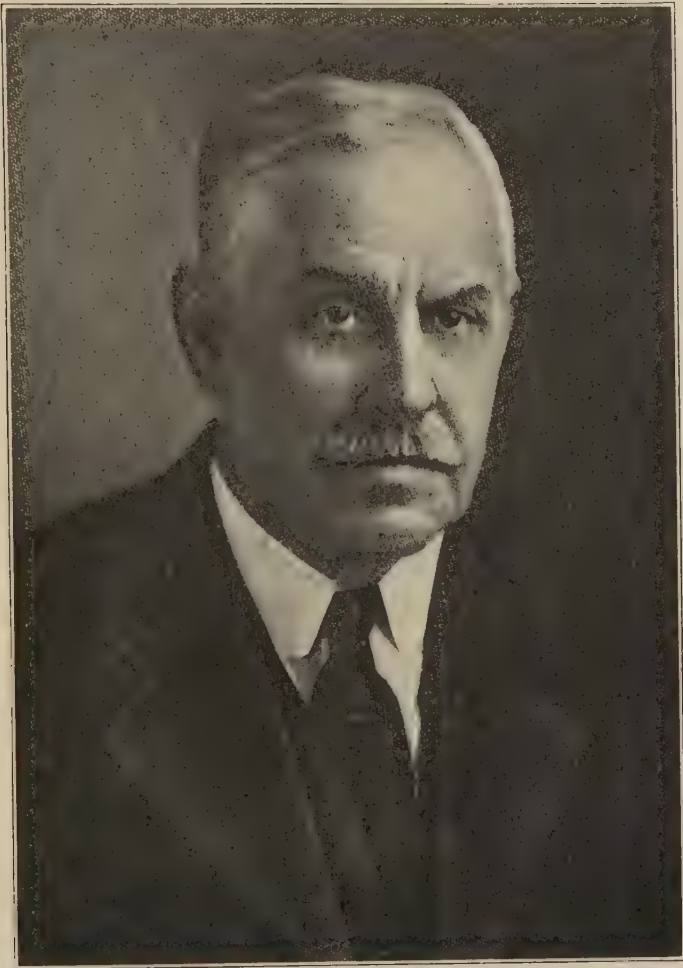
"Now, for a moment, see the way the Japanese go about it. Some years ago when Mr. Bowers was manager of the Hotel Portland he had a Japanese bellboy. This boy went to the Y. M. C. A. night school to learn English and to study electrical engineering. He saved his wages and after a couple of years at the hotel he entered the Washington State University, where he graduated at the head of his class. I received a letter from him recently from Taihoku, Formosa. He had just erected a sawmill and installed the most modern machinery, put out by the Allis-Chalmers people. He is superintendent of the mill and he takes and studies the best trade journals published in America to keep in touch with the latest developments of the business. Keep your eyes on the Japs. They are wide-awake and they are workers."

In 1891 Mr. Cornwall married Miss Ellen Benson, of Westport, Oregon, and they have become the parents of two children: Alice, who is the wife of Walter L. Kaderly, of Corvallis; and George F., who is associated with his father in the publishing business. Mr. Cornwall is a Rotarian and also a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo. He is a broad-minded man of progressive spirit and high principles, and what he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents.

HERBERT HOLMAN

Eight years have come and gone since Herbert Holman was called to his final rest, but many who knew him remember him as a progressive citizen and a substantial business man who was closely associated with navigation and transportation interests in Portland and the northwest. Important as is navigation at the present time, it was even more so perhaps at an earlier period before the building of railroads, and it was into this field that Herbert Holman directed his labors with far-reaching and beneficial results. Too much credit cannot be given him for the development of this industry.

He was a western man by birth, training and preference and in his life exemplified the spirit of western enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country. His birth occurred in Cowlitz county, now Washington county, in the state of Washington, January 1, 1859, but he was still quite young when his father, Charles Holman, brought the family to Portland, and here he continued his education in the old Portland Academy and in Bishop Scott's private school. He learned the machinist's trade under the direction of Smith Brothers and early became identified with river transportation, in which his father was interested, so that his taste naturally turned in that direction. His first position on the river was with Johnny Marshall and he applied himself with such thoroughness and earnestness to his work that he won steady promotion and when but twenty-one years of age became chief engineer. Carefully saving his earnings, he bought an interest in the steamer Kellogg and some years later he organized the Portland Transportation



HERBERT HOLMAN

Company, with which he was continuously identified to the time of his death. This constituted a substantial source of revenue to him and at the same time was an important element in advancing business conditions in the northwest, offering an excellent medium of shipment for merchants and dealers.

On the 19th of February, 1884, Mr. Holman was married to Miss Ella V. Crellin, a daughter of John and Delina (Viles) Crellin, who was born at Oysterville, Washington, but in 1875 her parents removed to Oakland, California. Her father was prominently identified with the oyster industry on the Pacific coast and organized the Morgan Oyster Company of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Holman became the parents of two sons. Lawrence H., who is now the head of the Portland Transportation Company, which was founded by his father, married Grace Nicholson, of Portland, and they have two daughters, Marjory Ella and Rhoda. John Raymond, who was president of the Portland Box Company, married Anna Shumate, of San Jose, California, and they had one son, John Crellin. The death of John Raymond Holman occurred July 15, 1926. The family circle had previously been broken when on the 4th of July, 1920, Herbert Holman passed away at the age of sixty-one years. He was a member of the Waverly Golf Club but was preeminently a home man. At one time he was urged to enter politics and was elected as state senator from the district comprising Multnomah and Clackamas counties to the state legislature, but political life did not appeal to him as far as office holding was concerned. In matters of citizenship, however, he was loyal and supported every measure which he deemed of value to the community. By nature he was quiet and reserved but displayed the strongest loyalty in citizenship and the most unswerving integrity and honor in business. His sterling qualities made him therefore very popular and when he passed on he left behind in Portland countless friends who mourned his demise, while to his family his loss was irreparable, for his interests centered in his home and he found his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of those of his own household.

N. M. FIELD

N. M. Field, now serving as postmaster at Camas, is one of the most highly respected citizens of the community, where he formerly served as pastor of the Christian church. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1856, a son of James and Mary (Landon) Field. His father was a native of New York state and was a cousin of the great Atlantic cable-layer, Cyrus W. Field. He followed agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his life and during the Civil war had the post office in his home. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1874. The mother of our subject was born about six miles from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and died at his home in Marion, Ohio.

N. M. Field received a good public school education in his native county and remained at home until his father's death, when he decided to enter the Christian ministry, to which end he entered Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He completed his theological course at St. Louis, Missouri, and was ordained to the ministry of the Christian church. For nine years he served as assistant pastor of the First Christian church of St. Louis, after which he was called as assistant pastor of the Dean Avenue Christian church at Spokane, Washington, where he served three years. He then accepted the pastorate of the church at Prescott, Washington, and a year later was called to Zillah, this state, where he erected a new church. After three years at that place he went to Grand View, where he devoted half of his time to the new organization there and half to a new church at Mabton, Washington. He resided at Grand View three years and then came to Camas as pastor of the Christian church, which charge he held for five and a half years. During the World war he added to his work by taking over a rural route delivery, and in 1922 he was appointed postmaster at Camas, which office he still holds. While serving as a rural mail carrier, Mr. Field also looked after the church work at Battle Ground and Woodland, having given up the pastorate of the Camas Christian church, but in March, 1925, he had a severe heart attack, and for a time confined his attention to his duties as postmaster, but in April, 1928, was called back to the Christian church at Camas, which pastorate he is temporarily filling. In the administration of his office he has

shown good executive ability, while courtesy, promptness and efficiency have marked his service.

On June 16, 1892, in Marion, Ohio, Mr. Field was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Lehman, who was born near Akron, that state, and is a daughter of David and Sarah Catherine (Gilbert) Lehman, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. Field is a Mason, holding membership in a lodge at St. Louis, Missouri, and was formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Kiwanis Club. As a preacher Mr. Field was forceful and eloquent, while his pastoral work was marked by an effectiveness that was apparent in the growth of the churches over which he had charge. He is a man of kindly and gracious manner, has been a consistent supporter of those things which elevate and better the community, and in his social relations is cordial and friendly. Because of these traits, as well as for his sterling character and upright life, he commands the respect and good will of all who know him.

RICHMOND KELLY, M. D.

A notable example of a well spent life is that afforded by the career of Dr. Richmond Kelly, who for forty-two years has continuously followed his profession in Portland, rendering to the community that service which only the experienced physician is capable of giving. The honored name which he bears is one familiar to every student of the city's history and a complete record of the family was prepared by Fred Lockley, who wrote the following article, published in the Oregon Journal under the dates of June 17, 18 and 19, 1926.

"I was born in Portland," said Dr. Kelly when I interviewed him recently, 'on my father's donation land claim on September 15, 1855, and my brother "Pum" now lives on the old home place. Portland wasn't much of a place at the time of the Indian war in 1855-56. It was thought the Indians might swoop down on the outlying settlements, kill the settlers and burn their houses. We had a large home. Judge Marquam and his family, and also the Parnells, who lived east of us, moved into our house and stayed with us during the Indian scare. In those days there were no settlers in East Portland and Gideon Tibbets was the only resident between my father's home and the river, on the bank of which J. B. Stephens had a donation claim. My brother Plympton enlisted and was sent to the Cascades. Too bad you didn't happen to attend the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of my brother Penumbra. You certainly could have obtained a lot of pioneer history from those who attended. Every year, as you probably know, the Kelly clan meets in June to renew old friendships and talk over old days.

"Many years ago I visited Clifty creek, in Pulaski county, Kentucky, where my grandfather, Samuel Kelly, and his wife, Nancy (Canada) Kelly, lived. Their house, built of hewn logs, was still there and still in use. My grandfather was born February 7, 1776, in Botetourt county, Virginia, and was the third son of Thomas Kelly, whose birth occurred near Philadelphia about 1750. The ancestral home was Castle Kelly, situated at Ballinasloe, in County Roscommon, Ireland. When a young man Thomas Kelly ran away from home to avoid being pressed into the English army. He settled in Virginia and with his wife, Peggy (Biles) Kelly, and their family, migrated to Kentucky about 1800, settling in Pulaski county. A few years later he died at the home of his son Samuel on Clifty creek and his wife passed away in 1814.

"Grandfather was a natural mechanic. He utilized the power of the creek for making flour and also manufactured saltpetre, Epsom salts, turpentine, linseed oil and gunpowder. On September 3, 1807, he married Nancy Canada, who was born April 7, 1786. She was a niece of General Canada and a woman of decided individuality. She left home when she was twelve years old because her father indulged too freely in strong drink. In those days it was the habit to serve liquor at barn-raising, log-rollings, corn-huskings and other such occasions when the settlers met socially. Fights were not infrequent. So opposed was my grandmother to the use of liquor that after her marriage, out of deference to her, when she attended a public meeting, liquor was not served. She was a Presbyterian but not long after her marriage she attended services held by a Methodist circuit rider and soon thereafter joined the Methodist church. Four of her sons became ministers and two of her daughters married ministers. The Kelly home was headquarters for the religious life

of the community and every minister was welcome to come and stay as long as he wanted to. In those days physicians were scarce. My grandmother was considered one of the most capable midwives in Pulaski county. She was often called to go on dark and stormy nights ten or fifteen miles to attend an expectant mother. The charge in those days was one dollar for services of this nature. As there was little or no money in the country, the fee was usually paid in work at fifty cents a day, or the father of the newly-born charge would split two hundred rails in payment of the fee. My grandfather died October 13, 1834, and grandmother lived until January 26, 1841.

"Their children were Clinton, Albert, Temperance, Gilby, Cyrene, Sena, Gilmore, Samuel, Rachel, Tabitha and Thomas. Albert who was born April 2, 1814, in Kentucky, united with the Methodist church when he was thirteen years old, and in 1834 joined the Kentucky conference. He married Nyra Bingham, of Ohio. In 1838 he was assigned to the Burlington circuit. He had no money with which to buy a carriage, so he made one himself, and it was so high that the neighbors called it "the giraffe." Before he had traveled far he was out of money, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to secure credit at the various tollgates through which he passed. He was transferred to the Oregon conference and arrived in Portland with his family in 1849. He settled at Hillsdale, just west of Portland. Later he was assigned to the Washington Territory conference and established his home in the vicinity of Yakima.

"My father, Clinton Kelly, for whom the Clinton Kelly school in Portland was named, was born June 15, 1808, on Clifty creek, and he and his brothers, Gilby, Albert and Samuel, all became ministers. My Aunt Sena married Josiah Godbey, also a minister. When father was a little chap the children usually went barefoot, except on occasions of ceremony, such as weddings or funerals, while the boys carried shoes with them and put them on just before going into church. A boy was not supposed to have shoes until he was old enough to run down a groundhog and tan its hide. Practically everything used in those days was raised on the farm, as money was not available with which to buy store things. Once a year a traveling shoemaker came to the house and made shoes, being paid for his labor in produce. The flax raised was pulled and put in a damp place to rot. When well rotted it was hackled, or combed, the long threads being used for fine linen cloth, while the short fibre was manufactured into tow linen, from which shirts for the boys were made. Almost every farmer had a few sheep. The sheep were sheared and the wool was washed, spun and woven for clothing. At that time there was practically no white bread. Corn bread, bacon and maple sugar were the staples. Once in a while wheat was ground for bread, but on account of the smut and weevil the flour was usually clammy and grey. The soil in that part of Kentucky was shallow, the rocks coming so close to the surface that what was not grown on the same patch more than two or three years in succession. Honey formed a welcome addition to the diet, and wild game was always to be had. In addition to making the clothing for the family, the mother of the household usually fashioned their hats as well, wheat straw being used for the outside and flax for the inside lining.

"My father became an exhorter when he was eighteen. Meetings were held in his mother's house, and as a result of the revival that followed it was decided to build a church. Father owned a yoke of white steers. He cut logs, drew them to a clearing that he had made and constructed a schoolhouse, which was the first in that neighborhood. He hauled stone and made a huge fireplace at each end of the schoolhouse. He circulated a paper and started a subscription school. With the aid of his brothers he felled the trees, hewed them and built a church, which they named Mount Zion. In this church my father and his brothers preached. When I visited father's birthplace in 1882, the church and schoolhouse were still in use.

"When nineteen years of age father married Mary Baston and to obtain the license fee, for which he had to pay a dollar, he made and sold in Somerset a barrel of cider, crushing the apples by hand. While he taught and conducted services in the church each Sunday, he studied the Bible and all religious books he could get hold of. He and his brother Albert attended the annual Kentucky conference in 1834 and my father was assigned to the Elizabethtown circuit. He traveled up and down the knobs and vales of Kentucky, visiting remote sections on horseback and the trip consumed a month. My father always carried a testament in his pocket and read on his way to his appointment or while waiting at the mill for his grist. He talked well upon

all subjects, but the Bible was his text-book, the love of God his theme. He had studied to such purpose that where others stumbled he quoted correctly, no matter what the passage; his expositions were rich and clear, for they were spirit-illuminated. As his family increased he worked the harder, his shoemaker's kit dividing the time with his books on long and lonesome horseback journeys.

"Not long after the birth of her fifth child Mary (Baston) Kelly failed to regain her health, so father placed her on a bed in the wagon and in company with their sons, Plympton, Hampton, Archon, Calmet and Bengal, made the trip to the home of his parents on Clifty creek. Two months later the mother of these children died and was buried in Mount Zion cemetery. Father's mother took care of his five little boys until his marriage to Jane Burns, who died three years later, leaving a little girl, Mary Jane. My uncle, Samuel Kelly, then came to Middleton and took the five children home to Grandmother Kelly.

"On March 11, 1840, my father married Moriah Maldon Crain, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. George Taylor, to whom he gave as a fee a large splint basket which he had made, and the bride's present from her father was a negress, while at the same time Mr. Crain gave to his son-in-law a negro as a servant. My father had just as strong convictions against slavery as his mother had against liquor, so he and his wife returned the man and woman, saying their conscience would not permit them to own slaves. My mother was born November 11, 1814, in Pulaski county, Kentucky, and was the seventh child of John and Sarah (Rousseau) Crain. Her grandfather, Samuel Crain, of Culpeper county, Virginia, served in the American navy during the Revolutionary war and in 1797 settled in Kentucky. In the maternal line my mother was descended from Hillaire Rousseau, a Huguenot, who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV on October 22, 1685, and established his home in Virginia. David Rousseau, my mother's great-grandfather, married Mary Harrison, a niece of Benjamin Harrison, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"When my father married my mother," said Dr. Kelly, "she had twelve dozen pairs of socks, the yarn for which she had spun and which she had knit. She exchanged these at the store for broadcloth, from which she made a Sunday suit for father. At that time father's cash receipts from his ministerial work averaged less than fifty cents a month. In fact, it took a whole year's salary to purchase a set of Clarke's Commentaries. He was a man of plain and simple tastes but a hard worker, never idle for a moment.

"The slavery issue began to creep into the discussions at the conferences, a discussion that finally resulted in dividing the Methodist Episcopal church, the Southern conferences forming the Methodist Episcopal church, South. My father was a strong abolitionist and felt that he could be more useful where the political strife over the slavery question did not overshadow everything else, so, after a long discussion, he decided to go to Oregon. During the summer of 1847 he and his brothers, Albert and Thomas, built wagons, in which they placed their belongings, and that fall started for Independence, Missouri. They took with them an ample supply of corn meal, bacon, maple syrup and other products of the farm and made the first lap of their journey as far as Independence. On May 1, 1848, my father and his brothers began their six months' trip to the Willamette valley in company with the Richardsons, Catlins, Welches and Emericks. Their first camping place was at Lone Elm. A terrific hail-storm that night stampeded the cattle and those belonging to my Uncle Albert took the back track. After a fruitless search of two days he told the other members of the train to go on and he would wait over until the next year.

"With ox teams and covered wagons they made the toilsome journey over burning sands and ragged mountain ranges. At The Dalles they met the Oregon volunteers, who were going up to Whitman station to avenge the deaths of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and the others killed in that terrible massacre. My father took charge of the work of bringing the goods down the Columbia river on a raft, while the others drove the cattle down the valley by the Indian trail. The family wintered at Oregon City, the capital of the provisional government of Oregon. The Methodist church had already established a mission at this point and the place was partially fortified against Indians. The boys soon found work, assisting in getting out timber for the breakwater for the Island mills. They also made barrel staves for George Abernethy, taking their pay in potatoes.

"In the spring of 1849 father bought six hundred and forty acres of land on

the east side of the Willamette, across from Portland, paying fifty dollars for the right to this donation claim. He planted potatoes and sold his crop for five dollars a bushel owing to the demand for all sorts of supplies in the California mines. During their stay in Oregon City a little girl, Victoria Ann, was born to my mother and two of the boys, Calmet and Bengal, died. While the family were living in Oregon City, General Joe Lane came up the river in his canoe to become the first territorial governor of Oregon and the oath of office was administered to him by Justice of the Peace Walling, whose son, A. J. Walling, was later one of the well known printers of Portland.

"My father preached at Portland, Milwaukie, Mount Tabor, Foster and Oregon City. He preached his first sermon in Portland early in 1849 in a log schoolhouse near the corner of Second and Washington streets, his congregation consisting of less than thirty people. Father hauled the timbers and helped build the first church in Portland. He died June 19, 1875, and my mother passed away January 30, 1863.

"Father's oldest son, Plympton, married Elizabeth A. Clarke, a niece of Mrs. Calvin S. Kingsley, whose husband was sent as a missionary to Palestine. Hampton, father's second son, farmed in Wasco county, Oregon, and in 1899 was called to his final rest. Archon, the next son, had a farm near Pleasant Home and his demise occurred in 1890. Calmet and Bengal died at Oregon City during the winter of 1848. The daughter Mary Jane became the wife of James Akin, of Benton county, Oregon. John, my mother's first son, died in infancy. The second, Penumbra, is living on the homestead. He served as sheriff of Multnomah county for several terms. He also served in the Oregon legislature for four terms and was United States marshal for Oregon for some years. Sarah Margaret, the next of the family, became the wife of J. W. Kern, of Portland. Laura was married to E. Turner, of Stockton, California, and in company with her I visited my father's old Kentucky home in 1882. Emily was united in marriage to the Rev. John Shaver, of Portland, and now makes her home in Metzger, Oregon. Frederika became the wife of the Rev. Martin Judy and resides in California. I was the seventh in order of birth and Raymond, the youngest of the family, is deceased. All of the children have passed away except my brother Penumbra and my sisters, Mrs. John Shaver and Mrs. Martin Judy.

"I was born September 15, 1855, and was reared on the homestead in Multnomah county. Among our neighbors sixty years or more ago were Seldon Murray, for whom Murraymead was named; W. F. Allen and family; and Judge Marquam, who in the early '50s had a place east of us. My boyhood was spent in a pioneer environment and the first ferry I remember was operated by a "sweep." The first school building in the neighborhood was in Murraymead and the next was located near Brooklyn. I attended the Clinton Kelly school, erected about 1861, and my sister Sarah was instructor. She was also the first teacher of the school opened on East Seventeenth street and the one established at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Powell streets. My father gave two acres of ground and helped to build the schoolhouse in district No. 2. While it was called a schoolhouse, it was really a community house, for they held singing school there as well as spelling matches, and the building was also used by the debating society and for other public meetings. Among those I remember well in my school days were Professor Kettredge; Mrs. McLaren, whose brother-in-law runs Wilhoit Springs; Professor Young Enoch Turner, who later married my sister, and Foster Bennett. The last named, who was related to President T. M. Gatch of Willamette University, persuaded me to attend that institution of learning.

"In 1873 I entered the university and completed my course in 1878, receiving the A. B. degree. Among the students at the university during that period were Ladrue Royal, who later became principal of the Oregon City schools; Miss Emily Shattuck, Libby Brown, Lydia E. Chamberlain-Crockett, Sallie E. Chamberlain-Moores, Robert Eakin, Teresa Holderness-Byrd, Mary Jory-Reynolds, William H. Meisse, Jane Miller-Dawney, J. J. Imbrie, W. J. Miller, Alfred Nichols, Velleda Smith-Omart, Miles T. Starr, Frank P. Mays, Frank M. Johnson, Thomas C. Jory, Ella Stannus, Sarah E. Cole, Ann E. McKinney, Elva R. Brown-Breyman, Alice Case-Borthwick, John N. Duncan, Stanley O. Royal, M. G. Royal, later a minister and a professor at Willamette; Wilbur S. Starr, Lizzie C. Jory-Hall, Georgia Carpenter-Brodie, H. Z. Foster, Wiley B. Allen, who became well known in Portland as a publisher and as a salesman of musical instruments; A. N. Moore, a prominent Salem historian; Miles T. Starr, Frank P. Mays, Frank M. Johnston, Thomas C. Jory, who became a member of the faculty of Willamette University; B. F. Irvine, who for

many years has been one of the editors of the Oregon Journal; Hattie Collier-McCormack, Nettie Cook-Lee, Sarelia A. Griffith-Grubbe, Quincy A. Grubbe, Ida Hutton-Vaughn, Emma Jones, Frank McCully, Annie Lawrence-Haskin, Ada E. May-Steiner, Nellie F. Meacham-Trupe, Althea Moores, who later became instructor in modern languages at Willamette University; Bertha Moores, who also became a teacher in that university; George A. Peebles, who served as superintendent of schools of Marion county; Nora Ross and Richard J. Nichols. Among my classmates of 1878 were Charles A. Johns, now a federal judge at Manila; George P. Hughes, for many years a leading merchant of Salem; George B. Gray, also a prominent figure in mercantile circles of that city; D. P. Stouffer; Eugene P. Willis, who has long been a trusted employe in the office of the sheriff of Multnomah county; Walter A. Graves; Robert A. Miller, who achieved distinction as a water color painter and as an attorney; L. O. Nelson, Mary E. Strong-Kinney, Cora L. Dickinson-Moores, Emma Hovendon-Jones, Henrietta McKinney-Downing, Lizzie McNary, Adeline Scriber and Emily Parmenter-Cornell.

"After leaving Willamette University," said Dr. Kelly, "I read medicine with Drs. C. H. Hall and John Reynolds. I then matriculated in the Miami Medical College and was graduated with the class of 1884. From 1883 until 1885 I was connected with the City Hospital of Cincinnati, of which I was made senior interne in 1884, and in the fall of 1885 came to Portland, where I have since followed by profession." Soon after his return to the Rose city Dr. Kelly became professor of obstetrics at Willamette University and held that chair until 1896, when the institution was moved to Salem. He was also made dean of the Willamette Medical College and during its existence was a member of the staff of the Portland Hospital. Time has ripened his ability and his practice is extensive, making heavy demands upon his energies.

Dr. Kelly was married January 27, 1885, in Hamilton, Ohio, to Miss Addie S. Morgan and four children were born of their union, namely: Joyce R., who is Pacific coast representative in group insurance of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and makes his headquarters in San Francisco, California; Laura, who fills a responsible position with the Western Bond & Mortgage Company of Portland; Esther, wife of John C. Watson, who is connected with the Irwin-Hodson Company; and Wilbur Clinton, who married Miss Lucia Watson and is a resident of East Portland.

Dr. Kelly is affiliated with Grace Methodist church and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. Along fraternal lines he is identified with the United Artisans and his professional connections are with the Multnomah County and Oregon State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Studious, energetic and efficient, Dr. Kelly has progressed far in his chosen profession, and as one of Portland's pioneer physicians he is widely and favorably known. He has watched with deep interest the growth and development of the city and has a comprehensive knowledge of matters pertaining to its history.

FRANK WILCOX

To Frank Wilcox, of Vancouver, belongs the distinction of being one of the real pioneers in the automobile business in this locality. He sold his first car over twenty years ago, and has been identified with the business here continuously since. During this period he has enjoyed a splendid business, owing to his energetic and progressive methods, and is regarded as one of the most capable and successful dealers on the coast. Mr. Wilcox was born at Portland, Ionia county, Michigan, in 1873 and is a son of H. H. and Sophia (Burns) Wilcox, both of whom are deceased, and neither of whom ever came to the coast to live.

Mr. Wilcox secured his educational training in the public and high schools of Portland, after which he went to work in the railroad shops there. A short time later a friend said to him one Saturday night, "Let's go west." The suggestion appealed to him, so they got out a map and studied the northwestern coast country. Portland seemed to be the only large city and, in 1889, they bought their railroad tickets for that destination, the journey requiring seven days and six nights. Mr. Wilcox looked over the country from Portland to Seattle, seeking work, and finally, when the finances of the two boys had dwindled down to a total of six dollars, they secured work at the

old Ross sawmill at Vancouver, in which Mr. Wilcox was employed in running a cutoff saw, making slat wood. A month or so later he secured employment with Frank Suhl, a blacksmith, and in this connection formed the acquaintances of employees on the old logging road, the outcome of which was that he secured work as a brakeman on that road, at a wage of one dollar and seventy-five cents a day. He followed that line of work about two years, when he was made a locomotive fireman, having had some experience in the east. Shortly afterwards he was made engineer, in which capacity he was employed about eight years, running between Vancouver and Battle Ground. About 1900 Mr. Wilcox quit railroading and engaged in the sporting goods business in Vancouver, his place of business being at Fourth and Main streets. His first practical experience with automobiles was with a machine which he made about 1904. He built the frame and springs, sent east for the front and rear axles, and mounted a two-cylinder steam engine, without transmission. He made his own flash boiler, and, after assembling a seat, found that he had an automobile, which he successfully ran for a year or so. He carried from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds of steam and from seventy to eighty pounds pressure in the gasoline tank, not realizing the danger which he was running. Becoming convinced that there was a great future for the "horseless carriage," he decided to go into the automobile business and in 1907 made his first sale, which was a two-cylinder Maxwell car, which was the second car sold in Vancouver, the first one being a two-cylinder Buick which had been sold but two days previously. One of his early sales was to Dr. R. D. Wiswall, who wanted a car that would not run over eight or ten miles an hour. Sometime later the Doctor returned to Mr. Wilcox and said, "This speed thing sort of grows on one, don't it. I just went out to Fourth Plain and drove fifteen to eighteen miles an hour." About 1911 Mr. Wilcox secured the agency for the Buick car and has handled this well-known make ever since. He was then located at Seventh and Washington streets, where he remained until May, 1927, when he moved into his present fine building at 1014 Washington street, which is one hundred by one hundred feet in size, two stories high. Here he has a splendid salesroom, an adequate office and complete accessory and repair departments. He employs seven men and his volume of business has steadily grown until he now handles new cars to the value of between one hundred thousand and one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year, his sales territory embracing Clark and Skamania counties. In the fall of 1927 Mr. Wilcox had a chance to dispose of his agency at a very satisfactory figure, but the Howard Auto Company, distributors for this district, made such strenuous objections to his quitting the business that he has remained in it. However, in order to lighten his own work, on January 1, 1928, he incorporated the business under the name of Wilcox Motors, Inc., the officers of which are, Frank Wilcox, president and manager; C. C. Turley, sales manager, and Harry Marble, shop manager.

In 1900 Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage to Miss Minnie F. Proebstel, of Vancouver, a daughter of Andrew J. and Minnie (Nye) Proebstel, who, on January 16, 1928, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. For further reference to the Proebstel family, the reader is referred to the personal sketch of Mr. Proebstel on other pages of this work. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has received the degrees of both the York and Scottish rites; the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Industry has been the key which has unlocked for Mr. Wilcox the portals of success and thoroughness and diligence have characterized his business career. He has taken an active and helpful part in promoting the development and progress of his locality and holds a high place in local business circles. He has been found trustworthy in every relation of life and commands the unqualified confidence and respect of all who know him.

BERT EMORY HANEY

Bert Emory Haney, a member of one of the pioneer families of Oregon, is classed with Portland's leading attorneys and has been the recipient of important trusts, becoming well known through his activities in the field of public service. He was born April 10, 1879, in Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, and his father, John Haney, was a native of Massachusetts. His birth occurred in Springfield in 1850 and when

a young man enlisted in the United States Army, in which he served for five years, fighting under General Custer in the Indian wars in the west. In 1876 Mr. Haney became a resident of Lafayette, Oregon, and was there engaged in the shoe business for a number of years. He was married in Lafayette to Miss Mary Harris, who was born in Oregon. Her father, Reuben Harris, was a native of Tennessee and came to Oregon in 1847, entering a donation land claim near Lafayette. He hewed a farm out of the wilderness and devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation and improvement of his ranch, passing away in 1888.

In the acquirement of an education Mr. Haney attended the public schools of Lafayette and was next a student at Willamette University. After leaving that institution he entered the law school of the University of Oregon and was graduated with the class of 1903. He chose Portland as the scene of his professional labors and in 1904 was appointed deputy district attorney for Multnomah county. For four years he acted in that capacity and in 1908 formed a partnership with George W. Joseph, with whom he has since been associated in the practice of law. Both are attorneys of high standing and have successfully handled much important litigation. In 1917 Mr. Haney was made United States attorney for Oregon and served for three years, meeting every requirement of that important office. During 1921-22 he was chairman of the state parole board and in 1923 went to Washington, D. C., as a member of the United States shipping board, with which he was connected for three years, rendering service of value to the government.

Mr. Haney was married November 21, 1906, in Salem, Oregon, to Miss Jessie A. Holmes, a daughter of William H. Holmes, a pioneer lawyer of that city. Their son, John Robert, is nineteen years of age and a student at the University of Oregon.

Mr. Haney has long been an influential figure in political circles of Oregon and from 1910 until 1915 was chairman of the state central committee of the democratic party. In 1926 he was its nominee for the office of United States senator and ran ahead of his ticket in Multnomah county, which he carried by a large majority. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the University Club, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and the Multnomah County, Oregon State and American Bar Associations. In every relation of life Mr. Haney has conformed his conduct to a high standard and his career reflects credit upon the profession which he represents.

FRED A. HART

The Pacific coast region has materially benefited by the progressive spirit and constructive activities of Fred A. Hart, a Portland lumberman and steamship owner whose operations cover a wide scope. He was born in Woodstock, Illinois, in 1866 and in both the paternal and maternal lines is descended from Revolutionary stock. His parents were William and Susan (Wheeler) Hart, the latter a native of New Hampshire. His father migrated from Vermont to Illinois in 1839 and during the Civil war was a Union soldier. Later he went to Kentucky and became the owner of valuable tracts of timber in that state. He was an ardent advocate of educational advancement and aided in founding Berea College.

Fred A. Hart attended school in Kentucky and his higher education was received in Olivet College of Michigan. In Kentucky he gained his first knowledge of the lumber industry and afterward sought the opportunities of the Pacific northwest. Locating in Grays Harbor, Washington, in 1889, he secured work in a mill and was paid one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. Through systematic saving he accumulated sufficient capital for an independent venture and in partnership with W. H. Wood purchased the electric lighting plant at Aberdeen, Washington, about 1900. A few years later Mr. Hart sold his interest in the plant and in 1905 acquired a mill at Aberdeen. He with Mr. Wood organized the Hart-Wood Lumber Company and has since been its president. In the early days the partners found the transportation problem a serious one and were obliged to allow the ship owners to sell their lumber. Finally the Hart-Wood Lumber Company bought a sailing vessel to transport their product and later constructed a steamer, the hull of which had just been completed at the time of the San Francisco fire. The machinery was purchased in that city but



FRED A. HART

was not installed until August, 1906. During the first year the vessel was in operation the owners made a profit of fifty per cent on the investment and easily secured funds to build more boats. A yard was opened in San Francisco and later they established a second mill at Raymond, Washington. They now have seven steamers, as follows: Hartwood, capacity 1,050,000 feet; Solano, 1,150,000 feet; Willapa, 1,150,000 feet; Claremont, 1,400,000 feet; San Diego, 1,600,000 feet; Point Loma, 1,850,000 feet; and Quinault, 1,350,000 feet. These vessels operate along the Pacific coast and their owners maintain a wharf at San Pedro, California. The company has established its headquarters in San Francisco and the other offices are located in Los Angeles, that state; Portland, Oregon; and Vancouver, Willapa Harbor, Aberdeen and Grays Harbor, Washington. The firm conducts an extensive business in wholesale lumber and sells direct to the trade. In the operation of the industry Mr. Hart has secured maximum efficiency at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. Its development has resulted from deep thought and study, able management and the maintenance of a high standard of service.

In 1900 Mr. Hart married Miss Claire Weatherwax, a daughter of Jacob Weatherwax, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Aberdeen, Washington, and they have become the parents of three children: William, who was graduated from the University of California and is associated with his father in business; Phyllis, a student at Mills College in California; and Ina Claire, who is attending the public schools of Portland.

Mr. Hart has resided in Portland since 1919 and also has financial interests in Washington, being a director of the Bank of Raymond. In politics he is a republican and has served for two terms in the Washington legislature. He is a member of the University, Arlington and Waverly Clubs, while along fraternal lines he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Stable in purpose, keen in perception and energetic and decisive in action, he has registered achievement and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

GEORGE LUIS BAKER

"From street Arab to mayor," said Fred Lockley in the Journal, "that's the journey our present mayor, George L. Baker, has made. What he has seen and experienced on the way from bootblack and newsie to chief executive of a city of three hundred and fifty thousand is a plenty. He told me about it the other day, and the story of his boyhood, with its ups and downs, is worth retelling. His career has had no lack of downs in it, but he is like a cat—he always lights on his feet.

"I was born August 23, 1868, at The Dalles, Oregon," said the Mayor as we sat in his office, "and bear a strong resemblance to my father, John Baker. He was not a tramp, for he would work, but he was like a tramp in wanting to wander from place to place. The wanderlust had in him a willing victim. Father was a German. He was a cobbler and shoemaker. He came to America when he was seventeen years old. In 1855 he drifted out west, settling at Jacksonville, in southern Oregon. He made big money there. Miners and stockmen were flush and money was abundant. He was an expert bootmaker and was paid twenty-five dollars a pair for high-topped leather boots. He also did lots of work mending and patching the miners' rubber hip boots. He, with most of the other residents of Jacksonville, enlisted in a company there to fight the Indians in 1855 and later he was an exempt fireman, serving with the old Willamette Engine Company, No. 1. My mother, Mary Edgett, was a native of Vermont and in 1867 was married in Portland, Oregon. The ceremony was performed by Judge Shattuck and shortly afterward my parents moved to The Dalles. I don't know how long we lived there, as my first vivid recollection is of coming from Walla Walla, Washington, to the Willamette valley. We had two horses. Mother and my little sister rode on one and the other was a packhorse. I was nearly five years old. I walked a good part of the time and when I got too tired to trudge any farther, father placed me on the packhorse or carried me. We crossed the Cascade mountains and I have never forgotten the impression of immensity they made upon me.

"When I was six years old we moved to Seattle, Washington. Times were dull. Our money was soon all gone, so my father landed a job as cook on a sailing vessel going to San Francisco, and both he and mother worked on the schooner to pay for

their own and our passage. Father started a shoe shop in San Francisco and later owned one in Oakland. John Logan of this city and I were schoolmates in Oakland.

"We were poor—desperately poor. When other boys were playing I was out with a gunnysack or a basket picking up coal on the street. If we had enough to eat we considered ourselves lucky. Occasionally I would not be able to find any coal on the streets or along the railroad track, so I would have to lie in wait till a cart or wagon loaded with coal came along. I would scramble up and dislodge some of the coal, get cursed by the driver and thrown off, and then, as he drove on, I would pick up the coal. I always brought home the coal.

"I had to quit school when I was nine years old, as my help was needed to support the family. I blacked boots and sold papers and picked up coal on the side. By this time there were three children. Hattie was too little to help much and Ferdinand was the baby. My earnings as a newsboy and bootblack were too uncertain, so I got a job with Kimball Brothers, painting wagons and buggies. I worked there two years and was then offered more money to be offbearer at a planing mill, where I received six dollars a week. We needed more money, so I got an additional job at fifty cents a night to help the stage manager in Morosco's theater. I was one of the mob in the mob scenes and I did the rough and heavy work. I was seventeen years old. I was tall and slender, but wiry and strong. The stage director took a shine to me, so when his assistant left he gave me the job, which I held for two and a half years. I was then made assistant manager and it was my duty to look after the wardrobe, check the supes, borrow the kind of furniture needed in a play, help the property man and hold the manuscript. After a while I was made assistant to the scenic artist. I painted the scenery—an old castle, a farmhouse, woods, a lake or the ocean, for I had to turn out whatever was necessary.

"I was now nineteen years old and doing well. The folks decided to return to Seattle to get a new start, and as my earnings were needed to do so, I went with them. Seattle had just been wiped out by a big fire. Everyone was broke, and in a very short time we joined the ranks of the down and out and up against it. Day after day I walked from morning until long after dark trying to land work, but it wasn't to be had. Finally I got a piano box and, setting it on end in an alley, I started a newsstand. Mother sewed carpet rags and scrubbed floors. While we were in Seattle two more babies were born, but both died. I remember one Christmas we fasted instead of feasting because we had nothing to eat in the house and nothing the pawnbroker would lend us anything on. Father had inflammatory rheumatism, so it was up to mother and me to support the family. I had tackled a contractor several times for a job of sewer digging but had been turned down hard. I watched my chance, picked up a shovel and, dropping into a ditch, began to work. Presently a foreman spotted me and said, "Hey, you. Who hired you?" I said, "Nobody" and went on digging. He watched me for a while and said, "All right, you're hired. I'll put you on the payroll at two dollars and a quarter a day."

"I worked there until the sewer was completed, drawing over sixty dollars for my month's work. My father pulled out for Bakersfield, California. I went to a boarding house and told them to take care of my mother, saying that I would redeem her as soon as I had the money. Leaving my mother "in hock," I came to Portland. The only job along the theatrical line I could land was cleaning the monkey cage and feeding the animals at Cordray's Theatre. I took the job and saved every cent I could get my hands on, sending the money to my mother. I sure was proud when I got her "out of hock" and could bring her to Portland.

"In those days Cordray had a museum, a Strasburg clock and a few animals. The admission was ten cents, which admitted you to the vaudeville show. If you wanted to take in the Melodrama you dug up ten, twenty or thirty cents additional, depending on the seat you bought. My job was that of roustabout in the museum. Soon I was promoted to property man, the hours to be sixteen a day and the wages fifteen dollars a week. I jumped at it. I took small parts in the show also. I moved with great decorum, for a quick movement would have broken my trousers, they were so threadbare.

"When the Marquam opened I was offered a larger salary. I went to Cordray and said, "I would rather stay with you, but the Marquam will pay me a larger salary." He said, "Which means that you want me to pay you more. You are not worth what you are getting now. I can get men with real ability for fifteen dollars a week." I went over to the Marquam, where I drew down eighteen dollars a week

as assistant flyman. I knew how to handle the hanging stuff, as I had done a lot of that kind of work, so I was made head flyman. I also took a job with the high-sounding title of lithographer, which really means billsticker and distributor. I went on duty at eight A. M., getting out the showbills, and worked all day. Then I worked at night from seven-thirty until twelve-thirty and the two jobs netted me seventy-five dollars a week. I had to support my mother, and I was figuring on having a family of my own; hence the two jobs and the workday of seventeen hours.

"In 1890, when I was twenty-two, I married Miss Helen Roth, a young lady who lived near our house, and we had one child, Mabel Alice, who made good on the stage. She is the wife of Russ Dudley, of Los Angeles, and they have a son, Richard Dudley, and a daughter, Betty Jane.

"I worked for a good many years at the Marquam and finally they built an opera house for me at Baker City, Oregon. I put in three thousand, three hundred dollars of my own money, stayed there a year, and came back to Portland with a twenty dollar gold piece. I had to put my mother "in hock" again till I could rustle money to pay her board. Lee Pearl, treasurer of the Baker Theatre here in Portland, was my partner at Baker City. He remained there two and a half years longer than I did and finally reached Portland with less than twenty dollars.

"I had to get busy at once, so it occurred to me to get a job. I put in a lot of serious thought on the matter and decided that I would be my own boss and never again go on a payroll and work for somebody else. The old Metropolitan Theatre was in the last throes of its existence. It looked as if it would peter out any day. I went to Donald McKay and secured a lease on it at a very reasonable figure. Cordray's Theatre had tied up the Stair & Haviland shows, popular priced melodramas, so I had to skirmish around and book wildcat shows. "The King of the Opium Ring" was a good drawing card. It was booked to play at Cordray's but the owner of the theater had a row with the manager of the company, which I managed to secure. This attraction gave me a good start and at times played to standing room only.

"Hearing that R. Stuart, with an excellent stock company, was playing to empty seats in Seattle, I went up there and showed him how we could both make money if he would come to my place and finish the season. It took a lot of nerve to do this, for I was operating on a shoestring and stretching my credit to the breaking point. He came down and it was a "knock-out." We packed the house every night and closed the season with a fat bankroll. We remodeled the house and got ready for the next season. Jim Neal, Stuart and I formed a partnership. We had a wonderful season, my share of the profits being thirty-four thousand dollars.

"Stuart believed he could do better in New York city, so he pulled out. Neal went into partnership with Morosco, as he believed he could spread out and make still more money the next season in Los Angeles and southern California. Morosco and Neal decided to invade the northwest. I fought them to a finish—my finish. When the smoke of battle had cleared away I had lost my thirty-four thousand dollars and was in the hole twenty-seven thousand dollars. I went through bankruptcy. Although legally absolved from my debts, I didn't rest until I had paid off this obligation. Cleaning up this debt of twenty-seven thousand dollars took several years of hard work.

"They tore down my theatre to put up the building for the Powers furniture store. I stored all my theatrical fixtures and equipment in the old Exposition building till I could lease some other building for a theatre. This equipment represented all my worldly wealth and I counted on it to put me on my feet again. The Exposition building burned down and I lost all my stuff. I didn't have a cent of insurance on it, so I was broke again.

"I got hold of the old Tabernacle and remodeled it into the Bungalow Theatre. I made a lot of money there. Izzetta Jewell in "The Girl of the Golden West" was a big drawing card. I decided to strike while the iron was hot, so I promoted the Eleventh street theatre, known as the Baker. It was erected in 1910 at an expense of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and was Portland's first up-to-date playhouse. The project looked like a sure winner, but it wasn't, and once again I was flat broke. I got hold of the Marquam lease from the Sullivan-Considine people when they took over the Heilig and things once more came my way and I could draw a check without wondering whether my account was overdrawn. Eventually I sold out and at present I haven't any interest in the theatre business.

"For eleven years I was a member of the city council. I helped frame the

present city charter and also aided in putting it over, thus voting myself out of a job. I lost two years when the commission form of government came in. I ran for commissioner, was defeated, but two years later ran again and was elected for the four years' term. Two years after my election I ran for mayor and was elected to the office, which I have filled for three terms.

"When we declared war on Germany I wanted to get into the service, but I had been born a few years too soon to get to the front. I tried to do my bit here—to carry on, and exert every effort to help win the war by backing up our boys over there. I worked to the limit of my ability to put various war activities over the top. Portland and Oregon made a wonderful record along all lines of war work and I shall never cease to be gratified that it was my good fortune to be the mayor of Portland during the war."

In his administration of the affairs of the municipality Mayor Baker brings to bear the executive force, the keen powers of discernment and mature judgment of an experienced, capable business man and his long retention in the office is an eloquent testimonial to the quality of his service.

On August 7, 1911, Mayor Baker married Miss Clara M. Galloway, who is a business woman of exceptional ability and acts as agent for The Tides, one of the popular seaside resorts of Oregon. Situated in the picturesque and historic district south of the present city limits of Seaside, it is skirted on one side by the majestic Pacific ocean and on the other by the rugged Tillamook Head and adjacent forest-clad hills. The Tides, owned by the Seaside Snug Harbor Company, is designed to provide a vacation nook for discriminating people, away from the turmoil of busy streets and urban life and surrounded by the pleasures of a real outing. The atmosphere is one of comfort, rest and quietude, free from household responsibilities. The Tides provides an ideal beach home of elegant comfort and complete convenience at nominal cost.

A Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, Mayor Baker has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a past potentate of Al Kader Temple and is also connected with the Grotto, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Artisans, the Knights & Ladies of Security, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. His wife is affiliated with the Pythian Sisters, the Women of Woodcraft, the Eastern Star and the Knights & Ladies of Security. Mayor Baker is one of the Royal Rosarians, the Sons & Daughters of Oregon Pioneers, the State Historical Society, the Civic League, the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Realty Board. He is a past president of the Ad Club and also belongs to the Rotary Club, the Multnomah Athletic Club, the Portland Gun Club, the Alderwood Country Club, the Peninsula Golf Club, of which he is a life member, and the Auld Lang Syne Society. A broad-gauged man of forceful personality, Mayor Baker's name lends additional prestige to every organization with which he is identified and his influence upon the life of his community has been far-reaching and beneficial. The struggle with adversity has brought out the best and strongest traits in his character and his record reflects credit and honor upon the city which he represents.

AUBREY NEVILLE DAVIS

On of the most efficient and successful farmers of the Hood River valley is Aubrey N. Davis, whose fine ranch of one hundred acres, near Odell, is well improved and, under his judicious management, is giving him a very satisfactory return for his labor. Mr. Davis was born at Kingsley, Wasco county, Oregon, on the 11th of March, 1892, and is a son of Charles and Georgia M. (Foster) Davis, the former born in Missouri and the latter in Oregon City, Oregon. In 1875 Charles Davis came west traveling by railroad to San Francisco, California, and thence by boat to Portland. He first located at Oregon City, where he lived for one year, and then entered the employ of Dr. McLoughlin in Portland, where also he resided one year. Coming to Wasco county, he took up a homestead and exercised his other land rights, acquiring six hundred and forty acres of land fifteen miles south of Dufur. He built a small, rough board

house and planted an orchard of walnuts, apples, peaches, plums and other fruits, and also set out many catalpa trees. He had acquired a good education and taught school there for several terms in the early days. He remained on that ranch until 1892, when he sold out and, coming to the Hood River valley, bought two hundred and eighty acres of the Odell homestead, at Odell, which was originally the Jesse Neal donation claim. The first sawmill in the Hood river valley was built on this place in the late '50s. Mr. Davis's land was covered with timber and brush and his first efforts were given to clearing the place, after which he set out twenty acres to apples. He made many other worthwhile improvements, developing a splendid ranch, and there lived until 1923, when he sold the place to his son, Aubrey N., and moved to Medford, Oregon, where he and his wife are now living, being retired from active business pursuits. Their family numbered eight children: Victor Owen, who lives at Grants Pass, Oregon; Evelyn, who is the widow of Aleck McLain and lives in Tacoma, Washington; Charles Noel, of Medford, Oregon; Clifford Lynn, of Seattle, Washington; Aubrey Neville; Gladwin, of Medford, Oregon; Mrs. Letha Elizabeth Hale; and Cecil Cedric, who died at the age of nine years. Of these, Clifford enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Artillery (of the old Oregon National Guard), and was among the first troops to be sent overseas, serving in France until the close of the war, and Gladwin served in the navy transport service throughout the war.

Aubrey N. Davis received his education in the district school and the high school at Odell. He remained at home until 1916, when he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the cargo transport service between the United States and France, also carrying nitrates from South America to the United States and Europe. He remained in the service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning home, he assisted his father on the home ranch until 1923, when, his father wishing to retire, he bought the place and has since continued its operation. His father built the splendid house now on the farm in 1914, and on the place there is also a large spring of pure water, which furnishes not only a bountiful supply for irrigation purposes, but also water for the town of Odell. Mr. Davis carries on diversified farming, raising hay, grain and corn, has a large and well kept orchard, and keeps about one hundred head of breeding ewes, some of which are pure bred. He does thoroughly whatever he undertakes, gives close supervision to every detail of his ranch work, and has well merited the splendid measure of prosperity which is now his.

On February 25, 1920, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Heft, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and is a daughter of Herman C. and Rose Mary Heft, both of whom are now living in Odell. Mr. Heft came west in 1908, locating first at Portland, Oregon, but soon afterwards came to the Hood River valley and bought a fruit ranch, which he is still operating. He and his wife are the parents of a daughter and son: Mrs. Davis and Irving, who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of three children, namely: Ruth, born March 7, 1921; Aubrey N., Jr., born December 28, 1923, and Norma Ellen, born July 17, 1925. Mr. Davis is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the American Legion, all at Hood River. He has shown a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his community and county, possesses good business qualifications and his excellent personal qualities have won for him a large circle of loyal friends throughout this locality.

RODNEY LAWRENCE GLISAN

Rodney Lawrence Glisan was born April 3, 1869, in Portland and in both the paternal and maternal lines represents old and prominent families of the city. His father, Dr. Rodney Glisan, located here early in the '60s and rendered service of value to Portland through his skill as a physician, maintaining an office in the city until his death. He was a member of the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital and one of the early lecturers of the Portland Medical College. His wife, Elizabeth R. (Couch) Glisan, was a daughter of Captain John H. Couch, one of the founders of Portland, and two of its streets were named in honor of the Couch and Glisan families.

In 1880 Rodney L. Glisan became a pupil in the Bishop Scott Academy, which he left at the end of two years, and during 1882-83 received instruction in the Ecole

Protestante of Paris, France. On returning to the United States he entered the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, Connecticut, there remaining until 1886, and then matriculated in Yale University, from which he won the A. B. degree in 1890. He next took a two years' course in the University of Oregon, pursuing his law studies under Professor Thornton, and was awarded the degree of LL. B. in 1892. Not content with this knowledge, he went to New York city and in 1893 won the A. M. degree from Columbia University. In 1892 he had been admitted to the bar in Oregon and throughout his professional career practiced in Portland. His attention was chiefly given to realty law and to the management of estates. In 1917 he retired from practice and has since devoted his time to the supervision of several estates and he also shows great interest in the city's growth.

Mr. Glisan is an adherent of the republican party and began his career as a public servant in 1900, when he became a member of the city council, of which he was chosen president during the succeeding year. During the mayoralty of George H. Williams, Mr. Glisan was appointed a member of the executive board, with which he was connected from 1903 until 1905. While identified with the street committee of the common council he devoted much thought and study to the subject of street paving and visited several cities on tours of inspection. In 1901 the state legislature appointed him a member of the commission which formulated the city charter of Portland and his public service was productive of much good. It was in January, 1910, that he became one of the trustees of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of which he was afterward made vice president, filling the office for several years. He was also selected as a trustee of the Good Samaritan Hospital and became senior warden of Trinity Episcopal church. When America entered the World war he served on the legal advisory board and worked for the success of the Liberty bond campaigns and the Red Cross drives. He belongs to the Oregon Civic League, the Portland realty board, and holds a life membership in the Press Club and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. Of the last named organization he was at one time president and played on its first football team. The Portland Rowing Club, of which Mr. Glisan is also a life member, chose him as its executive head and he is likewise affiliated with the Arlington Club, the University Club, the Waverley Golf Club, the Portland Mazamas, composed of mountain climbers, the Sierra Club and the Canadian Alpine Club. An enthusiastic pedestrian, he has tramped along the Oregon and California coast line from the Columbia river to the bay at San Francisco and has ascended nearly all of the prominent snow peaks in this region. Mr. Glisan has found leisure to enjoy life, at the same time conscientiously fulfilling all of its duties and obligations, and is a man whom to know is to esteem and admire.

HERBERT J. CAMPBELL

Among the noteworthy public institutions of Vancouver is the Evening Columbian, which, under the able management of its present owner, Herbert J. Campbell, has gained recognition as one of the best edited and most influential newspapers in western Washington. This paper was established in 1889 as a weekly publication and was known as the Vancouver Columbian. The first owners were Prof. Patrick Hough, S. D. Dennis, who served as editor for six years, and Senator B. F. Shaw. Sometime later they sold the paper to J. A. C. Brant, who in turn sold it to two other men, who ran it until 1906, when it became the property of E. E. Beard. On October 9, 1908, he changed it to a daily, and continued to publish it until September, 1918, when he disposed of it to George Hyland. Six months later it was sold to W. H. Hornibrook, a former United States minister to Siam, who previously had been editor of the Albany Democrat. On May 1, 1921, Herbert J. Campbell bought the Evening Columbian and has published it to the present time. The office of the Columbian was originally located over the present street car waiting room, at Third and Market streets, and later was moved to the I. O. O. F. building, which at that time was occupied as the postoffice, and when the government vacated the building it was taken over by the Columbian. On April 15, 1928, the paper was moved to the new building erected for its use at Tenth and Broadway streets. The building is one hundred by one hundred feet, is arranged specially for the requirements of the paper, and in it has been installed much new and modern equipment. The Columbian was originally a six-

column paper, of eight to ten pages, all home print, and in 1919 had a circulation of about one thousand. In 1921, under Mr. Hornibrook's management, the circulation had increased to twenty-two hundred, and it is now forty-four hundred. The paper, which is issued daily except Sunday, contains from eight to twelve eight-column pages, and typographically is all that could be desired. Its news columns are edited with painstaking care, all objectionable matter being kept from its pages, and it is a welcome visitor into most of the homes of Vancouver and vicinity. It has a leased wire of the Associated Press, is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation and the Washington State Press Association.

Herbert J. Campbell came west to Oregon when sixteen years old and completed his educational training at the University of Oregon in 1904. His first newspaper experience was gained as a cub reporter with the Spokane Chronicle, for which he went to work in 1906. He was promoted to the sports editor's desk and remained with that paper three years, going next to the Oregon Journal, at Portland, where he remained six months. He next joined the force of the Portland Oregonian, with which he was identified until 1919 with the exception of one year as telegraph editor of the Post-Intelligencer at Seattle in 1911, and one year, 1914, at the news desk of the Baker Herald. With the Oregonian he served as reporter and later as copy reader, being at the head of the desk, where he served until 1919, when he accepted the position of news editor of the Portland Telegram. In 1920 he was made assistant managing editor, which position he held until May, 1921, when he took over the Vancouver Evening Columbian, in connection with which he has made an excellent record. With a keen sense of news values and well defined ideas as to the makeup of a paper, he has developed the Columbian into one of the most valuable newspaper properties in this section of the state and is enjoying well merited success.

THOMAS B. NEUHAUSEN

Thomas B. Neuhausen, who for twenty years has been actively engaged in the real estate business in Portland, had previously given his government a long period of honorable and valued service in various capacities, and is now numbered among those whose activities have contributed to the growth and development of his city. Mr. Neuhausen was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 2d of November, 1872, and is a son of Carl and Elizabeth (Brués) Newhausen. In 1884 the family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where the father served as city editor of a German daily newspaper, his death there occurring. The mother later came to Portland, Oregon, where her death occurred in 1923.

T. B. Neuhausen attended the public schools of St. Paul, graduating from the Central high school, and also from the St. Paul Teachers' Training School. He engaged in teaching school for two years, and then received an appointment as secretary to the American consul at Bamberg, Bavaria, where he remained two years, during which period he also studied at the Lyceum. On his return to St. Paul he took an active part in the historic political campaign of 1896, acting as manager for the McKinley campaign in part of St. Paul. During the ensuing three years he was employed as a correspondent on the St. Paul Globe and in 1899 was made superintendent of the telephone and telegraph system in the national house of representatives at Washington, which position he held for one year, during which period he acted also as Washington correspondent for the St. Paul Globe. In May, 1900, Mr. Neuhausen was appointed a special agent for the general land office at Ashland, Wisconsin, having charge of the northern part of that state, and remained there until October, 1903, when he was transferred to The Dalles, Oregon, in the same capacity. In 1904 he was promoted to the position of special agent in charge of all land office work in Oregon, serving as such until December, 1904, when Secretary Hitchcock ordered him to report at Portland in connection with the Oregon land fraud cases, in which work Mr. Newhausen was associated with Francis J. Heney from December, 1904, to 1907. In 1905 he was inspector of United States land offices and surveyors-general throughout the country. In the following year he was appointed chief inspector for the interior department and was stationed at Portland, where he served until September, 1908, when he resigned from the government service. He turned his attention to the real estate and investment business, in which he met with success, and is now regarded as

one of the ablest and efficient realtors of the city. He makes a specialty of fine homes and business properties and has succeeded in effecting many large deals.

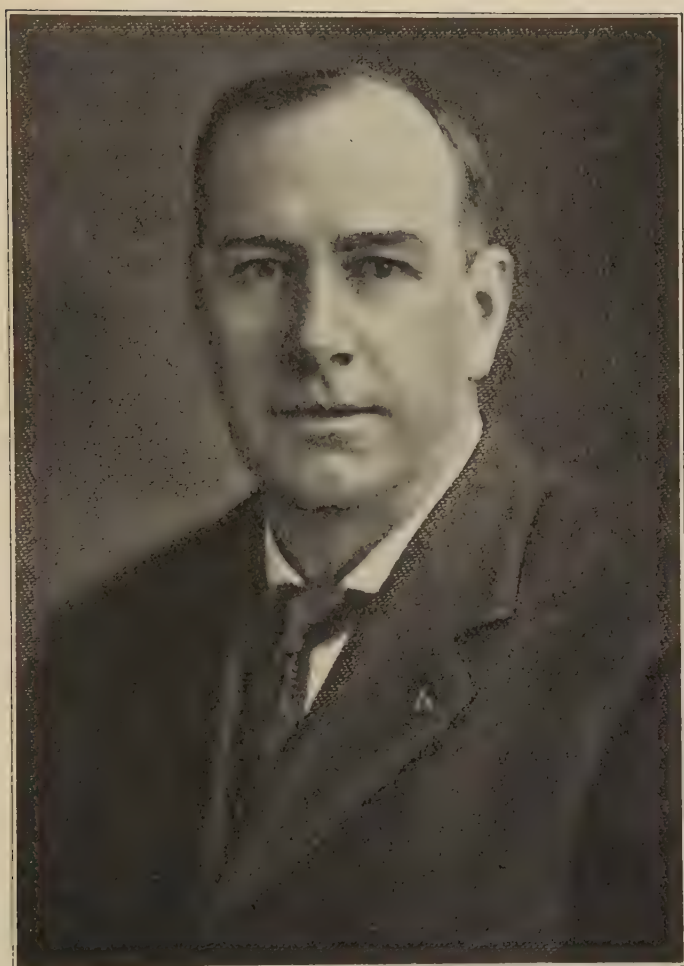
On December 6, 1899, Mr. Neuhausen was united in marriage to Miss Maude L. Lyon, a daughter of William Walter Lyon, of Staunton, Virginia, but who was living in St. Paul, Minnesota, at the time of her marriage. Mr. Neuhausen is a republican and has taken a great interest in public affairs. He was co-manager of Senator McNary's primary campaign in 1918, managed Senator Stanfield's campaign in 1920, and in 1898, 1900 and 1902 served as manager for Frederick C. Stevens' campaigns for congress in St. Paul. In 1913 he was state chairman of the progressive party in Oregon and in 1916 was vice-chairman of the Hughes state campaign committee. During the World war he served as chairman of the committee on coordination of government drives in Oregon. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Multnomah Club, the Progressive Business Men's Club and the Chamber of Commerce, of which he has served on the membership committee. He is a man of high principles and substantial qualities, progressive and reliable in business, loyal in citizenship and constant in friendship, so that he is well worthy of the confidence and respect in which he is held throughout the community which is honored by his residence.

WILLIAM HOVEY MOODY

Time is the test which establishes the position of an individual in relation to his community and gives proof of the real worth of his work in its lasting qualities. Judged in this way, William Hovey Moody held high position in Portland, where he was prominent as a business man, and in the state, where his influence was most widely felt. He was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, October 5, 1860, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 17th of June, 1919. He was one of the five children of Governor Zenas Ferry and Mary Jane (Stephenson) Moody of Oregon, and the two who still survive are: Zenas A., a resident of Ashland; and Ralph, who is living in the east. The family was established in Oregon in pioneer times, the father making the trip by way of Cape Horn to the Pacific northwest in 1850. He settled in The Dalles and with passing years became active in much that had to do with early progress and development. He promoted various business interests of importance, including the establishment of large warehouses, and he set an example which was an inspiration to his son.

William H. Moody was but three years of age when brought to Oregon and was reared at The Dalles. The history of the state was familiar to him from many angles. He was a pupil of the public schools at The Dalles and later studied in Oakland, California, and when his textbooks were put aside he took up his abode in the former city and became associated in business with his father and brothers. With the passing years their interests became very extensive both along mercantile lines and in connection with the conduct of mammoth warehouses. They conducted a general commission business in wheat and dealt in all ranch supplies, the business being carried on under the name of the Z. F. Moody Warehouse Company. It constantly expanded in scope and volume and a branch was established at Shaniko, Oregon, in the year 1900. Of this William H. Moody had full charge and gave further demonstration of the business ability and marked enterprise which he had already displayed in the conduct of important mercantile affairs. He showed ability in solving intricate and involved business problems and his broad vision and keen insight were manifest in improved methods and well devised plans. After a time he purchased the interests of his father and brothers and became sole owner of the business, which, intelligently directed, grew to very large proportions and covered an immense territory. The company bought and sold everything used or raised on the ranches, but their chief line was wheat and wool, and thus in the management of a mammoth concern Mr. Moody wisely directed his interests until his death. He also purchased the famous Bake Oven ranch of five thousand acres, which was devoted to the growing of wheat and to stock raising, and of this property Mrs. Moody is still owner.

On the 4th of January, 1883, Mr. Moody was married to Miss Clara McFarland, a representative of an old pioneer family. Her father was James C. McFarland, who was born near Mansfield, Ohio, and her mother, Martha Ann (Bouton) McFarland,



WILLIAM H. MOODY

was a native of Virginia and of French descent. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland was celebrated in 1852 and their wedding journey consisted of the long trip across the plains, which trip they made in company with the parents of James C. McFarland. The family settled at The Dalles, where Captain Isaac McFarland, the father of James C. McFarland, became an outstanding figure in business circles, his efforts being a potent force in the settlement and development of that part of the state. He it was who built and operated one of the first steamers that navigated on the Columbia river above The Dalles, running that vessel during the Indian wars of the early '60s. He died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years.

William H. and Clara (McFarland) Moody became the parents of three children, two of whom survive. Adelbert M., a successful physician of San Francisco, is diagnostician at St. Francis Hospital. He married Mabel Nichols, of Denver, and they have one child, Blanche. Druscilla Edna Moody first became the wife of Howard Melville West, who died leaving three children: William Melville, Elyse Moody and Donald Eugene. Mrs. Druscilla West subsequently became the wife of S. H. Salomon, of Portland.

Fraternally Mr. Moody was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at The Dalles. He was never greatly interested in politics, but he manifested the keenest interest in all that pertained to the welfare and upbuilding of the state. His cooperation could always be counted upon to further any movement that sought to benefit the commonwealth at large. His position as an honorable business man was unassailable. He controlled extensive interests and at all times his methods were such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. His entire career was an illustration of the old adage that honesty is the best policy. His success was due to the fact that he used his time and talents wisely and well, that he recognized and embraced opportunities that others passed heedlessly by and that he made his labors count for the utmost. Obstacles and difficulties in his path seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort on his part and with the passing years he garnered the rewards of his persistent and intelligently directed labor, winning a place not only among the more successful but also among the most honored of Oregon's citizens.

DANIEL L. CATES

Conscientious and efficient, Daniel L. Cates has thoroughly demonstrated his worth as a public servant and for eleven years has been city recorder of The Dalles. He is a loyal Oregonian and a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the state. The following account of his career was written by Fred Lockley and published in the Oregon Journal under date of November 29, 1927:

"I was born in a log cabin on the Long Tom, near Starr's Point, in Benton county, May 7, 1857," said Mr. Cates. "My father was John Cates, who was born on September 30, 1825, in Hopkins county, Kentucky. His father's name was Alexander Cates. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Phipps and she was also a Kentuckian. My father left the Blue Grass state in 1844, when he was nineteen years of age, and went to Missouri with an uncle, John Newton. They settled near Linneus, in Linn county, and there father was married February 14, 1847, to Sarah Ellen Grice, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland. She was a daughter of Daniel Grice, who went from that state to Kentucky and later located in Linn county, Missouri. Father and his brother-in-law, Daniel Grice, built houses. In those days all lumber, including the flooring, was dressed by hand. Father had taken up a place in Linn county and in addition to working at his trade, raised corn and tobacco.

"In April, 1850, father started for the gold fields of California, crossing the plains with F. B. Flournoy and his relatives. They took the usual emigrant route during the first part of the trip and went by way of the cut-off to Fort Hall. The Nemaha river was crossed on rafts built by members of the party and at Salt creek they were detained for two days. After crossing the Salt river they struck the Platte in Nebraska at the foot of One Hundred Mile island. There were few accidents on the trip, though in the early part of it an exciting incident occurred in the Pawnee country. One morning a man came riding toward them at top speed on a fine grey horse and warned them of Indians who had attacked a train in advance of them. Three parties of emigrants had left Missouri at about the same time, the Flournoy

train, the one attacked by Indians and what was called the Ohio train. The last consisted of forty men without a woman or child among them. There were two Indians in sight in an elevated position, signalling to the band that led in the attack and informing them of the movements of the whites. The Ohio train rushed in from the rear on horseback and soon reached the Indians. The wagons of the Flournoy train were placed in a double row and the party advanced as rapidly as possible. After robbing the women of their jewelry and taking as much food and clothing as they could lay hands on, the Indians escaped and no one was injured. The Flournoy train followed the route to the crossing of the Portneuf, which runs into the Snake river, and then traveled to the south, crossing the Raft river. As they followed its course they came to that remarkable creation of nature, the Thousand Spring valley, containing those famous soda springs which vary in temperature from boiling hot to ice cold and which cover an area of several square miles. Proceeding through what was afterwards called the Landers cut-off, they came out on the Green river and followed its course to St. Mary's river. After passing the three Humboldt lakes they were warned by a note tacked up by the roadside of danger from Indians. Two men had been killed and a little farther on the body of an Indian was found lying in the road. At the foot of the last lake two roads separate, one leading to the Carson river and the other to the Truckee river. The party followed the Truckee road and about September 17, 1850, camped where the Donner party endured their sufferings and where some met their tragic deaths in 1846. They could see plainly where the trees had been cut down and limbs cut off of others ten or twelve feet above the ground, showing how deep the snow must have been when they camped on it.

"The Sierras were crossed and they soon reached Nevada City, where father worked for a while at four dollars a day. Later he took up a claim on Poor Man creek, finding dirt which paid him thirty dollars a day with pick and pan. After working the claim for a month the heavy snow drove him out and he went back to Nevada City, where he spent the winter. Next spring he found a claim from which he averaged eight dollars a day. In company with three other miners he engaged in prospecting on Kanaha creek. They struck a claim where they took out fifty dollars a day. As soon as their grub was gone they went back to Nevada City and brought out twelve hundred pounds of supplies on seven pack horses. They found their claim had been jumped, so they struck out down the creek and struck another claim even richer than the first. On July 4, 1851, the four of them took out over six hundred dollars. They averaged about one hundred dollars a day. My father's partners became dissatisfied and though they could find a richer ground, so he bought them out and worked the claim until late in the fall of 1851. Downieville, the nearest post office, was twelve miles distant by mountain trail.

"In the fall of 1851 father went to Grass valley and followed the carpenter's trade. He worked on a hotel and was paid ten dollars a day. After the hotel was built he went to Sacramento and from there to San Francisco, where he bought a ticket for Panama. He had to pay sixteen dollars for the use of a mule to ride twenty-six miles across the isthmus to connect with a boat. After he had ridden about two-thirds of the way he overtook a miner, who offered him eight dollars for the use of the mule for the remaining eight miles, so father walked the rest of the way. He had to pay a fare of ten dollars on a rowboat which took him to the Atlantic side of the isthmus. The natives were having a revolution and told the Californians to keep off the streets so they wouldn't get hurt. However, the Americans wanted to see what was going on, so one of them was killed, as well as a number of natives. The American consul sent out to the Cherokee and Ohio, which were anchored in the stream, and got a brass six-pounder and an iron cannon. He put these so he could sweep the street and told the natives that if they fought any more or killed any more Americans he would turn the cannon loose, so they decided to quit fighting.

"Father's baggage consisted of a pair of blankets, a carpetbag and a six-shooter. He bought a steerage ticket for New York for fifty dollars. The first cabin ticket was seventy-five dollars. After he got on the boat he paid the purser five dollars extra to sit at the first cabin table and have a cabin like the first class passengers. The Ohio was a sidewheeler and there were about two hundred returning gold miners aboard. At Havana they transferred to the Georgia for New Orleans. In the Crescent city he paid sixteen dollars for a ticket to St. Louis and made the trip of about twelve hundred miles on the Patrick Henry. At St. Louis he took passage on a small boat called the Lewis F. Linn, for Brunswick, the great tobacco trading point on the Mis-

souri, traveling with Washington Leach, who had been his companion in the mines of California and on the returning sea voyage.

"Father had been gone nearly two years and had never received a letter from home, so he didn't know whether his wife was alive or dead. At Brunswick he hired a rig to drive to Linneus, where he had left mother. When he arrived there he found that his father-in-law had sold out and that mother had gone to live with Uncle Newton. He hired a man to drive him out to the Newton place. He bought a house and lot for three hundred dollars and got a job as carpenter at a dollar and a quarter a day.

"In the spring of 1853 father started overland for Oregon, leaving Linn county on April 10 with a company of ten wagons. In the party were father's cousin, Ambrose Newton, who brought his wife and three children. He had two wagons, with four yoke of oxen to each, and was accompanied by three young men, who came along to work for their board. Father had one wagon, three yoke of oxen and two cows. In his wagon were himself, mother, Sarah, the baby, and a young man named Washington Ward, who went along to work for his board. The members of the train chose father as their captain because of his previous experience in crossing the plains. The emigrants drove to St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence up the river, which they crossed at Council Bluffs. They took the south side of the Platte. A large party of Pawnee Indians accompanied them almost to Ash Hollow. There my father and Mr. Wiley went on a hunting expedition. Father killed a big buffalo and they loaded their horses with meat. When they were hunting a hail storm came up which was so severe that the cattle couldn't face it. They turned around and drifted with the storm.

"One night a buffalo cow and calf came into the camp, and as the members of the party had just killed a fat antelope, they stopped over next day and jerked the meat of the two buffaloes and the antelope. On the Bear river in Utah six saddle horses were stolen. Father lost a good horse. He said that when he and Fowler were looking for the horses they met an Indian on a cayuse, while his squaw was mounted on a big roan horse. Father had a rifle with inlaid silver work and the Indian tried to take it. Father pulled out his Colt revolver and the Indian changed his mind, and the last father saw of him and the squaw they were making their horses go as fast as they could. The next day the party arrived at Steamboat Springs, where an Englishman had a trading station. After crossing the Malheur river they went down the Snake and struck Burnt river at a point where Huntington was afterward built. They passed through the Powder River valley below the place where Baker City is now located and there father suffered from blood poisoning, which endangered his life. After coming into the Grande Ronde valley they passed Medical lake and in the Blue mountains stayed over night at Lee's encampment, now Bingham Springs. Then they proceeded down the Wild Horse through what is now the Umatilla Indian reservation, finding Indians there who were raising corn and potatoes. After reaching Deschutes they made their way down Ten-Mile creek and thence to Tygh valley. They passed through the Barlow tollgate and down Laurel Hill, soon afterward coming to the Big Sandy valley. On September 9 they reached Foster's famous ranch and on the 11th crossed the Willamette at Portland on a capstan and two horses.

"In crossing the plains father lost both cows and one of the steers. On leaving Portland he went to Wapato lake, in Washington county, Oregon, and lived in the house of Isaac Peet. In 1854 father and Fred Flora took a contract to get out timbers and build a barn for Captain Doty in Yamhill county. Father next built a granary for Mr. McLeod on Tualatin plains. Later he built one for Dorris Young and also erected a grist mill on the Tualatin river for Parsons & Gibson. They paid him seven dollars a day and he took his pay in flour, which he sold in Portland. From Tualatin plains he moved to the Long Tom, in Benton county, where he bought, for three hundred dollars, a quarter section. Forty acres of the tract had been fenced and there was a good house on the place. Father bought a land entry of one hundred and sixty acres for one hundred and twenty dollars and took up the adjoining quarter section. The first loom on the Long Tom was constructed by father, who built it for Mrs. Ferguson. He was paid forty dollars for the job. Mrs. Ferguson wove homespun cloth.

"In the fall of 1859 father sold the ranch and moved east of the mountains. He bought a new wagon, a span of mules and ninety head of cattle. He hired John Florence to drive the stock over the Barlow trail to the Dennis Maloney place, near the present site of Dufur. Father traded our place to Mrs. Upton for two large

mares, Pet and Pigeon. Afterward father moved to Eight-Mile creek, purchasing a farm from "Big Steve" Edwards, and there mother died in the fall of 1862, leaving two sons and two daughters, one a baby less than a year old. The hard winter of 1861-62 nearly wiped father off the map financially. He had only thirty head of stock left when the snow went off in the spring.

"In 1863 father made arrangements with Jake Broadwell to run the farm and took us to the Griffin place, on the Long Tom. Mrs. Susan Griffin, my mother's sister, died shortly after we children went there. Father and Fred Flora had started in the spring of 1863 with a herd of cattle for the Orofino mines in Idaho. Hearing of Aunt Susan's death, he came and got us, taking us up to Eight Mile, near The Dalles. My sister did the housework. When J. C. Broadwell bought the place my sister Sarah and I stayed with him for two years. After that Sarah went to The Dalles and stayed at the home of Pete Ruffner. My brother Willie went to Idaho with my father, who purchased a mine in the Boise basin and later moved to Rocky Bar, in Alturas county, that state. He was absent two years and brought home fourteen hundred dollars.

"Afterward father moved to The Dalles and turned his attention to the lumber industry. He built a mill on Fifteen-Mile creek near the Meadows, also owning a mill on the Columbia, opposite Wind river, and this he later sold to Joseph T. Peters. While operating the plant he built a small steamboat to handle the lumber. After disposing of his mills father worked for a time at his trade and aided in constructing the shoe factory in North Dalles. In 1873 father married Mrs. Elizabeth Herbert, a widow, who had two children: Mrs. Jane Sherer, deceased; and George A. Herbert, now a resident of Baker, Oregon. The mother of these children passed away at The Dalles and father's death occurred at Cascade Locks, Oregon, in 1909. My sister Sarah, the oldest of the family, was born in Missouri in 1849. On May 10, 1870, she became the wife of William Frizzell, and her demise occurred in 1924 at Cascade Locks. My brother William was born in Benton county, Oregon, in 1854 and is now living in Oakland, California. I was the third child and my full name is Daniel Lycurgus Cates. My sister Susan was born February 14, 1860, in Wasco county, Oregon. She became the wife of W. H. Wilson, a well known attorney of Portland, Oregon, and died February 14, 1922."

In the acquirement of an education Daniel L. Cates attended the public schools at The Dalles and one of his instructors was Professor S. P. Barrett. From 1878 until 1882 he was in the employ of his father, who at that time was operating a saw-mill above Cascade Locks, where the town of Wyeth is now located. His lumber yard at The Dalles was managed by Daniel L. Cates, who afterward became a bookkeeper for John H. Larsen, a dealer in wool and hides. His commission house was located on East Second street at The Dalles, where Mr. Cates remained until 1886, when he was appointed a deputy under George Herbert, sheriff of Wasco county, and acted in that capacity for four years. In 1890 he was elected sheriff and served for two years, thoroughly justifying the trust reposed in him. In August, 1892, he located at Cascade Locks, opening a general store, which he conducted during the construction of the locks. About five hundred men were at work and in 1896 the locks were completed by J. G. and I. N. Day. At that time Mr. Cates disposed of the business and established a drug store, of which he was the proprietor for two years. Crossing the Columbia river, he purchased a tract of three hundred and twenty acres in Skamania county, Washington, and applied himself to the task of clearing the land. He cut down the timber, which he sawed into logs, and disposed of them at a good figure. A few years later he sold the ranch and in November, 1909, returned to The Dalles. Prosperity had attended his various undertakings and for a time he lived retired. In 1917 he was prevailed upon to reenter the arena of public affairs and has since been city recorder. His duties are discharged with characteristic thoroughness and fidelity and his continued retention in the office proves that his services are appreciated.

On October 9, 1889, Mr. Cates married Miss Alice DeHuff, who was born February 23, 1865, in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Cates is the ninth in line of descent from Jan Stryker, who was born in Holland in 1615 and emigrated from Ruinen, a village in the province of Drenthe, with his wife, two sons and four daughters, arriving at New Amsterdam in 1652. The mother of these children was Lambertje Seubering, who died several years after the family came to America. On April 30, 1679, Jan Stryker married Swantje Jans, who was the widow of Dornelis de Potter, of Brooklyn, and died in 1686. On March 31, 1687, Jan Stryker was again married, his third union

being with Teuntje Teunis, of Flatbush, the widow of Jacob Hellakers, of New Amsterdam. She survived her husband, who was a man of prominence in colonial days. In 1654 he was elected chief magistrate of Midworet and according to the "Colonial History of New York" he was a member of the embassy sent from New Amsterdam to the lord mayors in Holland. The history also states that he became a representative in the general assembly on April 10, 1664, a member of the Hempstead convention of 1665, and was commissioned captain of a military company on October 25, 1673. His brother, who also came to this country, was named Jacobus Garretsen Stryker. Jan Stryker and his first wife had a large family.

Pieter Stryker, their ninth child, was born November 1, 1653, in Flatbush, New York, and on May 29, 1681, married Annetje Barends. She died June 17, 1717, and his demise occurred June 11, 1741. He was high sheriff of Kings county, Long island; judge of the court from 1720 until 1722, and was made captain of a foot company in 1689. On June 1, 1710, he purchased four thousand acres of land on Millstone river in Somerset county, New Jersey. It does not appear that he ever lived on this property but his sons, Jacob and Barends, and his grandsons, the four sons of Jan, removed from Flatbush to New Jersey. Pieter and Annetje (Barends) Stryker had eleven children.

Jan Stryker, their third child, was born August 6, 1684, and in 1704 married Margarita Schenck. She was a daughter of Johannes Schenck, of Bushwick, Long island, and died in August, 1721. His second wife was Sara Bergen, a daughter of Michael Hansen Bergen, of Brooklyn, New York. She was baptized June 2, 1678, and married February 17, 1722. Her death occurred July 15, 1760, and her husband passed away August 17, 1770. He was a member of the Kings County militia. Jan Stryker had nine children by his first wife and five by the second.

Pieter Stryker, the eldest child of his first wife, was born September 14, 1705, at Flatbush, Long island, and about 1723 married Antje Deremer. About 1730 he removed to Somerset county, New Jersey, and on November 9, 1750, both he and his wife joined the Dutch Reformed church of New Brunswick, New Jersey. His second wife was Cabrina Buys and on August 17, 1766, both were members of the church at Millstone, New Jersey. Death summoned him on December 28, 1774. He had eleven children by his first wife and one by the second.

His son, John Stryker, the eighth child of his first union, was born March 2, 1740, and became captain of the Somerset County militia but was afterwards attached to the state troops. His marriage with Lydia Cornell was solemnized November 13, 1763, and on March 25, 1786, he responded to the final summons. His wife was born March 15, 1746, and died November 4, 1795. John and Lydia (Cornell) Stryker were the parents of ten children.

James I. Stryker, the ninth, was born October 25, 1780, and on March 7, 1804, married Ann Margaret Friese. She was born November 5, 1782, and died about 1826 in Cayuga county, New York, while his demise occurred December 14, 1825. Their family numbered eight children.

The seventh, Henry Francis Stryker, was born April 20, 1821, in Auburn, New York, and in Plattsville, Grand county, Wisconsin territory, was married December 13, 1843, to Mary Ann Hart. She was born July 3, 1827, in Montgomery county, and was a daughter of William and Clarissa Hart. Mrs. Stryker died December 2, 1860, in Vancouver, Washington, and her husband's death occurred in that city on December 21, 1861.

Their oldest child, Emily Frances Stryker, was born October 18, 1844, in Southport, Wisconsin, and at Portland, Oregon, was married May 10, 1864, to Peter Wolf DeHuff. He was born September 1, 1835, in York, Pennsylvania, and died June 20, 1916, at The Dalles, Oregon, while his wife passed away May 25, 1918, at Spokane, Washington. In their family were four daughters, of whom Alice is the eldest. By her marriage to Daniel L. Cates she became the mother of four children. Harold, the first son, was born November 20, 1890, at The Dalles and is cashier of the Mexico Development Company at Tia Juana. His brother Albert was born July 22, 1894, at Cascade Locks and is employed in a hardware store at The Dalles. The daughter Ruth was born August 29, 1892, at The Dalles and her life was terminated at Pendleton, Oregon, January 16, 1916. The fourth child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cates have two grandchildren, Albert Cates and Robert DeHuff Cates.

Mr. Cates takes a keen interest in fraternal affairs and is a charter member of The Dalles Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all of the chairs.

While a resident of Cascade Locks he aided in forming the Elks lodge of that place and is a life member of The Dalles Lodge, No. 1, of that order. He is a York Rite Mason and holds a life membership in Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland, while he also belongs to the local camp of the Woodmen of the World. In all matters of citizenship he is loyal, progressive and public-spirited and his personal qualities are such as make for popularity.

JAMES W. ENGLISH

James W. English, who died May 3, 1928, after having been an invalid for over nine years, owned a well improved and productive farm, located one mile west of Odell, Hood River valley, lived there for forty years and gained an enviable reputation as an industrious, energetic and progressive farmer. He was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 4th of July, 1867, a son of J. W. and Ann (Costin) English, both of whom were natives of Canada. His father, who was a tailor by trade, died in Manitoba, Canada, and his wife died in Hood River, Oregon.

J. W. English attended the public schools of his native country and came to the United States in 1882, locating in North Dakota, where he completed his education. For several years thereafter he worked on farms and was also employed about one year on the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana. In 1888 he came to Hood River, Oregon, and took up a homestead about four miles west of Odell. The land was covered with timber and at that time there was no road to his place. After building a small log house, he began clearing his land, and in the course of time had ten acres cleared and part of it planted to fruit. He lived there until 1900, when he sold that place and bought forty acres of timber land one mile west of Odell, the only improvement on the place being a small log house. After clearing thirty acres of this land, he sold twenty acres, so that he owned twenty acres, of which nine acres are in orchard, the remainder being in hay and pasture. He kept his orchard in the best condition and in return received bountiful crops of fruit. In 1912 Mr. English erected an attractive, modern home, while all of the other buildings on the place are of a substantial character.

In December, 1891, Mr. English was united in marriage to Miss Dolly Divers, who is a native of the Hood River valley and is a daughter of John Otis and Julia Ann (Neal) Divers, the former born in Virginia, while the latter was born in Oregon City, Oregon, and was a daughter of Peter Neal. Further reference is made to Mrs. English's family in the sketch of her half-brother, Virgil Winchell, on other pages of this work, in addition to which it may be stated that her paternal grandfather, Davis L. Divers, crossed the plains, with ox teams and covered wagons, in 1862, locating first at Oregon City, Oregon, later coming to the Hood River valley, in what was then Wasco county. He took up a homestead and a preemption claim, thus becoming the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land, located about one mile west of Odell, all covered with heavy timber. Because of the prevalence of oak timber in this locality, he named it White Oak valley. He built a log house and started to clear the land, on which he raised garden truck. He kept cows and a flock of chickens, and carried his eggs and butter to The Dalles, on horseback, that being the nearest market at that time. About 1904 he sold that place and bought a small ranch near Odell, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring August 14, 1904. John O. Divers was educated in the district school near Odell and about the time he attained his majority he took up a homestead one and a half miles west of Odell, on which he built a small board house, after which he cleared a large part of his land, on which he raised hogs, cattle and grain. In 1893 he sold that place and went to Montana, but his death occurred at Lewiston, Idaho. To him and his wife were born seven children: Mrs. Dolly English; James, who lives in Montana; Mrs. May Sellinger, who lives in the Hood River valley; John O., deceased; Mrs. Julia Estey, of Butte, Montana; Perry, deceased; and Newton, who lives in California. Mr. and Mrs. English had four children: Beatrice, who is the wife of E. L. Vose, of Portland, Oregon, and they have a daughter, Beatrice, now eight years of age; Leland, who died in August, 1920; Harry, who is at home; and Jayen W., who is a senior in the high school at Odell. Mrs. English has the distinction of having been one of the first white girls born in the Hood River valley. Mr. English was a member of the Pomona

Grange. He stood ready to cooperate with his fellow citizens in all efforts to better the community and his record as farmer and citizen gained for him an enviable place in the estimation of his fellowmen.

FRANKLIN T. GRIFFITH

One of the leading professional and business men of Portland is Franklin T. Griffith, who has won wide recognition as an able and successful lawyer, and is also prominent in business circles, being president of the Portland Electric Power Company and officially identified with a number of other important enterprises. Mr. Griffith was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 6th of February, 1870, and is a son of William A. and Hannah K. Griffith. In 1873 the family went to Oakland, California, where the father was long engaged in the contracting business, and both parents are now deceased.

Franklin T. Griffith was about three years of age when taken to Oakland, and there he attended the public schools, graduating from high school, and later also graduating from Oakland Academy. He then went to San Francisco, where he held a position as clerk with the California Paper Company until 1890, when he located in Oregon City, Oregon, where he served as mill cashier for the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company. During this period he devoted his spare time to reading law and in 1894 was admitted to the bar. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Oregon City until 1909, and during ten years of that period served as city attorney. Since 1909 Mr. Griffith has been engaged in law practice in Portland and is a member of the firm of Griffith, Peck & Coke, which is recognized as one of the strongest and most successful law firms in the Columbia River valley. In 1894 Mr. Griffith was appointed divisional counsel of the Portland General Electric Company and in 1907 he became general attorney of the Portland Electric Power Company, of which he was elected president in 1913, holding that position continuously to the present time. Under his administration this well known concern has enjoyed a splendid record of continuous growth and is now one of the most important companies in its line on the coast. Mr. Griffith is also president of the Moody Investment Company, president of the Associated Realty Company, vice president of the Investors Company of Oregon and a director and vice president of the Title and Trust Company. He is an energetic, progressive and capable business man, commanding the confidence and respect of all who have been associated with him.

On July 15, 1896, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Miss Etta Pope, of Oregon City, Oregon, and to them have been born two children, Harriett, who is the wife of Zina Wise, of Portland, and Janet, who is the wife of Donald M. Drake, of this city. Mr. Griffith is a republican in his political alignment and has taken an active interest in public affairs. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club, Arlington Club, Waverly Club, Multnomah Club and the Multnomah Golf Club, as well as the Chamber of Commerce. His labors have been of a character which have contributed to public progress as well as to his individual success and during all the period of his residence in Portland he has shown a deep interest in the general welfare of the community, in which he is regarded as one of its representative men of affairs.

A. M. BEAVER

In an active business career A. M. Beaver has become one of the capable and efficient real estate men of Portland, as is attested by the volume of business which he has handled in this city during the past six years. Mr. Beaver was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 7th of September, 1889, and is a son of A. M. and Myrtle (Aldred) Beaver. The mother died in 1898 and subsequently Mr. Beaver married Miss Nettie Calhoun. In 1907 he brought his family to Oregon and is now engaged in the real estate business in Ashland.

A. M. Beaver, Jr., attended the public schools and high school of Columbus and then took a commercial course in a business college. His first work here was as a salesman for a building material concern, after which he went to Ashland, where for two years he engaged in the hardware and automobile business. On his return to Portland, in 1910, he became assistant manager of the Michigan Automobile & Buggy Company, which position he held for three years, and then bought a hardware store at Springfield, Oregon, which he conducted for two years and then sold. In 1915 he came back to Portland and accepted a position as manager for W. H. Wallingford, with whom he remained until 1918, when he took the local agency for the Liberty and Premier cars, and, later, for the Columbia car. In 1921 he sold his lease to the Buick company, for which concern he served as sales manager for one year. In the fall of 1922 Mr. Beaver entered the real estate field, in which he has specialized in business properties and business leases, and in this line of operation has met with notable success. Among the important deals handled by him as agent was the selling of the Harvey Scott home for fifty thousand dollars in 1926, while in 1927 he sold the Security Storage Company warehouse for four hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars. He handled properties for the Ladd estate amounting to over two million dollars, and also sold the Alisky building, at Third and Morrison streets. As a side line he has built a number of residences, which he has sold at a nice profit. In 1927 Mr. Beaver formed a partnership with Chester A. Moores, under the firm name of the Moores-Beaver Company, of which Mr. Beaver is president and Mr. Moores, vice president and treasurer. He has successfully handled hundreds of properties and leases in this city and has gained a wide reputation for his effective and progressive business methods and for the high principles on which he operates, none having questioned his integrity or honor.

Mr. Beaver was united in marriage to Miss Dassah Robinson, of Portland, and they are the parents of two children, Jack Aldred and Bettye Lorene. Mr. Beaver is an ardent republican and has taken an interest in public affairs, particularly such as relate to the welfare and progress of his city and county. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Ad Club, of which he is a director, the Portland Realty Board, the Portland Golf Club and the One Hundred Per Cent Club and is president of the Friday Morning Breakfast Club. He is alert and enterprising, thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of the northwest, and in every relation of life has measured up to the highest standard of citizenship and manhood, so that he commands to a marked degree the public confidence and esteem.

BEN R. LITFIN

Beginning his business career as a newsboy, Ben R. Litfin has steadily advanced and is now classed with the leading journalists of Oregon. He has devoted his life to the newspaper business and exerts a strong and beneficial influence as the owner and editor of *The Dalles Chronicle*, which has a record of thirty-eight years of continuous service. His birth occurred in Stillwater, Washington county, Minnesota, on the 2d of February, 1887, and his father, Frank Litfin, is a native of Germany, in which country he learned the millwright's trade. In 1873 he made the voyage to the new world and for a time was employed as a wheelwright in Wisconsin, afterward going to Minnesota. In the early days he aided in building many sawmills in the lumber districts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, becoming an expert at his trade, which he followed until a few years ago, and since his retirement has lived in the city of St. Paul. His wife, Emma (Kollertz) Litfin, was born in Logansport, Indiana, and passed away in 1924. To their union were born three children: Frank, who lives in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Joseph, a resident of Hudson, Wisconsin, and Ben R.

The last named was reared and educated in his native state. Said Mr. Litfin when conversing with Fred Lockley, one of the editors of the *Oregon Journal*: "I earned my first money selling papers when I was ten years old. I also picked up quite a bit of money shining shoes. When I was older I carried a route on the *Daily Gazette*. I started what has proved to be my life work when I was fifteen years old by landing a job as printer's devil at three dollars a week. By the time I was nineteen years old I was getting eight dollars a week and was a pretty fair compositor."



BEN R. LITFIN

"When I was nineteen I went to Yakima, Washington, with a pal of mine and from there we went to Seattle. I had a union card and thought I could land a job, but work was scarce. We had enough money to buy a ticket for each of us to Portland, Oregon, after which we found that our total resources amounted to seventy-five cents. The conductor on the train when we asked his advice said, 'Go to the Oregon Hotel and say I sent you; they will put you up for the night.' In the morning my pal got in touch with his aunt, so he was "hunkydory," and I was out in the cold. Next morning at 4:30 o'clock I arrived at the *Oregonian* office and went into the mailing room. The man operating the Dick mailer was having trouble with it. He said, 'Can you operate this mailer?' I told him I could and he said, 'Well, get to work then.' After I had cleaned up the mailer he took me out to breakfast and told me that he thought I could land a job on the *Telegram*. The foreman of the *Telegram* put me to work in the ad alley."

In December, 1906, Mr. Litfin made the journey from Portland to The Dalles and became connected with the *Chronicle*, which at that time was owned by a stock company. His proficiency in setting type and in make-up work was soon recognized and at the end of a year he was made foreman of the plant, on which he secured an option in 1909. Soon afterward Mr. Litfin and his partner, H. G. Miller, purchased the paper from the Chronicle Publishing Company and remained its proprietors until 1915, when C. Hedges, of California, acquired the business. Mr. Litfin was retained as manager and acted in that capacity until 1920, when he was joined by W. P. Merry in purchasing the business from Mr. Hedges. Mr. Merry, a Portland business man, was a silent partner in the enterprise and in 1923 sold his holdings therein to Mr. Litfin, who has since owned the paper. Established in 1890, it now has a large circulation and ranks with the leading dailies of eastern Oregon. The paper has United Press leased wire service and is connected with the Audit Bureau of Circulations. After acquiring full ownership of the *Chronicle*, Mr. Litfin installed up-to-date machinery at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars and now has a thoroughly modern printing plant, equipped to do all kinds of job work. He also publishes the *Weekly Chronicle*, a ten-page journal, filled with good reading matter. This is one of the best smaller town weeklies in the state and has a large list of subscribers, drawn from the rural districts of eastern Oregon.

Mr. Litfin was married July 20, 1916, to Miss Alberta Knappenberger, a native of Missouri and a daughter of W. A. and Elizabeth Knappenberger, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Litfin have become the parents of a son, Richard, who was born September 9, 1918, at The Dalles and is attending the public schools.

Mr. Litfin is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in 1915 was the youngest exalted ruler ever elected by the members of The Dalles Lodge. He also belongs to the local lodge of Masons, the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and The Dalles Golf and Country Club. His standing as a journalist is indicated by the fact that he has been chosen vice president of the Oregon State Editorial Association, which office he is now filling, and is also vice president of the Northwest Circulation Managers Association. An eloquent advocate of good roads, he is largely responsible for the building of the Sorosis boulevard—a beautiful road overlooking the city and the majestic valley of the Columbia. His editorials are forceful, timely and well written and through the columns of his papers he has fostered many movements for the development and betterment of the community and the state of his adoption. Mr. Litfin is a man of high ideals, with the courage to uphold them, and his worth is uniformly recognized.

FORBES BARCLAY, M. D.

No history of the Columbia River valley would be complete without a record of Dr. Forbes Barclay, who lived for many years in Oregon City. He was an Oregon pioneer, an Arctic explorer, and a physician and philanthropist who won all hearts. His birth occurred on Christmas day of 1812 in a house which is still standing. It is a stone structure more than three hundred years old and members of the family still occupy this ancestral home. The Doctor's grandfather was a Presbyterian minister in Scotland and migrated to the Shetland islands. Dr. Barclay was a son of Dr. John and Charlotte (Spense) Barclay, the latter a daughter of William

Spense, of Gardisting, Scotland. In the Barclay family were ten children, six sons and four daughters. James, one of the sons, was a teacher at Larwick, in the Shetland islands, and had an uncle who was principal and rector of Glasgow University.

Dr. Forbes Barclay received his early instruction from his elder brother, James Barclay, and afterward attended Edinburgh University. Many of his race were mariners and in his youth he yielded to the call of the sea. A fellow countryman, Sir John Ross, of Inch, Wigtonshire, Scotland, who had entered the British navy in 1786 and fought in the wars with France, made a voyage to the Arctic regions in 1818 in quest of the northwest passage. He it was who named the Cape York natives "Arctic Highlanders." In the course of the voyage he explored Baffin bay and Lancaster sound. In 1829 he was given command of another Arctic expedition and went north in a diminutive paddlewheel steamer, known as the *Victory*, which was the first vessel propelled by steam to be used in Arctic explorations. In 1831 he determined the position of the north magnetic pole. His nephew, James C. Ross, was in charge of sledging parties that added greatly to the geographic knowledge of the Arctic regions. They were away three years and their fate was unknown, so an expedition was organized to go in search of them. The steamship *Lee* was chartered for this purpose and Dr. Barclay went aboard the boat as a surgeon. They were shipwrecked and had to take to the open boats. In the haste of their departure they failed to provide themselves with a sufficient supply of provisions and soon the men were famishing. Finally they drew lots to see who should die in order that the others might live. The lot fell to the boatswain but fortunately before they killed him they were sighted by Eskimos, who took them to the island of Disco, on which there was a village inhabited by people of that race and also by some Danes. After three months a vessel owned by Sir John Franklin touched at the island and carried the castaways back to Scotland. Dr. Barclay's love of adventure was satisfied for the time being, so he returned to Edinburgh University and after the completion of his course went to London, England, entering the Royal College of Surgeons, from which he was graduated July 4, 1838. Shortly thereafter he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and was sent to Fort Vancouver, British Columbia. He sailed for Canada in 1839 and from 1840 until 1850 was stationed at Fort Vancouver.

When the Puget Sound Agricultural Society was formed Dr. Barclay, William F. Tolmie and George B. Roberts had charge of its organization. The following description of the society was prepared by W. W. Baer for the *Colonist*: "Several thousand acres of land were selected in the early '50s by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company for colonization purposes on the south end of Vancouver island. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company seems to have been a subsidiary scheme of the Hudson's Bay Company, though perhaps not officially recognized by that company. Its officers (Dr. Forbes Barclay and his two associates) corresponded with prospective immigrants in England and Scotland and in 1852 arranged with Kenneth MacKenzie of East Lothian, Haddingtonshire, to bring out twenty-five families. The company sailed from England on the ship *Norman Morrison* in 1852, arriving at Victoria on January 16, 1853.

"Little preparation had been made for the accommodation of these colonists, there being practically no housing ready for their reception. Some of them were accommodated temporarily in the Hudson's Bay Company's fort at Victoria, and for others hastily improvised shacks and cottages were thrown up at the colony location. Kenneth MacKenzie had been from the first a far-seeing man. Anticipating pioneer conditions, he had shipped with his supplies a small portable sawmill, and this was installed immediately on the stream alongside the proposed colonial area. He set to work to cut lumber for the necessary buildings, and soon was laid the foundation for the first farm dwelling erected on Vancouver island.

"The building was designed for the accommodation of several families arriving with MacKenzie. It had a wide hall, dividing it in the middle, and roomy divisions, surrounding a common kitchen, in which the community food was prepared. For himself, MacKenzie built a small cottage near the stream and there he and his family dwelt until the other families were properly housed. Everything but locks, hinges and glass entering into the construction of this building was hewn or sawed at Craigflower. Thus Kenneth MacKenzie became the actual founder of the locality, which since that time has borne the name he gave it.

"Inconsequential incidents sometimes lead to important results. Mr. MacKenzie met one day in the Hudson's Bay fort at Victoria a man whom he thought he had

seen somewhere before. This man also eyed MacKenzie with interested curiosity, though neither spoke to the other. Later Admiral Bruce, then in command of Her Majesty's flag ship at Esquimault, called on MacKenzie at Craigflower Post, and the former knowledge of each other was renewed. They had seen each other in the old country years before. The admiral complained of the rations available in Victoria and asked MacKenzie if he could not undertake to erect a bakery and make biscuits and bread for the ship. The negotiations led to the erection of a small flour mill, a bakery and a general store for trading. In the task of building these accommodations the sailors from the navy enjoyed themselves almost irrationally, lending their assistance to the work.

"As the settlement extended along Craigflower road and other houses became necessary, a brick kiln and a limekiln were built and the materials for chimneys, fireplaces and paved floorings were manufactured. A blacksmith shop and a carpenter shop were also established for the convenience of the colonists of the neighborhood. All of these were the outcome of the direct suggestion and supervision of Kenneth MacKenzie and no Hudson's Bay factor exercised greater authority in a way than did he. Contemporaries speak of him as a competent, practical, hard-working but modest man, who never thrust himself into the limelight, but paid strict attention to the things which fell within the realm of his responsibility.

"During his incumbency as director of the agricultural colony he made provision for the education of the children of the colonists—as well as of his own, of whom there were eight—by erecting the first Craigflower schoolhouse. This was a modest building, thirty by forty feet, but adequate for the attendance at that time. Robert Barr, a qualified teacher, had been brought out with the company on the Norman Morrison, but as there were no school accommodations at Craigflower on their arrival, Barr was transferred to the first colonial school, erected on the island a year earlier, then on lower Fort street. Having undertaken the erection of a school building, MacKenzie at once entered into correspondence with another teacher in England and as a result of his negotiations Charles Clark arrived at Victoria in November, 1854. He took charge of the new school immediately and remained its master until 1859, being succeeded by a Mr. Russell, who held the position until 1865. At that date the attendance at the school was eighteen boys and eleven girls. A ship, the Vancouver, had been wrecked near Fort Rupert, then very far north, and MacKenzie secured the ship's bell, which he installed on the schoolhouse. Later when the new Craigflower school was erected this bell was transferred to its turret. MacKenzie also brought a terrestrial and a celestial globe, both of which he placed in use at the first school.

"Although there was at that time a fairly passable road into Victoria, there was no bridge across the stream running between the lands of the colony and the eastern side. MacKenzie cut the timbers and erected the first Craigflower bridge in 1854-55, little more than a year after his arrival in the place. Previously timbers were rafted across the stream and ox teams were used to haul them to their destinations.

"During the early years of this little settlement wild animals were troublesome at times. Wolves came quite close to the settlement and often did much damage to flocks. The needs of Her Majesty's ships at Esquimault resulted in the establishment of a butcher shop and this had to have flocks and herds as a base of supply. Raids on these herds by wild animals were not an infrequent occurrence. With the advent of extended settlement, however, this handicap was overcome. Deer wrought great havoc in the harvest fields, at times necessitating constant guarding of the fields.

"MacKenzie continued to direct affairs at Craigflower for ten years, after which some difficulties arose between the Puget Sound Agricultural Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, these differences reacting on MacKenzie, who was made responsible for the cost of transportation of the colonists and much expenditure in connection with their settlement. The difficulties presented annoyed him and, failing of satisfactory negotiations, he withdrew from the colony and settled his family on what is still the MacKenzie farm on Lake road, Saanich. Here he died in 1875 and was followed to the grave a few years later by his wife. Two daughters occupy the old homestead at the present time."

For ten years Dr. Bruce was closely associated with Dr. John McLoughlin, Sir James Douglas, Peter Skene Ogden, William F. Tolmie, William G. Rae, son-in-law of Dr. McLoughlin, Donald Manson, Donald McLeod, James Birnie, Archibald Mc-

Kinlay and other well known men of the Hudson's Bay Company. Most of them were natives of Scotland and men of determination and resourcefulness, otherwise they never could have "made good" and controlled the Indians as they did. Archibald McKinlay was factor at the Hudson's Bay trading post at Walla Walla, Washington. A group of unruly Indians came to the fort one day and became boisterous and troublesome. The Hudson's Bay Company would not furnish liquor to the Indians, knowing its bad effect on them, but the emigrants and free traders did. The redskins decided to attack Mr. McKinlay and steal the goods of which he had charge. He opened a keg of gunpowder and told the Indians that if they did not instantly desist he would put the burning pitch pine which he held in his hand into the keg of gunpowder and they would all be blown up together. They saw that he was in earnest and decided that discretion was the better part of valor.

On May 12, 1842, Dr. Barclay was married at Fort Vancouver to Miss Maria Pambrun, by Father F. N. Blanchet and the wedding certificate was signed by John McLoughlin, chief factor and magistrate; James Dougals, who was of equal rank in the Hudson's Bay service with Dr. McLoughlin; Dugald McTavish, David McLoughlin and Adolphus Lee Lewis. Mrs. Barclay was a daughter of Pierre C. and Catherine (Umphebell) Pambrun. The former, born in France, went to Canada with his parents when four years old and during the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant with the Voltiguers Canadiens and a gallant officer. The redskins as well as the white men entertained for him the highest regard. He taught the Indians that they should have but one God and one wife, and that they must not lie, steal or drink. He said the Indians could understand these fundamental things, while they could not comprehend the differences of doctrines and religious creeds. Mr. Pambrun and Dr. Whitman were warm friends and often rode together. While mounted on an unbroken horse Mr. Pambrun was fatally injured and Dr. Whitman, who witnessed his will, also gave him medical aid and remained with him until the end. As chief trader Mr. Pambrun was in charge of Fort Walla Walla and at his death in 1840 Archibald McKinlay was chosen as his successor.

Eight years after his marriage Dr. Barclay brought his family to Oregon City, for at that time the Hudson's Bay Company had moved from Fort Vancouver to Victoria, and he decided to become an American citizen. As one of the early physicians of Oregon City his work was most arduous as he ministered to the settlers on distant ranches, traversing the county during the storms of winter and the heat of summer and showing deep sympathy for those in affliction and distress. On a white pony named Snowball he rode all over the country, going as far as the Waldo hills to attend patients. He also kept a boat with two Indian rowers and frequently made trips as far as St. Helens in the exercise of his beneficent calling. Dr. Barclay was regarded as one of the foremost physicians of this part of the state and enjoyed an extensive practice. For eighteen years he was county coroner and also demonstrated his ability as an educator, filling the position of superintendent of schools for a considerable period. His public activities also covered nine years' work as a councilman and seven years' service as mayor of Oregon City, to which he gave a progressive administration, productive of much good. To every project for the advancement of the city he was quick to respond and acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor in each office to which he was called. In 1853 Dr. Barclay was made treasurer of the Oregon City Lodge of Masons and acted in that capacity until his death in 1873. His widow long survived him, passing away in 1890. She possessed those qualities which are most admirable in woman and theirs was an ideal union. A man of genial, sympathetic nature and high ideals, Dr. Barclay drew his friends from all walks of life and his was a successful career of broad usefulness.

Dr. and Mrs. Barclay were the parents of seven children. The firstborn, John James, lived but sixteen months; Peter Thomas, who married Mary Hall, of Portland, Oregon, passed away in California and his wife is also deceased. Alexander Forbes, known as Sandy, died in Oregon City. Andrina Catherine Barclay, known as Kate, occupies the residence which her father erected in 1850, paying the carpenters ten dollars a day and boarding them. All of the heavy timbers and the framework were made at Oregon City. The finishing lumber, which is of pine, came from Maine and was brought around Cape Horn. The building cost seventeen thousand dollars and is almost as good today as it was at the time of its completion. There are twenty-four small panes of glass to each window and twelve panes to the sash. These, as well as the locks, the hardware and the doors, came from England.

The residence was originally located on half a block on Main street but when brick buildings began to encroach upon the habitation from both directions it was moved back a block and now stands on the east bank of the Willamette, not far from the new bridge which spans the river at Oregon City. This historic mansion is surrounded by trees and flowers and contains the accumulated heirlooms of seventy-seven years. Among these is a great oak chest filled with silk dresses worn by Mrs. Barclay, weapons of various kinds from the Philippines and elsewhere, curios given to Dr. Barclay by early navigators and Hudson's Bay men, and paintings by Stanley, who visited the Whitman mission shortly before the massacre. As he was returning to Waii-lat-pu, where Dr. Marcus Whitman had established a mission, he met some Indians in war paint. They asked him if he was a "King George man or a Boston man." Knowing their prejudice against Americans, he very wisely answered that he was for King George, so they let him go. The Hudson's Bay men were always considered "King George men" and because of the uniformly just treatment by Dr. John McLoughlin and his associates the Indians never molested them. Mr. Stanley went to Fort Walla Walla, now called Wallula, when Peter Skene Ogden brought the captives from the Whitman mission, and accompanied them down the Columbia in open boats. He was kindness itself to the children on their trip down the river. He painted a portrait of Dr. McLoughlin's granddaughter, now Mrs. Mary Louise Myrick of Portland, also completing portraits of Dr. Barclay's wife and their son Peter. The old Barclay home also contains a fine picture of Mount Hood, which is likewise the work of Mr. Stanley and one of the first paintings of that beautiful mountain.

Miss Barclay's sister, Hattie Mary, completed her education in the Oregon City Seminary and in 1922 attended the fifty-sixth anniversary of the first graduating class of that institution. She became the wife of William E. Pratt, now deceased, and also resided in the Barclay home in Oregon City, where she passed away October 31, 1926. Mrs. Pratt left four children: Forbes, who makes his home in Portland; Cis, who lives with her aunt, Miss Kate Barclay; Mrs. Dolly Myers and Mrs. Nelson Wisner. Charles William, the sixth in order of birth, followed a seafaring life, securing employment on a windjammer when a youth of eighteen, and knew the geography of the world from personal observation. He was in eight shipwrecks and had many thrilling experiences. In his voyages he collected weapons from many lands and had some guns over three hundred years old, taken from Chinese pirates. He rose to the rank of captain in the transport service of the United States Navy and died March 10, 1926, at the Marine Hospital in San Francisco. The youngest son, Edmund D. Barclay, died in infancy.

C. HUNT LEWIS

One of the influential business men of Portland is C. Hunt Lewis, vice president of the Lewis Investment Company and also officially identified with a number of other important business interests of this city. Mr. Lewis is a native of this city, having been born here on the 24th of July, 1875, and is a son of Cicero Hunt and Clementine (Couch) Lewis, both representatives of old and prominent families of this locality. After completing the course of the public schools, he attended Bishop Scott Academy, at Portland, and then entered the Lawrenceville Preparatory school, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1893. On his return to Portland he went to work for the Security Savings and Trust Company, with which he remained for three years, and during the ensuing three years was with Allen & Lewis. He then went to the Rogue River valley, where he bought a large orchard and devoted his attention to fruit raising, with marked success, until 1908. On his return to Portland he became secretary of the United Engineering and Construction Company, which built the Hawthorne avenue bridge and a number of important buildings in this city. For the past several years he has been identified with the Lewis Investment Company, of which he is vice president. He is a director of the firm of Allen & Lewis and of the Pacific Power and Light Company, as well as other corporations, and is very active in the business circles of this city.

On November 16, 1904, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Gordon McClintock, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three

sons, C. Hunt, Jr., who graduated from the Thatcher school, and from Princeton University in 1927, and is now engaged in the chain grocery business in Portland; Franklin Faber, who is now a student in Thatcher school, in California; and David Gordon, who is attending the public schools in this city. Mr. Lewis has always taken a deep interest in public affairs and is an ardent supporter of the republican party, while, socially, he is a member of the Arlington Club, and the Waverly Club, a life member of the Multnomah Club and life member of the Portland Rowing Club. He is a man of mature and discriminating judgment in practical matters, is progressive in his ideas and methods, has been very successful in his business operations, and his sterling integrity and fidelity to principle have gained for him an enviable place in the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

JUDGE JAMES O. BLAIR

One of the most prominent members of the bar of Clark county is James O. Blair, who has had a splendid record as a practicing attorney and is now rendering able service as justice of the peace and judge of the police court of the city of Vancouver. He was born on the 31st day of December, 1884, in Woodburn district, north of Camas, Clark county, Washington, and is a son of C. S. and Ann E. (Gillihan) Blair, both of whom were born in Missouri. Judge Blair's paternal grandfather, Pinkney Blair, came to Washington about 1872 and stopped at Martin Gillihan's place, on Sauvies island, where he remained a short time, and then came to Clark county, where he has lived continuously to the present time, being now a resident of Camas. He is the father of two children, Asa, who lives at Camas, and C. S. The mother of these children died when her youngest son was twelve years old. In 1889 C. S. Blair moved his family to Mill Plain, where he still lives. His wife died in 1918. Judge Blair's maternal grandfather, Gideon B. Gillihan, came to the Pacific coast country about a year prior to the arrival of the Blairs and settled first on Sauvie island, but soon afterwards removed with his family to Chelotchie Prairie, where he took up a homestead. In those early days Indians were numerous in this locality and the early settlers found it necessary to bar their doors heavily at night-time for protection.

James O. Blair attended the grade schools at Mill Plain and the high school at Vancouver, and then entered Washington State College, from which he was graduated in 1908, having majored in economic science, and history. He then engaged in teaching school at Mill Plain, teaching two terms in Union High district, and during this period devoted himself closely to the study of law. In May, 1911, he was admitted to the bar and in October of that year engaged in the practice of his profession in Vancouver. In 1914 he was elected prosecuting attorney for a four-year term, and on leaving that office resumed private practice, to which he devoted himself closely until January 1, 1923, when he was appointed police judge and justice of the peace, which positions he has filled to the present time. A man of well-balanced mind and mature judgment, he has so performed his judicial duties as to receive general commendation and has gained a reputation for fairness and justice among all who have appeared before him.

In July, 1912, Judge Blair was united in marriage to Miss Dorothea Gombert, of Clarkston, Asotin county, Washington. She is a native of Seattle and is a daughter of Frank and Dora C. Gombert, the latter now making her home with Mrs. Blair, the father being deceased. Mrs. Gombert was born in Germany and when sixteen years old came to the United States. The family lived first in New York state, and later moved to Nevada, where Mrs. Gombert married Mr. Gombert, and in the early '80s they located in Seattle. To Judge and Mrs. Blair have been born four children, Eulalie M., Dorothy A., James F. and Donald C. The Judge is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been particularly active, being at this time deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Washington. He belongs to the Prunarians, of which he is a past president; the Clark County Country Club, of which he is a director; the Chamber of Commerce and the Clark County Bar Association, which is affiliated with the State Bar Association. He has taken an active interest in matters affecting the welfare of his city and

took a leading part in securing the Interstate bridge, serving as advisor to the board of county commissioners during its construction. Recently he has been interested in the movement to abolish tolls on this bridge and tolls will not be collected after January, 1929. He is a representative of America's best type of manhood and his colleagues speak of him as a learned and able lawyer, who has well merited the prominence which he now enjoys in the community.

W. W. LUCIUS

During the past twenty years W. W. Lucius, of Portland, has occupied a prominent place among the architects of the Columbia River valley, many of the most important buildings in this section of the state having been designed by him, and he enjoys an enviable reputation in his line throughout the Pacific northwest. Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1877, he is a son of Albert and Octavia (Sturdyvant) Lucius. His father was a native of Germany, when he received a university education, being graduated in civil engineering. In the early '60s he came to the United States and quickly gained recognition as an able and competent engineer. For forty years he served as consulting engineer for the Vanderbilt railroad system, designing all the bridges for the Lake Shore railroad and the New York Central road. He served as chief engineer for the Atlanta Fair and the Charleston Fair and gained an international reputation in his special field of effort. He is still, at the age of eighty-six years, actively engaged in his profession in New York city. His wife died in 1923.

W. W. Lucius attended the public and high schools of his home city and in 1898 graduated in civil engineering from the Brooklyn Polytechnic school. He then became associated with his father in important bridge contracts, after which he was with the Carnegie Steel Company, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company. In 1909 Mr. Lucius came to Portland and opened an architect's office, in which profession he has been engaged to the present time. That his ability has been highly appraised here is evidenced by the following list of buildings designed by him: at Kelso, Washington, the Cowlitz county courthouse and the Wallace school building; at Eugene, Oregon, the Paine theater and apartment building; at Grants Pass, Oregon, the Oxford hotel and First National Bank building; at Corvallis, Oregon, the Sigma Nu house; at Astoria, Oregon, the Wenckebach hotel, the Astoria Improvement Company theater and office building, the Smith and Cooke buildings, the Spaxards apartment house, Neimi hotel and the Streichert-Moore building; at La Grande, Oregon, the Julius Rosech buildings; at Vancouver, Washington, the Vancouver Infirmary; at Vale, Oregon, the Harvey garage; at Portland, the Labor temple, Italian Market building, Italian Federation building, People's Theater, Sunset theater, Lawrence apartments, Armond apartment, Royal Manor apartments, Woodmen of World building, Steele & Davis hotel building, Blake warehouse, Manning warehouse, Brown garage, Zetosch garage, C. J. Mills garage, E. E. Meyer photo building, the Ice Hippodrome, Mrs. Davis building, Fitzpatrick Film Exchange building, Pike building, Hoggan's warehouse, Howard-Cooper warehouse, D. P. Thompson garage, Grain Exchange building, Portland Natatorium, Union theater, Copeland apartments, Couchman garage, Llewellyn garage, Multnomah County Fair buildings, Mittlemen and Miskind apartments, First United Presbyterian church, James A. Tate warehouse and the E. E. Mulholland building, the aggregate cost of which buildings was over four and a quarter million dollars, and besides these he has drawn the designs for countless smaller buildings. His designs are characterized by an originality and distinctiveness appealing to discriminating builders, and Mr. Lucius well merits the high place which he holds in public esteem.

On August 30, 1899, Mr. Lucius was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Elizabeth Ferguson, of Toledo, Ohio, and to them have been born two children, both of whom are graduates of the Oregon Agricultural College, namely: Margaret Octavia, who is the wife of Donald Dickinson, of Weisa, Idaho, and William Wallace, Jr., an architect, who married Miss Margaret Fletcher, of Portland.

In his political alignment Mr. Lucius is a republican, and he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arch Masons and the United Artisans, the American Society of Engineers and the American Automobile Association. A man of high professional attainments, marked busi-

ness ability and unquestioned integrity, the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all who come in contact with him and he commands to a marked degree the respect and good will of his fellowmen.

JAMES MADISON DOUGAN

James Madison Dougan, whose name was inseparably interwoven with the history of the northwest, was long prominent and active in business circles of Portland as a contractor, his labors being attended with substantial success. From the age of thirteen he was dependent entirely upon his own resources, and though he had little opportunity to attend school and few advantages such as most youths enjoy, he nevertheless worked his way steadily upward until his position was one of prominence.

Mr. Dougan was born in Tylersburg, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1843, his parents being Josiah and Mary Ann (Rogers) Dougan. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade, was twice married and became the father of twenty-one children. During the period of his youth James M. Dougan accompanied his parents on their removal from Tylersburg to Clarion, Pennsylvania. He never attended school except for six months, but throughout his entire life he was continually learning from experience and contact with men, thus gaining broad general information and becoming especially proficient in business methods. At the age of thirteen he began earning his own living and from that time forward he carved out his own way, carrying on to the end, although he was eighty-five years of age at the time of his death, which occurred April 12, 1928. When a young lad he drove cattle and later he became a stage driver, while at one time he was with a circus. In a word, he made a dollar wherever possible, and though hardships and privations were his at times, he never failed to provide for his daily needs. At length, after various vicissitudes, he found himself in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1878 he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he followed mining until 1880, when he became a contractor in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The following year he engaged in contracting in Albuquerque and followed the same business in Los Angeles, California, in 1882.

The year 1883 witnessed Mr. Dougan's arrival in the northwest and his settlement at Tacoma, which was then a mere village. He continued there until 1918 and no one was more closely associated with the development and improvement of the city, many of its finest buildings still standing as monuments to his capability and handiwork. He was not only the builder but also owned a number of these. In the widespread financial panic in the latter '80s he lost everything, after which he went to British Columbia, where he filled several government jobs. He was undeterred by difficulties, which he readily overcame through determined and persistent effort, and for years he was recognized as one of the foremost contractors on the coast. In 1910 he completed the big post office in Los Angeles, which was a four-year job, and later he built the government dry dock at the Bremerton navy yard. It was about sixty years prior to his death that he entered the employ of the Sound Construction Company of Seattle and from that time forward his progress was continuous. It was previous to this that he was in partnership with John Hastie and later their business was merged with that of the Sound Construction Company. About 1908 Mr. Dougan formed the firm of Dougan & Chrisman, with offices in Portland and Seattle, Mr. Dougan directing the Portland office, with his partner at the Seattle office. He was the builder in Portland of the Elks temple, the Masonic temple, the County Hospital, the United States National Bank building, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company building, Benson Hotel, Reed Colleges, Bank of California and other structures. He was also president of the H. S. & D. Investment Company, which a short time prior to his demise began excavating for the ten-story Medical-Dental building at Eleventh and Taylor streets, and his firm also had the contract for the erection of the Hill Military Academy at Rocky Butte. In Seattle the firm of Dougan & Chrisman erected the Virginia Mason Hospital, the Garfield school and several of the state university buildings. They also built branches at Arleta and Irvington for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company. In January, 1928, Mr. Chrisman sold out and Mr. Dougan admitted to a partnership Herbert Hammon' who had been secretary with him for many years. It was characteristic of him '

recognize efficiency and faithfulness on the part of those who had served him and at all times he was just and generous to employees. He was extremely interested in the project of the Medical-Dental building, which he planned should be a monument to his memory. So efficiently was the project being put forward that before the first earth was turned nearly ninety per cent of the space was rented, and Mr. Dougan exercised the utmost care as to the kind of tenants, none but the most reputable professional men being permitted to rent space. Since her husband's death Mrs. Dougan has been carrying on the work of erecting this building. He always consulted her about his business interests and the fact that she comes from a family of contractors further leads to her efficiency, as from her early life she heard construction problems discussed.

Mr. Dougan was married twice. He first wedded Mrs. Mary Ann Sears, nee Levens, whose people were Oregon pioneers, settling at Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Dougan had one daughter, Madeline, now Mrs. M. M. Adams, of Tacoma, Washington, and also a foster daughter whom he reared as his own—Esther, now Mrs. Herbert Miller of Oroville, California. Several years after the death of his first wife Mr. Dougan married Mrs. Nettie Williams, of San Francisco, a daughter of Charles Greene, a building contractor of that city.

Mr. Dougan ever concentrated his interest and activities upon business and few men have occupied so high a position in building circles. He was a past president of the Portland chapter and also of the Pacific Northwest branch of the Associated General Contractors of America and he belonged to the Builders' Exchange, whose president at the time of his death said: "The passing this morning of Mr. Dougan, the veteran master builder of the Pacific coast, certainly means a tremendous loss to all of us. He was an old-timer in the Builders' Exchange and one of the active organizers of the Associated General Contractors of America, a man whose personal qualities endeared him to his associates and friends." That he was appreciative of the social amenities of life was indicated by his membership with the Odd Fellows and with the Elks. He had membership in the National Chamber of Commerce, attending its meeting in 1927. One of his marked characteristics was his concentration and when bent upon the accomplishment of one object, be it little or great, he would never stop to engage in other interests until the first was completed. In life he learned many valuable lessons—lessons that taught him true values and the worth of integrity, steadfastness and honorable manhood. All these he exemplified in his career and no man more fully merited or received the respect and confidence of those with whom he was associated.

N. W. MERRIFIELD

N. W. Merrifield has long held a place in the front rank of enterprising and successful real estate men of Vancouver, and has also gained prominence as a builder of homes, in which line he has performed a distinct service to his community. He has been influential in civic affairs and is regarded as one of Vancouver's useful and dependable citizens. Mr. Merrifield was born at Hart, Oceana county, Michigan, on the 16th of May, 1865, and is a son of D. M. and Martha (Cooley) Merrifield, both of whom died in Kansas, to which state the family moved in 1870. They located at Abilene, Dickinson county, which at that time was the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and where cattle driven up from Texas were loaded onto trains for shipment to the Kansas City and Chicago markets. There the father entered a homestead, on which he and his wife spent many years.

Mr. Merrifield secured his education in the public schools of Michigan and Kansas and remained in the latter state until 1890, when he came to the Puget Sound country. He taught school for fifteen years at Everett, Port Angelus and other towns, and then went to Klickitat county, Washington, where he remained two years, 1905-06, during one year of which time he taught school at Goldendale. While there he also entered a homestead, to which he acquired title from the government. In 1906 Mr. Merrifield came to Vancouver and engaged in the real estate business, which business he has followed continuously since that date, being the pioneer realtor of Vancouver. His first office was on lower Main street, at which time he gave his attention solely to real estate and insurance. Later he added the loan business and

now is the local representative of the Capital Savings and Loan Association of Olympia, which loans much of its capital in this locality. Mr. Merrifield has bought and platted a number of additions to Vancouver, and of late years has given much of his attention to the building of homes on urban acreage, in which he has met with pronounced success. He does a large insurance business, embracing fire, casualty and automobile insurance, which has become an important department. In 1898, prior to coming to Vancouver, Mr. Merrifield "mushed" to Alaska, intending to go to Dawson, but instead he took a contract with the government as a convoy across the "neutral strip," from Skagway to Lake Bennett. He followed that work only a few months, but during that period passed through some unusual experiences and met a number of notorious gamblers and characters of that day, including "Soapy" Smith. Mr. Merrifield owns a farm of five hundred acres on the Washougal river, on which he has placed two hundred high-grade yearling ewes. He strongly advocates placing small flocks of sheep on farms, and has written a number of articles on this subject for the press. He urges starting with young sheep, yearlings and two-year-olds being the best, and emphasizes the superiority of the coarse wool, large bodied sheep for western Washington. He has given this matter considerable study and his views are endorsed by the best authorities.

In 1894, at Seattle, Washington, Mr. Merrifield was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Hanley, who was born in Michigan and in childhood was left an orphan. Mr. and Mrs. Merrifield have three children, namely: Ralph E., who is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Vancouver; Gladys, who now lives at Los Angeles; and Kathryn, who is a graduate of Vancouver high school, residing at home. Mr. Merrifield is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through the chairs; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor commander; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Chamber of Commerce, and is chairman of the advisory board of the Salvation Army. He gave much time to the promotion of the Interstate bridge, subscribing the first twenty-five dollars for the preliminary survey, and has always been a strong advocate of a free bridge, in which his desire is now realized, as the tolls on the bridge will be abolished in January, 1929. He is intensely loyal to every cause which he espouses and faithful to every duty and his honorable life has been filled with worthy purpose and accomplishment, so that today he commands to a marked degree the respect of the community in which he lives.

ROBERT T. JACOB

To the average taxpayer, and even to many who have given the matter close study, the federal income tax laws are more or less confusing and hard to interpret. Portland is fortunate in having in its midst one man who is recognized not only here but also by the government at Washington as an expert authority on tax questions—Robert T. Jacob, who here commands a large practice as a lawyer and tax expert. Mr. Jacob was born in Selma, Dallas county, Alabama, on the 9th of March, 1887, and is a son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Hart) Jacob. His father was a farmer and a minister of the southern Methodist Episcopal church, but was poor in worldly possessions. In 1892 the family moved to Texas, where both parents died.

Robert T. Jacob, who is the eighth in order of birth of their ten children, secured his educational training in Texas, graduating from the high school at Sherman and from Ivy Business College in that city. He entered the employ of the Galveston, Houston & San Antonio Railroad, being assigned to the accounting and maintenance of way departments, where he gained valuable experience. In 1911 he left the railroad office and entered the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, in which he remained until 1914, when in the course of a trip through the west he came to Portland. He liked this place so well that he decided to remain, his decision being partly influenced by the kindly and hospitable attitude of the people at the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal church, which he attended. Here he became assistant cashier of the United States revenue office and by 1916 was placed in charge of the entire income tax force of the state, in which position he continued until 1918, while during this period he also conducted classes for the training of deputy collectors. In 1918 a call was sent out from Washington for a meeting there of tax experts from all over the country, to

help the department in working out methods of carrying out the provisions of the income tax law, as well as establishing a definite interpretation of the law. Mr. Jacob was sent from Oregon and on reaching Washington was assigned to expert work in the excess profits tax division. Later he was transferred to the office of Supervisor of Collectors and shortly afterwards was made Acting Supervisor, in charge of all the income revenue offices in the United States. He was in Washington for eight months, and then returned to Portland, where he had charge of the income tax forces of the state until October, 1919. Resigning his position with the government, he entered the office of Whitfield, Whitcomb & Company, of which firm he later became a member. In 1923 that firm was dissolved and Mr. Jacob and William Whitfield formed a partnership as public accountants and tax experts, an association which was continued until 1925. In the meantime Mr. Jacob had been reading law, in 1925 was admitted to the bar and soon afterward opened an office and has since practiced as an attorney and tax expert. That he has been very successful is evidenced by the fact that in 1927 he acted as counsel for twenty-five per cent of the tax appeals which were presented to the United States board of tax appeals of Oregon. Mr. Jacob is also a member of the firm of Sawtell, Withington & Jacob, certified public accountants, and is in a position, because of his knowledge and experience, to render the highest class of service to his clients.

In 1916 Mr. Jacob was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Fisher, of Portland, a daughter of F. and Clara Fisher, and they are the parents of three children, Gwendolyn, Shirley May and Beverley Jean. Mr. Jacob gives his political support to the democratic party, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Portland Golf Club, the Rotary Club (of which he is a member of the program committee) and the Portland Chamber of Commerce, being general chairman of all membership committees of this latter organization. His religious connection is with the Centenary Wilbur Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he takes an active part, being president of the Men's Brotherhood and leader of congregational singing. Studious by nature, he has given deep consideration to public questions, particularly to that phase of public affairs with which he is so closely identified and in which he has received distinctive recognition. He is a man of high ideals in citizenship, has been true and loyal in every relation of life, and his record, backed by his integrity of character and estimable personal traits, has gained for him an enviable place in public confidence and esteem.

J. P. THOMSEN

J. P. Thomsen is numbered among the energetic and progressive citizens of the Hood River valley who, while successful in advancing their individual affairs, have at the same time given of their loyal efforts to the promotion of the community welfare, and he has well earned the high place which he holds in public regard.

Mr. Thomsen was born in Denmark on the 3d of April, 1868, and is a son of Frederick and Johanna Thomsen, both of whom are deceased. He was educated in the public schools of his native country and when ten years of age, because of the death of his father, it became necessary for him to go to work. In 1887 he came to the United States and obtained employment in iron mines in New Jersey, where he worked for one dollar a day. In 1889 he went to Watsonville, California, where he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade, and for his labor received five dollars a month and his board. He remained at Watsonville about one year and then went to Spokane, Washington, where he helped to rebuild the city after the big fire. In 1891 he went to Wallace, Idaho, where he worked at his trade for six months, and in the fall of that year removed to The Dalles, Oregon, which had just been practically destroyed by fire, and he assisted in the rebuilding of that city. In 1898, in partnership with Hans Hansen, he started a lumberyard and planing mill, their combined cash capital being seventy-five dollars. They also did contracting and building and in 1892 erected the first unit of The Dalles Hospital and also built fine homes for Judge Bennett, George Blakeley and Dr. Rheinhardt. The firm constructed the first big building of Wasco county—a warehouse at The Dalles, which they put up in sixty days, this being a record at that time, and on this job they cleared two thousand dollars. They continued in partnership until 1908, when Mr. Thomsen removed

to his ranch in the Hood River valley, where he has since lived and in the operation of the place he has been highly successful. He has also done a good business in the buying and selling of land and has handled a number of valuable tracts. On his own ranch he has planted fifty-five acres to fruit. He has one hundred and twenty acres of splendid land, near Pine Grove, which is well improved, containing an attractive home, a large modern barn, silos and other substantial buildings. He owns a fine herd of registered Jersey cattle, which has taken prizes at the county fair, and he raises large crops of corn, which he puts into the silos for winter feed. He also owns fifty-five acres of good hay land in Duke's valley, which is leased.

In 1893, in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Thomsen was united in marriage to Miss Hansine Andersen, who is also a native of Denmark and is a daughter of Anders and Karen Hansen, both of whom died in that country. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomsen have been born five children, namely: Alfred, who is married and has three children, Helen, Earl and Caroline; Clara, who was graduated from the Lincoln high school of Portland and spent three years at the University of Washington, and is now at home; Fred, who is at home and assists in the operation of the farm; Victor, who is married and lives on his own farm in Hood River valley; and Harriet, who is in the high school. Alfred and Fred are both veterans of the World war, having served in France, and Alfred was also with the army of occupation in Germany.

Mr. Thomsen is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Hood River. He is a firm believer in cooperation and in 1914 became one of the organizers of the Hood River Cooperative Creamery, of which he was the first president and has since served on its board of directors. This has been a very successful organization and enjoys a wide reputation for the high quality of its butter. Mr. Thomsen was also one of the prime movers in securing the erection of the handsome new Pine Grove school building, conceded to be one of the finest, if not the finest, country school buildings in Oregon. Mr. Thomsen supervised the erection of this building and saved the district several thousand dollars through his practical knowledge of building. Persistence, energy, good judgment and right principles have been the elements which have contributed to his success in life, and he has been true and loyal to every obligation of citizenship, so that he has commanded the sincere respect of all who have been in any way associated with him, while socially he is deservedly popular throughout the community in which he lives.

JACOB ROSENTHAL

For nearly forty years Jacob Rosenthal has been numbered among the successful business men and public-spirited citizens of Portland and during this period has been a leading figure in the development and upbuilding of the city. Though now retired from active mercantile pursuits, he is still interested in affairs of relative importance to the city's welfare and is regarded as one of its progressive and valued residents. Mr. Rosenthal was born in Germany on the 18th of April, 1867, and is a son of Fiest and Hannchen Rosenthal, of whom the former was engaged in farming and cattle raising, and both of whom are deceased.

Jacob Rosenthal attended the public schools and graduated from Darmstadt College. In 1887, when twenty years of age, he emigrated to the United States and located in San Francisco, California, where he obtained employment as clerk in a shoe store. He remained there until 1890, when he came to Portland and engaged in the shoe business under the firm name of Rosenthal & Company, in which he owned an interest. This proved a successful venture and two years later he acquired a half interest. In 1902 Mr. Rosenthal bought all of the remaining stock in the company and continued the business successfully until 1921, when, having amassed a competency, he closed out his interests and retired from active merchandising, after a long and honorable career, during which he won a reputation as an able, progressive and enterprising business man. The store was first located on First street, from which it was moved to Third street, and later to the corner of Broadway and Washington streets, the various moves being necessitated by the increasing trade. In 1912 Mr. Rosenthal moved into his own two-story and basement building which he had erected at 129 Tenth street, and which he still owns. As he prospered he wisely invested in real estate, building the Rose-Friend apartments at Broadway and Jef-

ferson streets, one of the first modern apartment buildings in Portland, and in 1924 he erected the Biltmore apartment building, which contains forty-nine two, three and four room suites and is modern and up-to-date in every respect. Since disposing of his shoe business, he has devoted his attention to the management of his property interests. In 1905 he sold a half interest to his brother-in-law, Julius C. Friendly, who is also associated with him in the different property interests.

In 1892 Mr. Rosenthal was united in marriage to Miss Laura Friendly, a daughter of Charles and Clara Friendly, who were pioneers of Oregon, and became residents of Portland in the '40s. Mr. Friendly died in 1903 and his wife in 1910. Mr. Rosenthal gives his political support to the republican party and during all the years of his residence here has shown a deep interest in public affairs, supporting all measures calculated to advance the best interests of the community. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Bnai B'rith and the Concordia Club. He has been an interested witness of and participant in the wonderful development of Portland, which contained but sixty thousand population when he came here, and had but few of the conveniences of modern life. Keen discernment and sound business judgment have characterized all of his operations and he has always been regarded as one of his city's most reliable and substantial citizens, while his excellent personal qualities have gained for him the respect and friendship of all who know him.

FRANK G. DICK

Frank G. Dick, an outstanding figure in legal circles of The Dalles, has been particularly successful as a trial lawyer, becoming well known in this connection, and is also classed with the leading agriculturists of Wasco county. His life from an early age has been one of unrelenting industry and he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He was born March 10, 1885, in Polk county, Iowa, and his parents were Franz and Franie O'Brien, the former a native of Germany, and of Portuguese descent, while the latter was born in Dublin, Ireland. His father became an able lawyer. In 1885 he came to the United States but returned to Europe the same year. Frank G. Dick never saw his father and his mother died in 1891, when he was a child of six, leaving him in the care of her relatives.

Mr. Dick was reared by a family named O'Brien and obtained his early education in the public schools of Iowa, which he attended during the morning session. In the afternoon he was obliged to work and this program was continued until his grammar school course was completed. For one and a half years he was a high school pupil and in 1908 came to The Dalles where he pursued a special course of study under the tutelage of Rev. G. S. Clevenger, a former teacher at Princeton University. He obtained a position as clerk in the drug store of George C. Blakeley in which he spent half of the day, and during the remainder studied law in the office of Bennett & Sinnott, at that time the leading firm of attorneys in The Dalles. Judge Bennett has passed away and his partner, N. J. Sinnott, is now a member of congress. Mr. Dick also took a correspondence law course and in May, 1913, was admitted to the bar at Pendleton, Oregon. For fifteen years he has engaged in general practice at The Dalles and during that period has handled at least fifty per cent of the criminal cases tried in Wasco county as well as in several adjoining counties in eastern Oregon and Washington. He is a formidable adversary in legal combat, marshaling his evidence with the precision and skill of a military commander, and seldom fails to convince his audience of the justice of the cause he pleads. His offices are located in the Vogt building and his clientele is extensive and lucrative. Several years ago Mr. Dick began to invest his savings in Wasco county land and he now has a wheat ranch of seventeen hundred acres. Scientific methods are utilized in its cultivation and he also owns a desirable home in The Dalles.

Mr. Dick was married October 20, 1915, to Miss Louise Cramer, who was born in Nebraska. Her parents, Fred and Johanna (Vogt) Cramer, were natives of Germany and came to the United States about 1857, locating in Wisconsin. Later they moved to Nebraska and about 1892 migrated to Oregon. Mr. Cramer engaged in farming near Forest Grove and was also a cigarmaker. There he began the manufacture of cigars and also established a factory of the same kind at Oregon City. In

1901 he transferred his industrial operations to The Dalles and operated a cigar factory in this city until his death in 1903. His widow has reached the venerable age of eighty-two years and still resides at The Dalles. Her daughter Louise was educated in Oregon and became a dressmaker. Endowed with more than average ability, she was placed in charge of the dressmaking department in the Williams store at The Dalles and filled the position until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Dick have four sons, all of whom are natives of The Dalles. William was born in 1916, John H. in 1918, Roger L. in 1922 and Edgar in 1924.

Mr. Dick belongs to The Dalles Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of which he is past chancellor commander and his interest in the development and prosperity of the city is denoted by his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the local Golf Club and also enjoys the sport of hunting. Along professional lines he is connected with the Wasco County and Oregon State Bar Associations. His time and money were donated toward the building of good roads in the district in which his ranch is situated and to all movements for the advancement of his community and the development of this section of the state he lends his hearty support. Possessing a strong will, an energetic nature and self-reliance, Mr. Dick has overcome adverse circumstances, bending them to his will, and is accorded the respect which the world ever yields to the self-made man and useful citizen.

JOHN B. JACKSON

John B. Jackson, though not a native of the Hood River valley, has lived here so long and taken so active a part in the development of its farming and orchard interests that he is regarded as one of its "old residents," and holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born in Morristown, Tennessee, on the 26th of June, 1871, and is a son of Captain F. M. and Elizabeth (Thurman) Jackson. His paternal grandparents were John B. and Dorcas (Cox) Jackson, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, a member of an old pioneer family of that state, and was highly educated, having served as professor of higher mathematics and music in Monticello Academy in Kentucky. He published a book of music, which gained him a nice fortune. Later in life he served as clerk of McMinn county, Tennessee, for many years. He and his wife died in that state, he in 1858 and his wife in 1853.

F. M. Jackson was born in Athens, Tennessee, December 13, 1836, and received a good academic education in that state. After completing his studies, he went to Missouri with ox teams and in the spring of 1856, when not yet twenty years old, went overland to California. He worked in the gold mines for two years but on the death of his father in 1858 he returned east and, buying some slaves, operated the home farm until the outbreak of the Civil war. On June 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Battalion of Tennessee Cavalry, Peck's Light Dragoons, in which he was made a lieutenant two months later. He fought through Kentucky and Tennessee and was captured at the battle of Black River. He was confined as a prisoner of war for eighteen months at Johnson's island, near Sandusky, Ohio, and on being exchanged returned to his old regiment, of which he was acting colonel until the close of the war. He was a member of the escort of Jefferson Davis until the day before the latter's capture, when he went home to visit his family. When the war ended he found himself practically ruined financially, but he gathered up what property he could, with which he paid off the debts he owed, and then became city recorder of Morristown, filling that office for two years. He was nominated for mayor but decided to again go west. He proceeded to San Francisco, thence by boat to Portland, and up the river to the Hood River valley, which he reached in 1872, and located on a homestead seven miles south of Hood River, where he resided until his death on January 12, 1914. He cleared a large part of his land and planted orchards. He supported the democratic ticket and took an active interest in public affairs, serving as a director of the Pine Grove school for twenty-nine years and, in association with Jerome W. Winchell and David Turner, organizing the first school district in the Hood River valley. Mr. Winchell donated a tract of land on which the schoolhouse was built. He was twice nominated for the office of county commissioner but was defeated, though running ahead of the balance of his ticket. On June 8, 1859, at

Morristown, Tennessee, he married Miss Elizabeth L. Thurman, who was born in Virginia, August 4, 1839, and died June 17, 1885. She was a daughter of William M. and Mary (Bibb) Thurman and was a member of the same family from which sprang Allan G. Thurman, the democratic nominee for vice president in Grover Cleveland's second campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were laid to rest in the family burial ground on the old homestead and the graves, which are under a grove of fine old pine trees, are suitably marked.

John B. Jackson received his educational training at the Pine Grove school in Odell district and remained at home until he was twenty years old, when he went to eastern Oregon, where he spent about six years. On his return to Hood River valley he took up a homestead adjoining his father's place, about seven miles south of Hood River. His land was densely covered with timber and brush, and he has performed a vast amount of labor in clearing the land, probably having cleared and grubbed seventy acres of land altogether in the valley. He has twenty-two acres planted to pears and apples, the remainder of the land being devoted to pasture and timber, though he raises some corn for his hogs. He has made many substantial improvements on his place, and it is now one of the valuable and productive ranches of the valley.

On August 16, 1905, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss May B. Perry, who was born in Ellis, Kansas, and is a daughter of W. V. and Ida Perry, both of whom are now living in Hood River. Mr. Perry came to Oregon in 1902 and bought a fruit farm in the Hood River valley, which he later sold to his son and, having retired from active pursuits, moved to Hood River. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been born three children, namely: Bernice May, who is now attending Willamette University at Salem, where she is majoring in history and English; Edna Grace, who is a graduate of the Hood River high school and is now at home; and Frances Marion, who is a senior in the Hood River high school.

Mr. Jackson has taken a deep interest in the public affairs of his locality and has served nine years as road supervisor and helped to organize the new Pine Grove school. He has been successful in his business efforts, is a man of sterling integrity and fine personal qualities, and throughout the valley he is held in the highest regard.

O. L. PRICE

In the following article, written by Fred Lockley for the Oregon Daily Journal of January 6, 1928, an interesting account is given of the career of one of Portland's foremost business men and influential citizens: "When I interviewed O. L. Price, manager of the Oregonian, recently he said: 'I was born in Douglas county, Illinois, close to the line of Champaign county, April 25, 1877. My father, James Parker Price, was born in Ohio. He was of Welsh descent. My mother's maiden name was Mary Long. She was a native of Pennsylvania. My parents had five children, of whom I was the fourth. Father and mother were Quakers. I myself am a "birthright Quaker." Father was a preacher in the Friends church. I can remember, as a boy, attending services in the Friends church, and frequently the audience would sit quietly, waiting for the spirit to move some one to speak, and possibly the entire meeting would go by without audible worship.

"My brother and I ran the farm while father would be traveling about the country when he felt a concern to go and preach. He received, of course, no salary for the Quakers at that time did not believe in a hiring ministry. My sister married F. A. Elliott, state forester of Oregon. She is a member of the Quaker church in Salem. My brother, D. P. Price, is an attorney, with offices in the Northwestern Bank building of Portland. Until I was fifteen I attended the district schools of Illinois. In 1892 we came to Newberg, Oregon, where I entered the academy. The next year I became a student at Pacific College, where I put in four years. Thomas Newlin was president at that time. May Hoover was one of my schoolmates. Her brothers, Tad and Bert, also attended Pacific College, which they left before I enrolled as a student. My father ran the Newberg Hotel.

"In 1895 my mother died and father went east as pastor of a Quaker church in New York state. We children made our home with our oldest sister, Mrs. Elliott. Later father returned to the west and became pastor of the Sunnyside Quaker church

here in Portland. Subsequently he was in charge of the church in the Highland addition at Salem. From Salem he returned to Newberg, where he died in 1912 at the age of sixty-eight years.

"I worked my way through Pacific College at Newberg. I was employed in a drug store. I went down each morning, swept out and had the store ready for business by seven A. M. I clerked at noon while the druggist went home to his lunch, and after school I worked from four o'clock until the streets were empty. We had no regular hours for closing and kept open as long as anyone was on the streets, which were usually deserted somewhere between eight and nine o'clock in the evening.

"I graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. I landed a job as purser on the steamer Grey Eagle, owned by the Spaulding Logging Company. The steamer operated between Portland and Dayton. Once a week we ran up as far as McMinnville. After putting in a year as purser on this boat I entered the University of Oregon law school here in Portland. I served as an extra clerk, working in various drug stores on Saturdays and in my spare time. I put in my summer vacations working in drug stores. One summer I put in three months at Weiser, Idaho. Another summer I worked for my brother-in-law, A. T. Hill, in his drug store at La Grande, Oregon. Still later I served as law clerk in the office of Cake & Cake while attending law school at night. I graduated in 1900, was admitted to the bar and went at once to Newberg, where I opened a law office.

"A young attorney's first year is a rather trying one. There is more outgo than income. After a year in Newberg I came back to Portland and entered the law firm of Cake & Cake. I was with them for five and a half years, at the end of which time H. L. Pittock asked me to serve as his confidential secretary and attorney.

"On June 17, 1903, I married Miss Margaret Beharrell. We have two children. Hazelmary graduated from the University of Oregon in June, 1927. Our other daughter, Barbara Lee, or Betty, as we call her, is eleven and attends the Alameda school. My wife and I belong to the Westminster Presbyterian church and are both active in its work. This is really a community church and among its members are Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists and members of other denominations. The day will come when the old-time jealousies will be wiped out and denominational and sectarian lines will not be drawn sharply as they have in the past. I am a Mason and also belong to the Knights of Pythias. The Oregonian is the oldest paper under continuous ownership west of the Rocky mountains. Just as the churches are becoming more tolerant with each other, so the old-time bitterness and animosity between newspapers is becoming a thing of the past. Healthy rivalry is a good thing, but it does not involve a dislike for one's fellow workers in the same profession."

Mr. Price was made the sole executor of the Pittock estate and one of its trustees. He was elected president and a director of the Oregonian Publishing Company. His legal knowledge has been of much benefit to the corporation and also his business and financial acumen and executive capacity. Important trusts have been reposed in Mr. Price, who has faithfully and efficiently discharged life's duties and obligations, and his honesty, sincerity and strength of character have won for him the high and enduring regard of his fellowmen.

EDWARD THOMAS TAGGART

The horizon of each man's achievements is limited only by his own capacities and powers. Endowed with the requisite ability and the equally necessary qualities of energy and determination, Edward Thomas Taggart steadily advanced toward the goal of his ambition, never fearing that laborious effort which must precede ascendancy in every line of endeavor, and became recognized as one of Portland's foremost attorneys. A man of steadfast purpose and strict honesty, he dignified the profession of his choice and faithfully and efficiently discharged the many trusts reposed in him.

Mr. Taggart was born in County Antrim, Ireland, August 26, 1868, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Higginson) Taggart, the former of Scotch descent and the latter of English lineage. Edward Thomas Taggart was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education, afterward doing work of various kinds. At the age of nineteen he severed home ties and came to the United States by way of Canada. His destination was San Francisco, California, where he was employed in



EDWARD T. TAGGART

various ways for two years, working at anything he could find to do, and then came to Oregon, locating in Portland in 1889. For a short time he was a conductor in the employ of the Portland Railway & Cable Company and then accepted a position in the dry goods store of Lipman & Wolfe. He remained with that firm for four years and during that time took a correspondence course in law, devoting every leisure moment to study. In 1896 he severed his connection with Lipman & Wolfe and went to Ann Arbor, matriculating in the University of Michigan. There he was given one full year's credit for the work he had accomplished by home study and in June, 1898, received the degree of LL. B. from the university. After his graduation Mr. Taggart returned to Portland and entered upon his career as an attorney. Earnest, conscientious and capable, he prospered from the beginning, and his professional prestige rapidly increased. In the presentation of a case he was always well fortified by a comprehensive knowledge of the legal principles applicable thereto and won many verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients, at all times exerting his best efforts in their behalf. For twenty-seven years he practiced successfully in Portland, handling much important litigation during that period. He passed away September 18, 1925.

While attending the University of Michigan, Mr. Taggart met Miss Eugenia Hobbs, who was later graduated from that institution, and they were married August 28, 1899, in Tacoma, Washington. Mrs. Taggart's parents were Jonas and Rebecca (Curtis) Hobbs, members of an old family of New York state.

As a young man Mr. Taggart was keenly interested in athletic sports and among the treasured possessions of his widow is a photograph of the old Scott tug-of-war team, of which he was a member. He became a Mason in 1887 and at San Francisco joined Occidental Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., about 1899, while later he was made a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., of Portland. In 1892 he became identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and held all the offices in the subordinate lodge. He was a member of the Irvington Club and the local and state bar associations. His parents were Presbyterians and he always adhered to that faith. Politically he was a strong republican.

Mr. Taggart held to high standards in the field of professional service, and his clients trusted him implicitly and many placed their financial affairs as well as their legal interests in his hands. He was the very soul of honor and his death was a great loss to Portland as well as to his profession. His manners were marked by that deference and courtesy which are the outward expression of a gentle, kindly nature, and his friends were legion. He loved his home and his married life was ideal. Mrs. Taggart is a woman of culture and charm, and her life has also been one of much usefulness. As an educator she rendered service of value to the city and long has been teacher of biology in the Lincoln high school. During 1914-15 she was president of the Oregon branch of the American Association of University Women and is one of its charter members.

RAYMOND B. WILCOX

In the commercial world of today competition is exceedingly keen and only those possessed of superior ability, a strong will and tireless energy achieve the full measure of success. Liberally endowed with these requisites, Raymond B. Wilcox has become an outstanding figure in business circles of Portland and worthily bears an honored family name which is inseparably associated with the history of the city's upbuilding and progress. He was born December 15, 1884, and is one of Portland's loyal sons. His father was Theodore Burney Wilcox, mentioned elsewhere in this publication.

Raymond B. Wilcox attended the public schools of Portland and St. Paul's school at Concord, New Hampshire, and received his higher education in Harvard University, from which he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907. He mastered the technicalities of the flour industry, filling various positions in the mills, and was associated with his father in the operation of the plant until 1918, when the business was sold. In November, 1918, he was the prime mover in the organization of the Wilcox-Hayes Company, his associates in the venture being G. V. Hayes and J. S. Campbell. Mr. Hayes withdrew from the firm on the 30th of June, 1927, and the present officers are R. B. Wilcox, president; and J. S. Campbell, vice president. They are distributors

and exporters of lumber, wheat, flour and fruit, the chief products of the Pacific northwest, and also import produce from the orient. The commodities which they handle are sold throughout the United States and their domestic fruit trade is an important feature of the business. The transactions of the firm in the orient are facilitated by the maintenance of offices in Kobe and Tokio, Japan, and the company also does business in Europe and the antipodes, dealing through brokers. The Portland office is situated in the Wilcox building and the yearly transactions of the corporation now amount to more than three and a half million dollars. This notable progress has been made within a period of eight years and the remarkable success of the undertaking proves that in Mr. Wilcox the company has an executive of exceptional capacity and power. He is also an astute financier and serves as secretary and a director of the Wilcox Investment Company, whose affairs are likewise in a prosperous condition.

In 1910 Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage to Miss Helen Healy, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they now have three children: Virginia, William and Lida. For three years Mr. Wilcox was a director of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of which he was elected president in 1926, and is now chairman of its foreign trade committee. He enjoys the social side of life and is a member of the Portland Golf Club, the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club and the Arlington, University and Waverly Clubs. His public spirit has prompted him to put forth earnest and effective effort in behalf of his city.

J. B. ATKINSON

When J. B. Atkinson located in Vancouver the community gained a useful and public-spirited citizen, as has been repeatedly attested by his constant efforts to promote the interests of the city and county. Intensely practical in his methods, he has shown a progressive and unselfish spirit that has enabled him to accomplish definite results along lines that have contributed to the growth and development of Vancouver, and he is today regarded as one of its most enterprising and influential citizens. Mr. Atkinson was born in Belvidere, Illinois, and is a son of E. Y. and Anne (Holmes) Atkinson, the former born in the same house in Illinois in which his son was born, while the mother was born in Lancashire, England. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying when her son was thirteen years old and the father's death occurring in Vancouver in 1916. The family is of English origin, the paternal grandfather having come from the north of England to this country in 1836 and settled in Boone county, Illinois, where some members of the family still reside. E. Y. Atkinson followed the occupation of farming, and in 1880 he brought his family to Portland, where he went into business with Pennoyer & Raymond, who operated a small lumber mill. He followed that line of business for three years, when he sold out and returned east.

J. B. Atkinson attended the Faling and Harrison Street public schools in Portland and completed his education at Belvidere, Illinois. His first work was as a farm hand, for which he received eight dollars a month. Later he took a commercial and book-keeping course in a business college at Rockford, and then engaged in railroad work, being employed in the train yard service. His first work was in the checking of cars at night, and for awhile he had charge of the night yard. He was ambitious to get into the active train service, but eye trouble caused him to give up that plan, and he was assigned to railroad office work. In 1904 he came west and entered the employ of the Oregon Western Railroad & Navigation Company east of the mountains, where he became chief clerk of the mechanical department, which position he held until 1907. He was at that time located at Starbuck and during the evenings he had written some fire insurance. He liked that line of work, which eventually led him into life insurance, and later he also began dealing in real estate. He found this so much to his liking that he quit the railroad business and devoted his entire attention to these lines of effort. He remained in Starbuck until 1910, meeting with encouraging success, and he also acquired a half interest in a livery stable and a fuel business there. In 1910 he came to Vancouver and established a real estate, loan and insurance business, with which he has remained identified continuously since. Sometime after coming here he admitted to a partnership H. A. Porter, whose interest he bought later, and was

alone until 1923, when he and Fred Wark formed a partnership under the name of J. B. Atkinson & Company, and this has proven a very successful combination. They have handled a large amount of city and country property, have successfully put on several subdivisions and have made extensive improvements on properties of their own. A man of broad views and a clear vision of future needs, Mr. Atkinson has wisely devoted much of his time and effort to providing means whereby people may acquire homes and be enabled to pay for them comfortably. To this end, in January, 1921, he organized the Vancouver Savings and Loan Association, which has proven a successful concern, now having resources of a half million dollars, the officers being W. E. Carter, president; Fred Wark, vice-president; J. B. Atkinson, secretary, treasurer and manager; and W. C. Bates, counsel. Most of the loans of this association are made in Clark county, though a few are made in neighboring counties. The association is a member of the state and national loan associations and is regarded as one of the solid and substantial financial concerns of this city. Mr. Atkinson has prospered in his material affairs and, with Dr. Ryan, is the owner of a well improved farm north of Vancouver, on which they have twenty-one acres in prunes, pears, cherries and alfalfa. They are operating this place largely as a demonstration farm, showing the possibilities open to the farmers of this section of the state. Mr. Atkinson is also president and looks after the financial end of the business of the Vancouver Foundry and Machinery Company, manufacturers of furnaces and stoves. They also do job work. He is laying plans to promote the industrial interests of Vancouver, hoping to induce industries to locate here or to encourage the people of this community to establish them. Wide-awake and alert in business matters, he has shown himself a man of genuine worth to his community and stands among its leading men of affairs. He is a delegate to the 1928 meeting of the National Association of Savings and Loan Societies, which meets at Dallas, Texas.

In 1906, at Starbuck, Washington, Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage to Miss Mildred O'Neil, who is a native of Indiana and a daughter of A. L. and Della O'Neil, who brought their family to Walla Walla, Washington, when Mrs. Atkinson was but a child. Mr. Atkinson has taken an active interest in local civic affairs and served seven years as a member of the Vancouver city council. He is a York Rite Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rotary Club, the Clark County Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Realty Board. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church. His activities have been of a varied nature and as a business man his standing is of the highest. His time has been well spent, characterized by a correct understanding of life's values and purposes and by the proper utilization of opportunities, so that he is well worthy of the high place which he holds in public confidence and regard.

ERIC V. HAUSER, SR.

Among the notable institutions of Portland is the Multnomah Hotel, of which Eric V. Hauser is the owner, and in the field of contracting he has also done important work, possessing those qualities which make for leadership and for success. His birth occurred in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 10, 1864, and his parents were N. T. and Evelyn (Barton) Hauser, the former an able attorney. The son received a public school education and at the age of thirteen entered upon his commercial career. In describing his early efforts to gain a livelihood Mr. Hauser said:

"That person of fact or fiction who saved the first coin he ever earned is no relation of mine, for I never saved a penny until the time when I decided to go into business for myself, and, having borrowed a comfortable sum to do so, I was forced to save to pay it back. As a youngster, the small newspaper office in the town where we lived had a fascination for me and so it was natural that my first job should be in a printing office, laboring under that very familiar title of 'printer's devil.' There was no pay attached to the first three months and only a dollar and a half per week for the next three months. I worked out my apprenticeship and stayed through the next three months. By this time I could set type as fast as the older men in the office, who were getting eight dollars per week, and felt that I should have a raise. I asked for it and got fired, so, with my experience under my hat and lots of con-

fidence, I went to a nearby town and secured work in a printing office at five dollars per week. Here my duties were more varied. I was allowed to open up the office, sweep out and do many such odd jobs in addition to setting type and pulling the old Washington hand press once a week on publication day. Out of the five dollars earned I paid three dollars for board and had the rest to spend. My first one hundred dollars earned was spent in living, and from here on my career in the newspaper business was very satisfactory. For ten years I followed the printer's trade. I made plenty of money but didn't save any until I went into the business of boarding transient laborers on the Great Northern Railway. Getting out of debt constituted my first form of saving and it took the first hundred dollars earned out of the business, together with several thousand dollars more, to pay back the loan. My first bank account was opened in the transaction pertaining to the first money I borrowed."

Later Mr. Hauser entered the field of contracting, in which he has continued for about thirty years, doing important construction work for the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, and also aided in building the subway in New York city. During the World war he built many ships for the United States government and is now completing the Coos bay jetty. He is also building a breakwater at Long Beach, California, and has executed commissions for millions of dollars worth of construction work. The business which he controls is one of extensive proportions and his constantly expanding powers have placed him with the foremost contractors of the country. His connection with development work on the Pacific coast dates from 1900 and since 1917 he has maintained his headquarters in Portland. For eleven years he has been the owner of the Multnomah Hotel, which is one of Portland's most distinctive hostelries. A detailed account of the hotel is published elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Hauser married Miss Nellie Anita Mason and they became the parents of four children: Rupert, the eldest, went to France with the American Expeditionary Force, received the degree of Civil Engineer from the University of Minnesota and is devoting his talents to railroad construction; Kenneth was graduated from the same university and is also a veteran of the World war; Norma is the wife of M. W. T. Faricy and lives in St. Paul, Minnesota. Eric V. Hauser, Jr., is vice president and managing director of the Multnomah Hotel Company, which has three hotels in addition to the one in Portland. The others are the Lithia Springs Hotel at Ashland, Oregon; the Washington Hotel, located in Pullman, Washington; and the Evergreen Hotel at Vancouver, Washington. All are modern, well equipped and efficiently operated, attracting guests of discrimination and refinement.

Eric V. Hauser, Sr., casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party but is not active in politics. A Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, he holds the thirty-second degree in the order and is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Portland Golf Club and the Arlington, Waverly and Multnomah Clubs. Like all men who have achieved success. Mr. Hauser has been a tireless worker and a deep thinker, his plans being carefully matured and promptly executed. He has wrought along enduring lines and is esteemed for his integrity and admired for his strength of character.

HENRY E. REED

The following account of the activities of a pioneer journalist and well known realtor of Portland was written by Fred Lockley and appeared in the Oregon Daily Journal of May 6, 1926:

"I was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 14, 1866," said Henry E. Reed when we sat down together recently in the green room of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. "At the time of my birth my father, Phillip Reed, was working in the Brooklyn navy yard. He was born in Ireland, came to this country in 1851 and in 1852 went to Wisconsin. He was of Scotch and Irish descent. My mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Sexton, was of English lineage and also a native of Ireland. During the Civil war my father was a mechanic in the Brooklyn navy yard. Father and mother were married in the spring of 1865. In the fall of 1867 father was transferred to the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco. We went there by way of the isthmus of Panama.

"My father was six feet in height and a man of great strength. He was an

expert blacksmith. In the spring of 1870 he went to work for Ben Holladay in the car shops here in Portland. We reached Portland on March 5, 1871, so I have lived here for fifty-five years. When the Northern Pacific was built from Kalama to Puget sound father went to work for Jay Cooke at Kalama. We lived there a short time, returning to Portland immediately after the big fire of 1873.

"I attended the Central school, at that time occupying the site on which the Hotel Portland now stands. Miss Alpha Dimmick was my teacher. Later I was a pupil at the Harrison school. My teacher was Anna Shelby, who is now doing newspaper work. From the Harrison school I went to the North school, now known as the Atkinson school. There I was taught by W. P. Olds' sister, who later married General Owen Summers. At the North school I also had as my teacher Ellen C. Sabin, who became its principal, afterward superintendent of the city schools and still later president of Downer College at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Miss Sabin was a most remarkable woman, an executive of rare ability. In 1881 I went to the high school on Park street, where the Ladd school is now situated. Christina MacConnell taught English and R. K. Warren was principal. Among my schoolmates were Rena Good-nough, now Mrs. Charles F. Swigert; Ida Comstock, now Mrs. A. D. Charlton; Annie Fahie, now Mrs. Mark O'Neil; George P. Dekum, Portland realtor; Dan J. Malarkey, attorney at law in Portland; George W. Hoyt, who is now clerk of the district court; John M. Lownsdale, commercial editor of the Oregonian; Abe Meier, president of the Meier & Frank Company; Walter H. Dodd, now an attorney in New York city; George W. Heintz, now in the railroad business in Salt Lake City; Robert A. Caples, who later was a member of the news staff of the New York Herald; Alfred Jacobs, of the Oregon City Woolen Mills; and R. V. Ankeny, who later became cashier of the Puget Sound National Bank at Seattle. Among my school mates who are no longer with us are Mark W. Gill; Marshall Peterson, who was connected with the Ladd & Tilton Bank for some years; Charles A. Strauss, who became assistant postmaster of Portland; and Albert Sutton, who became a member of the firm of Sutton & Whitney, architects.

"In April, 1882, I landed a job setting type on the Willamette Farmer, owned and edited by Samuel A. Clarke, one of the founders of Portland. In 1851 Mr. Clarke took the petition to incorporate Portland to the legislature at Salem. His son Billy and I worked at the trade together. Mr. Clarke lived at No. 207 Sixth street. I used to go to his house to get his editorials and take proofs to him for revision. Mr. Clarke knew his stuff and the Willamette Farmer was one of the most ably edited agricultural papers ever published in Oregon. He not only knew his prunes, for he helped to start the industry in Oregon, but he was an expert on horses and cattle.

"In January, 1883, Nathan Cole was brought up from California to establish the Northwest News. It had Associated Press service and started off with every prospect of success. A week after the first issue I went to work on the News as a reporter. Cole ran the News until March, 1884, when he threw up the sponge. So that the paper should not lose an issue, Jack Egan, foreman of the composing room, and I made up the forms, hired a pressman and got out one issue. We then organized a stock company and induced the printers, pressman and other employes to go in with us to publish the paper on a cooperative basis. We ran it for five months and then sold it to A. N. Hamilton, formerly of the Salt Lake Tribune, and Edwin Thayer, of Indiana. They agreed to pay us what was coming to us if we would turn the paper over to them. We were perfectly willing to get from under. They paid me twenty-one dollars and four cents for my interest in the sheet. They ran the paper until July, 1887, and made some money. In June, 1887, they came out strongly for the abolition of the liquor traffic. They were on the right track, but the time was not yet ripe for prohibition. The saloon men took out their ads, stopped their papers and persuaded many of the weak-kneed merchants who were afraid of the saloon men's influence to withdraw their patronage. As a consequence, the paper failed. The following month John Wilcox took the paper over and ran it until 1889, when it suspended. With much difficulty some of the files of the old News were secured by George H. Himes, of the Oregon Historical Association, and the papers are now among its interesting exhibits.

"In November, 1887, while I was a reporter for the News, Thomas B. Reed, later speaker of the national house of representatives, and Robert R. Hitt, chairman of the house naval committee, came to town late on a Saturday and registered at the Esmond Hotel. I learned they were there, so I went to see them and secured an interview. I

was only twenty-one and I guess they sized me up as a rather green reporter. When I asked Mr. Reed for an interview he said, "What do you want to interview me about?" I told him that he would know best what would interest the public, so he dictated a column story to me and then had me read it to him to see if I had got it correct. I asked Mr. Hitt if he would also give me a story and he said, "Oh, I guess I can do what Tom has done for you." So he dictated a story, which I also read to him to see if it was correct. For some reason the Oregonian had not learned that either Reed or Hitt was in town, so my two stories scooped the Oregonian badly. Their leading story that morning was about a dog fight. This was a little too much for Harvey Scott. He told Jerry Coldwell he would like to see the reporter who secured the interviews from Reed and Hitt. Jerry told me the big chief of the Oregonian wanted to see me. I went to see Mr. Scott Thursday night and he said, "How much are you getting on the News, Henry?" I said, "I am getting eighteen dollars a week." He said, "How would you like to work on the Oregonian?" I replied, "Well, I think it's worth two dollars a week more if I make the change." Mr. Scott said, "I guess you're worth twenty dollars a week to us. When can you go to work?" I told him I would go to work December 3, so I reported for duty on December 3, 1887. Mr. Scott told me I was to cover hotels, the Oregon immigration board, the county court, the police station, the morgue, the churches, the river front, sports and politics and secure interviews and help the market editor. I worked from noon until three in the morning, turning in from four to five columns of copy each day. I have always figured I earned my twenty dollars a week.

"I always found Harvey Scott reasonable. He was willing to reason with anyone on the staff and if he was wrong he would acknowledge it. If he trusted you he would give you his full confidence. Judge C. C. Goodwin, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, and Mr. Scott differed radically on many policies, and as a consequence they took many an editorial fling at each other. They had never met. One day when I was talking with Mr. Scott a man came to the door, looked in and said, "My name is C. C. Goodwin. I am looking for Harvey Scott." Mr. Scott jumped to his feet, hurried over to him, threw his arm around him, and said, "There is no man in the world I would rather see than you, and they spent pretty much all day visiting together.

"When I was working on the Oregonian, Senator J. N. Dolph came from Washington and I secured an interview from him. This was in 1888. Binger Hermann came to town shortly thereafter and I secured an interview from him. I learned that Senator Mitchell was en route home from Washington, so I said to Mr. Scott, "Shall I get an interview from Mitchell?" For years they had been bitter enemies and the Oregonian never mentioned his name except in contumely. Mr. Scott turned on me and said, "Why should the Oregonian publish an interview from Mitchell?" I said, "The Oregonian is a newspaper; its subscribers are entitled to the news. What Senator Mitchell has to say is news." Mr. Scott said, "I guess you're right; go and get the interview." When I went to see Senator Mitchell he said, "Do you mean to tell me that you are a reporter on the Oregonian and have come to interview me? Will the Oregonian publish what I say, just as I say it?" I assured him that it would. He dictated an interview, which I read to him and which appeared in the paper just as he dictated it. The break between Scott and Mitchell occurred in 1874. This interview was published in 1888. Thirteen years after I wrote that interview Mitchell was reelected to the United States senate. I said to Mr. Scott, "I am going to interview Mitchell." Mr. Scott handed me his card and said, "Present this to Mr. Mitchell with my compliments. Tell him I wish him success in his new term as senator." Mr. Mitchell was at the Hotel Perkins. I handed him Mr. Scott's card and delivered his message. He looked surprised, for this was the first direct message he had had from Mr. Scott in twenty-five years. He took the card and said, "Remember me to Mr. Scott. Tell him I thank him for his good wishes," and so the breach of more than a quarter of a century was healed.

"I worked as a reporter on the Oregonian from 1887 until 1892, when I was elected clerk of the circuit court, and served for two years. In 1896 I went back to the Oregonian and stayed many years. In 1889 Mr. Scott sent me to Olympia to cover the first session of the state legislature. I spent five months in Olympia, covering the legislature, and after its adjournment sent in special articles as well as the regular news. I covered the inauguration of Hon. Elisha P. Ferry, the first governor of the state of Washington. Edgar Piper, now editor of the Oregonian, was covering the legislature for the Post-Intelligencer. Many of the newspapers as well

as the politicians were antagonistic to the railroad. My instructions from Mr. Scott were to give the railroad a square deal and fight the stringent anti-trust law, which Mr. Scott thought would prove very destructive to the growth of Washington. This bill passed the senate, and as the house was favorable to it, it required hard and aggressive work to defeat it. We defeated the bill and also prevented legislation adverse to the railroads. If you will look up the old files you will see how aggressively Mr. Scott wrote along those lines, and also you can get an idea of the type of stories I was sending in. As you know, at that time Mr. Scott and Mr. Pittock owned not only the Oregonian but also the Portland Telegram and the Spokane Review. In 1889 two men were considered for the place of managing editor of the Spokane Review, Mr. Durham and myself. Mr. Scott told me he was going to give the job to Mr. Durham, as he was older. The Oregonian bought the Spokane Review from Frank C. Dallam and after running the paper for ten years they sold it to W. H. Cowles.

"I left the Oregonian in October, 1901, to become assistant secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. At that time it was in a moribund condition, having but one hundred and thirty-nine members. I was told to devote my entire attention to securing new members. Within the next three months I built it up to three hundred and fifty-three, getting in the best type of progressive business men. At the same time I handled the preliminary work of the Lewis and Clark Exposition and got out a sixty-four page New Year's edition of the Oregonian. I was assistant secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce for two years and when the Lewis and Clark Corporation was organized in 1902 I was elected secretary. H. W. Corbett was president and after his death Harvey Scott became the incumbent of that office. Upon Mr. Scott's resignation H. W. Goode, president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, was elected president and also served as director general. He was a man of unusual executive ability and vision. For two years I was director of exploitation of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. I went to Washington, D. C., and we secured from congress an appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Reed became widely and favorably known as a publicity expert and also achieved prominence in the newspaper business, being by instinct a journalist. He is now operating in real estate, maintaining an office on the twelfth floor of the Porter building, and has successfully negotiated many important deals in property. Nothing escapes him concerning the realty market and his foresight and good judgment have enabled him to avoid dangerous projects and efficiently direct the investments of his clients.

On April 19, 1893, Mr. Reed married Miss Catherine A. Clohessy, a native of that part of Ireland in which his mother's birth occurred, and they have a daughter, Carlotta, who married Edward E. Garbutt in October, 1927.

Mr. Reed has been the recipient of many important trusts, evincing that keen interest in progressive movements and that eagerness to promote the general welfare which are embodied in the truest and highest ideals of public service. He was assessor of Multnomah county from 1913 until 1921 and a director of the Portland Chamber of Commerce from 1915 until 1917. In 1919 he became one of the directors of the Portland Rose Festival and in the following year was chosen by Mayor Baker as a member of the committee to reclaim the Portland water front. It was from the initial work of this committee that the present plans for water front improvement have been developed.

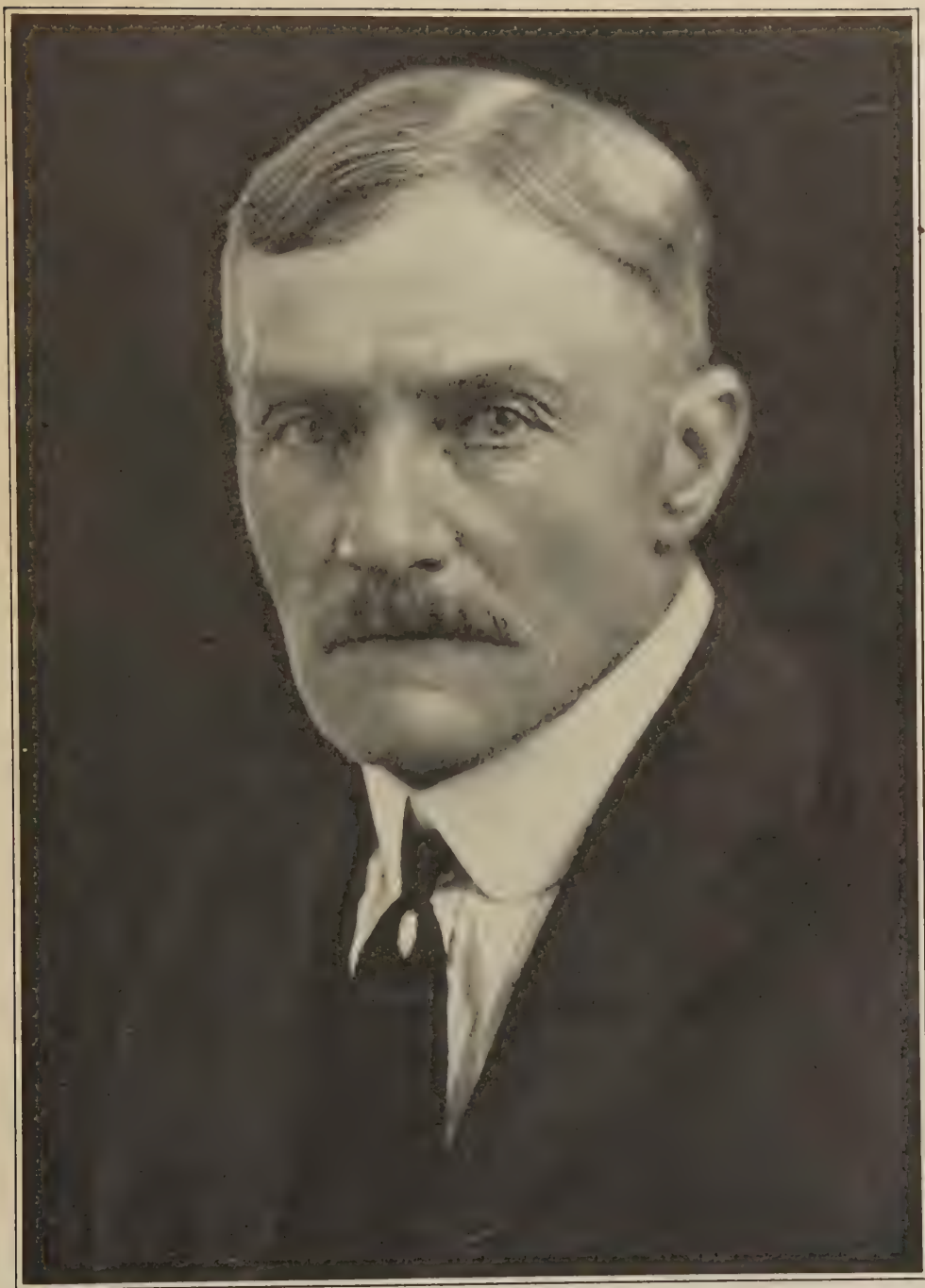
When the United States joined the triple entente in the campaign against Germany, Mr. Reed was a member of the committee of city and county officials chosen to discuss ways and means for Portland's participation in the World war. During that period he was an inspector of the American Protective League, his district being that part of Portland south of Morrison street. Under his direction were two hundred men, engaged in the work of gathering information, which was turned over to the department of justice, the army intelligence bureau, the alien property custodian and the Oregon military police. This work consisted in procuring and verifying information relative to slackers and domestic as well as alien enemies. In June, 1917, Mr. Reed acted as manager of the house to house canvass of the Red Cross campaign and in the same year was appointed state manager of the Christmas membership drive of that society. In May, 1918, he was manager for Portland of the house to house canvass of the Red Cross and was city manager of the Christmas campaign of that organization in the same year. He was appointed manager of the bureau of

speakers and of special events for the second Liberty Loan campaign in 1917 and served as secretary of the committee on speakers and music for the third Liberty Loan drive. During the fourth Liberty Loan campaign, in 1918 and 1919, he was not only secretary but also vice chairman of the drive and acting chairman of the committee on speakers, in which connections he handled much of the administrative detail of the campaign. In 1918, during the War Savings drive, he was appointed chairman of the civil and military division. He also acted as chairman and manager of the canvass of Multnomah county and when Charles N. Wonacott resigned as associate state director Mr. Reed took his place. As a member of the executive committee Mr. Reed planned the city canvass for the Armenian relief campaign of 1917. In the same year he was treasurer of the Fourth of July committee, which raised the money for and handled the farewell parade, dinner and dance for the Third Oregon Regiment. He also served as treasurer of the Fourth of July committee in 1918, in which year he was a member of the executive committee that planned the city campaign for the Knights of Columbus. In 1917 he was office manager of the second campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association. During the War Library campaign of 1918 he acted in an advisory capacity and rendered a similar service to the Salvation Army in the city drive of 1918. He redistricted the city and worked with the campaign manager of the "Smileage" campaign of 1918, and from July of that year until Armistice day he was a member of the board of instruction to the selective service men. In 1918 he became a member of the Portland branch of the League to Enforce Peace, and in the same year, when the federal government asked that a housing survey be made of Portland, Mr. Reed was appointed vice chairman of the committee in charge of that work. During 1918 he was also manager of the house to house canvass in Portland of the United War Work campaign. In 1919 Mayor Baker appointed him chairman of the committee to erect a Victory memorial to the Oregon men and women in the nation's service during the World war. The state historian chose Mr. Reed as a member of the advisory committee to preserve the records of Oregon's participation in the war and of Oregon's economic condition and the progress of events in the state during the war. In the fall of 1917 Mayor Baker appointed him chairman of the emergency milk commission and in November, 1918, he was director of the campaign to secure funds for the Waverly Baby Home. Mr. Reed was chosen a member of the local committee which secured funds for devastated France. In May, 1919, he was made manager of the bureau of speakers, music and entertainment in the Victory Loan campaign and in November of that year was city manager of the Red Cross membership campaign. He is connected with the local realty board and along fraternal lines is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he was esteemed lecturing knight in 1893. Mr. Reed was a member of the committees that selected the site of the Elks Temple at Eleventh and Alder streets and the location of the Moose Temple at Fourth and Taylor streets. His has been an earnest, purposeful life, crowned with noteworthy achievement, and his activities have touched the general interests of society to their betterment.

JEFFERSON N. MOSIER

One of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Wasco county, Washington, was Jefferson N. Mosier, who was a native of the Columbia River valley, in which he practically spent his life, and was long an honored resident of Mosier, of which place he was the founder. He died May 5, 1928, and was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Mosier, his death being deeply regretted by all who knew him. In the Journal of December 7 and 8, 1927, Fred Lockley wrote of his interview with Mr. Mosier as follows: "I was born at The Dalles on September 28, 1860," said Jefferson Mosier, when I interviewed him recently at his home at Mosier. "My father, Jonah H. Mosier, was born in Pennsylvania and went to California in 1849. In 1852 he came overland to the Willamette valley. My mother's maiden name was Jane Rollins. Father and mother were married at Paradise, Missouri. Before coming west, my father ran a store. He was a millwright, ironworker and carpenter. He came up to The Dalles in the fall of 1852. He built a store for M. M. Cushing. A square hewed log served as counter.

"In 1854 he looked around for a location for a sawmill. He took up land here on



JEFFERSON N. MOSIER

Mosier creek. Mosier creek and the town of Mosier are both named for my father. He sent to San Francisco and bought a balance wheel, two gudgeons for the wheel shaft, a carriage cog wheel, segments for the carriage and two nine-foot muley saws. He made his pulleys and the rest of the equipment from wood growing on the place. He operated the mill by water power. He built a landing here, which in steamboat days was known as Mosier Landing. He cut about four thousand feet of lumber a day, and he found a ready market for it at twenty-five to fifty dollars a thousand. To save the cost of freight, he built a scow, which he operated by sail or sweep, and took his lumber to The Dalles. He bought lots on the river front at The Dalles and put up a number of stores. He was offered a good profit on his lots and stores, but he hung on, thinking they would increase in value with the growth of the town, but the town grew back from the river, so he eventually sold them for a tithe of what they cost him. High water washed his mill away. He rebuilt, and once more his mill was washed away. After it had been washed away the third time—this was about 1868—he quit the saw-mill business.

"Father had taken up three hundred and twenty acres of land, so in the late '60s he went into the stock business. He raised horses, cattle and hogs. He found a ready sale for his horses to freighters and to the stage companies. For years he ran pack trains to the placer diggings in Idaho. He also drove bands of cattle into the Coeur d' Alene country and to the mining camps in Montana.

"Father came west with the intention of cleaning up ten thousand dollars and then going back to Missouri. From the profits of his first band of cattle driven to the mines, and his pack train the first season, he cleared twenty thousand dollars. He sold the gold dust at The Dalles and was paid in twenty-dollar gold pieces. He had over one thousand twenty-dollar gold pieces. He used to pour them on the floor and we children built corrals and houses of them. We played with these double eagles all winter, using them as children of today use building blocks. Father said, 'I have my stake, but I am making money so easily that I would be foolish to quit, so I will make a little more while the making is good.'

"One summer he bought a lot of cattle in the Willamette valley and drove them up to the Coeur d' Alene country. Winter caught him, so he came back home. He felt pretty blue, to think that his cattle would be winter-killed. Next spring he saddled his favorite cow horse and rode up to where he had left his cattle, hoping a few might have pulled through the winter. He found the cattle had wintered in the tules along the lake and were fat and hearty. Apparently they had all lived and were in prime condition to be sold in the Montana mining camps.

"Mother took sick, so they sent an Indian runner to overtake father. He followed him to Montana and delivered the message. Father turned the cattle over to E. B. Warbass, with instructions to sell the cattle for cash and to dispose of the pack train and return at once to Mosier with the money realized from the sale. Mother died, so father had to stay on the place to take care of us children. Warbass did not return, nor did he write; so, after waiting a year, father went up there to see if he could hear anything of him. In place of following instructions, Warbass had decided to use his own judgment, so he traded the band of cattle and the pack train, which together were worth about twenty-five thousand dollars, for a log store and a stock of goods. When he made the trade there were very few miners around, but he supposed they would be back. What he did not know was that the diggings were worked out, and the few miners who had stayed pulled out to new camps. Father found him holding the store down and acting as custodian of the goods, for there were no customers. Father could not sell the goods at any price, and the bacon, hams, flour and other goods would not pay to ship by pack train; so he called in the Indians and told them to help themselves.

"Father and Warbass came back to Mosier, broke. Warbass said, 'Mr. Mosier, it was all my fault. I should have obeyed orders. I will write you a note on buckskin for twenty-five thousand dollars.' In those days a note written on buckskin was never outlawed. It was an obligation as long as the man who made it lived. Father studied awhile as to whether he should send Warbass to the pen or take the buckskin note. Finally he decided to take the note. Warbass never paid a dime on the obligation, and the note was outlawed at his death.

"There were seven children of us at the time of my mother's death. Father married Mrs. Martha Lewis, a widow with three children, and father and my stepmother had two more children, making twelve of us in all.

"I was sixty-seven years old on the 28th of last September. Father and mother took up six hundred and forty acres here in 1854. The east half section was my father's, the west my mother's. In 1894, at the time of my father's death, I bought the interest of the other heirs and I platted the town of Mosier.

"Where did I go to school? We had no schools here in early days, so father hired a man named George James Ryan to come and live with us and teach us children. Mr. Ryan had been educated for the priesthood, but for some reason had given up his work as a priest. I started to school to him in 1864, when I was four years old. I cannot remember when I could not read and write, for I was able to read three-letter words when I started to school at the age of four. We attended school from January 1 to December 31. We had a half-day holiday on Saturday and an all-day holiday on Christmas and Fourth of July. Father had a sawmill, so he built a small cabin near the house, to be used as a school house. I went to school there on our own farm to Professor Ryan for fourteen years. He believed in classical culture, so he made all of us study Latin and French as well as the common branches. He had a good library, most of the books being in Greek and Latin. He was a profound scholar, a gentleman, and a lovable man. He never drank and, so far as I know, had no vices. Toward the last, Mandy McClure and the three Bradshaw children came to our school. They lived in Washington territory and rowed across the Columbia morning and evening. Several other children also came to our school. They boarded at our home. After teaching for many years at our home he became state librarian at Salem. Later he came back to our home. He told father he felt the time of his departure was at hand. Father said, 'Tell me the names of your relatives in Ireland. I will write to them.' He said, 'Do not write, or attempt to look them up. I have been dead to them for many years.' So we buried him here on our place.

"The railroad came here in 1882. J. J. Lynch was the first telegraph operator and agent. He built a small building across the track and ran a store, and he was the first postmaster. Most of the men working for my father in the '50s took Indian wives. At about the time of the Indian massacre at the Cascades, during the Indian war of 1855-56, the Klickitat Indians, not being able to buy bullets, bought endgate rods to wagons and cut them into inch lengths and used them for bullets in their muzzle-loading muskets. As father and one of his hired men were taking a scowload of lumber up to The Dalles the scow swung in toward Klickitat Landing, on the north bank of the Columbia. The Klickitat Indians were hiding back of the big boulders and fired at father and the hired man. Father picked up his musket and said, 'I'll stand them off. You grab a sweep and pull out into the current.' The man said, 'I wasn't hired to be a target for the Indians. I'll hide back of the lumber.' So he did. Father threatened the Indians with his gun, and with one hand began working the sweep. The iron slugs sang over his head, and some buried themselves in the lumber. Fortunately, a breeze sprang up and father handled the sail and got out of range. He fired the hired man and set him ashore. Father tied up his scowload of lumber at Rowena Landing and walked home.

"A steamer went up the river whistling as a signal to the settlers that the Indians had broken out. Father and mother saddled some horses and with the children rode up the trail fourteen miles to The Dalles, where word soon came of the attack on the Cascades.

"I was married at Caldwell, Idaho, to Mary E. Mahady. Our little boy, three and one-half years old, died from loss of blood when he had his tonsils removed. Our little girl, Jane, is three years old and is a regular little fairy. She is as smart as she is good looking.

"When I was a young man, along about 1880 and 1881, I worked in a surveying crew for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Later I worked for the Northern Pacific Company. For some time I was in charge of the beef supply between Sandpoint and Missoula during the construction of the road. I was the accountant for Bingham county, Idaho, at the time they issued six hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds to build eighty-five miles of highway from Aberdeen, Idaho, to the Bonneville county line. I also kept books during the construction of the highway between Weiser and Ontario. I was the first president of the Mosier Valley Bank, and I started the Mosier Bulletin. I built and own the water system here. I was the first school clerk of Mosier and I was president of the library board.

"You ask me about my brothers and sisters. Sarah Alice was the first child. She is seventy-four and lives in Walla Walla. Her name is Mrs. John Faucette. Emily

Ann married B. F. Mansford, of Weston. She is dead. Mary S. married Dr. W. L. Adams, of Hood River, who in early days was the editor of the Oregon Argus, published at Oregon City. After his death she married John Leland Henderson, who was found dead recently at Tillamook. Josephine married E. J. Willoughby, of Linn county. She is dead. The next child, Benjamin Franklin, is dead. I was the next child. Lydia, my youngest sister, died a few months ago in Walla Walla. The names of my stepmother's three children are James, Emma and Ida Lewis. The children born to my father and stepmother are Effie Jane, who married E. U. Phillips and who lives in Portland, and Dolly, who married Dr. David Robinson. They live at Tillamook."

Mr. Mosier's sister, Emily, taught the first school at Hood River in the early '60s. His mother was a direct descendant of William Penn. Mrs. Mosier graduated from the State Normal School at Duluth, Minnesota, and taught school in that state and in Oregon prior to her marriage. Both of her parents are deceased, and she has two sisters and a brother living in Minnesota.

Mr. Mosier rendered effective service during the World war in various ways, having served as president of the Red Cross food distribution, as chairman of the Liberty Loan drives, was president of the Liberty Loan board, was director of public information and chairman of the Four-Minute speakers. In recognition of his tireless and patriotic service, he was awarded a Victory Liberty Loan medal by the United States treasury department. He was a staunch democrat in his political views and the member from his district on the county central committee. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and the United Artisans. He was vice president of the Commercial Club and belonged to the Oregon Development League. His father was a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Mosier's favorite diversions were hunting and fishing. During all the years of his residence here he stood consistently for the best things in community life and was a potent factor in the development and progress of the locality in which he lived. As a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this section and because of the high type of citizenship which was exemplified in his own life, he commanded the uniform confidence and respect of all who knew him.

JOHN KIERNAN

Coming to Oregon when a young man of twenty with no assets save intelligence, energy and determination, John Kiernan has progressed with the country, never fearing that laborious effort which is essential to advancement in all lines of endeavor, and has long been classed with Portland's foremost business men and most valuable citizens. He is liberally endowed with that quality known as "the commercial sense" and his efforts have been directed into channels where fruition is certain. His birth occurred in Henderson county, Illinois, on the 16th of March, 1842, and his parents, Francis and Ann (O'Reilly) Kiernan, were natives of Ireland. They came to the United States as children and were married in New York. The father followed agricultural pursuits and when he settled in Illinois the only buildings in Galesburg were two board shacks.

Reared on his father's farm, John Kiernan obtained his early instruction in the rural schools of Henderson county and for one term was a student in the academic department of Knox College at Galesburg. He operated a threshing machine and worked on various farms in his native state until April 20, 1862, when he left Illinois, joining a train of about eighty wagons bound for the Pacific northwest, and although he paid the sum of seventy-five dollars for the privilege of riding in one of the prairie schooners, he was obliged to walk most of the distance, in addition to which work of various kinds was assigned him. On August 20, 1862, he reached the Powder River valley, in which he remained a short time, securing work as a ranch hand, thus earning a dollar per day. He next proceeded to Auburn, Oregon, where he worked in the mines and also whip-sawed lumber. During that time he outfitted a prospector for the mining district of Idaho and worked in his place on a building in Auburn.

In November, 1862, Mr. Kiernan started for Walla Walla, Washington, making the journey on foot, and ten days later walked to Portland, Oregon, over the Indian trail. On December 20, 1862, he arrived in this city with two dollars and a half in

his pocket, crossing the Willamette on an old mule power ferry at the foot of Stark street, paying a quarter for his fare. His supper at the Temperance House on Front street cost him twenty-five cents and his funds then amounted to two dollars. Being unable to find work, Mr. Kiernan recrossed the river and made his way to the home-stand of James Stevens, who was making cider at that time. Mr. Stevens sent him to the Rev. Clinton Kelly, who had land to clear and who offered him the job, agreeing to pay him one dollar per day for the outside work. During stormy weather Mr. Kiernan was to receive his board in return for splitting wood, but the offer was refused and he finally secured more lucrative employment with Captain William Kearn, cutting wood for a dollar and a half per cord. For twenty days he was a woodcutter earning a dollar and a half per day and his board. From Captain Kearn he learned that Sherrer Ross, the owner of an island which was named for him and also the proprietor of a livery stable in Portland, was intending to start a dairy on the island and needed a man to take charge of it. Mr. Kiernan applied for the position and was hired, Mr. Ross providing him with a team of horses, the necessary machinery, a supply of seed and a number of cows. In compensation for his services he was to receive a half-interest in the business. He had never operated a boat and when he started for the island the craft tipped over. The river was twenty feet deep at that point and the water was very cold, as the accident happened in the month of January. With the aid of an old acquaintance, Ike Rucker, who was accompanying him on the trip, Mr. Kiernan finally managed to reach the island, on which they found a house and some dry wood. They made a fire and spent the night on the island, returning to the mainland the next morning for breakfast. For two years Mr. Kiernan rented the island and then traded his lease and his interest in the cattle for four mules, worth one hundred and fifty dollars each, also receiving seven hundred dollars in cash. During the following winter he studied photography and in the spring took his four mules and a light wagon to The Dalles, making the trip by boat in company with a friend, Frank Ford. Afterward they drove to Umatilla, Oregon, waiting five days for the water to recede in the Umatilla river, and at Meacham they crossed the Blue mountains. Next they drove to a point where Baker, Oregon, is now situated and reached Grand Ronde valley, about the time of the disastrous fire in Boise, Idaho. When they arrived in Silver City, Oregon, they found that flour was selling for a dollar a pound and disposed of their ten sacks, receiving in payment the sum of three hundred dollars. Mr. Ford, who had instructed Mr. Kiernan in the art of photography, decided that Silver City was an unprofitable field for his business and returned to Portland.

Mr. Kiernan remained at Silver City and during the summer worked in the mines of that locality with a friend named Kennedy, whom he had met in Portland. Later they started for Susanville, Oregon, in company with a Mr. Ross, taking saddle and pack horses and leaving the mules on a ranch. Mr. Ross was addicted to poker and joined a Mexican, with whom he played for a day and a night. On the following day Mr. Kiernan and Mr. Kennedy went to the gambling house to see how the game was progressing. They found that a quarrel had ensued and just as they arrived the Mexican started to shoot. Ross returned the fire but some one seized the pistol, deflecting his aim, and the shot killed his friend Kennedy. In November, 1862, Ross was tried for murder at Canyon City. After the shooting affray Mr. Kiernan returned to Silver City but was present at the trial of Ross, who was acquitted.

About two years later Mr. Kiernan returned and engaged in ranching on Willow creek. At Tubb Springs he built an adobe house and there conducted a stage station for a few months. At the same time he followed the occupation of farming and sold his hay for one hundred dollars a ton. In May, 1865, he went to Montana, engaged in mining during the summer and that fall went to the Wind River district. After leaving Montana he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and thence to Boise, Idaho, returning in 1866 to Portland, where he obtained employment in a store. He was married four years later. While working as a clerk he invested his savings in real estate, purchasing a half interest in Ross island, and also acquired other property. In order to discharge a debt of twelve thousand dollars he endeavored to sell part of his holdings at auction but was offered only two thousand dollars for property worth more than six thousand. Mr. Kiernan secured an extension of time from W. S. Ladd, the pioneer banker, through the aid of a brother-in-law, Mr. Wyberg, who endorsed his note, and then returned to Ross island. He purchased a few cows and prospered in his activities as a dairyman. In four years he was free of all indebtedness and had

a cash capital of two thousand, two hundred dollars after disposing of the dairy. After leasing the land he embarked in the salmon-canning industry in Columbia, in association with Messrs. Everdine, Farrel, Brigham and Davis, acquiring one-fourth of the stock. As Mr. Kiernan had attended a commercial college, he took charge of the accounting end of the business but was obliged to send for a practical bookkeeper, whose services he was able to dispense with at the end of two weeks. Later he took over the Brigham and Davis holdings and thus obtained a third interest in the business, with which he was identified for seven years, returning to Portland with a profit of twenty thousand dollars.

Meanwhile Mr. Kiernan had become a stockholder in the Oregon Transfer Company, a Portland concern, in which Henry Failing and H. W. Corbett were directors. The firm was steadily losing money and when the president retired Mr. Kiernan was placed at the head of the company. He reduced the number of clerks and the overhead expenses and rehabilitated the business. At the end of two months the books showed a profit of six hundred dollars and in four years he made ninety-eight thousand dollars for the company. In association with Charles Cook he organized the Cook & Kiernan Company, which enjoyed a prosperous existence, and after an interval of ten years Mr. Kiernan acquired the controlling interest in the Oregon Transfer Company, consolidating the two firms. He continued the business under the name of the Oregon Transfer Company and filled the offices of president and manager. A fire destroyed their large barn at the corner of Sixth and Glisan streets and they sold the ground and wagons before automobiles came into general use. Mr. Kiernan then entered the real estate field and in 1923 formed the John Kiernan Corporation, of which he has since been president. Among the holdings of the firm are a warehouse one hundred feet square and two stories in height at the corner of Fifteenth and Johnson streets; another warehouse which is a four-story structure and covers the block bounded by Davis, Everett, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets and a large sawmill on the Umpqua river. The plant has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber and furnishes employment to more than two hundred men, who work in eight-hour shifts. Mr. Kiernan is also heavily interested in the Bear Creek Logging Company and derives a large income from his various investments. Endowed with clear vision and exceptional business acumen, he has converted his opportunities into tangible assets and although eighty-five years of age, is still active in the management of his affairs, being remarkably well preserved.

In 1870 Mr. Kiernan married Miss Sarah Ingram, who passed away in 1913, leaving three daughters: Anna, the wife of James H. Murphy, who is vice president of the John Kiernan Corporation and a prominent business man of Portland; Sarah, now Mrs. R. B. Caswell of Portland; and Eva, who was united in marriage to Russell J. Hubbard and likewise makes her home in the Rose city.

Mr. Kiernan is a democrat and was twice a candidate for sheriff of Multnomah county, also entering the race for the office of city treasurer. He is a member of the Auld Lang Syne Club and by nature is genial, sympathetic and companionable. Working along constructive lines, he has materially influenced the development and progress of this region and his prosperity is the merited reward of hard work, good management and honest dealing. With the various phases of pioneer life in the Pacific northwest he is thoroughly familiar and his conversation is enriched with many interesting reminiscences of the past. Mr. Kiernan has extracted from life its real essence and his is a notable career in many respects.

WALTER A. KLINDT

Through his fishing operations Walter A. Klindt has contributed toward the success of the great salmon industry of the Pacific northwest. He is a product of Oregon, representing an old and honored family of Wasco county, his birth having occurred July 2, 1875, two miles west of The Dalles, on the homestead on which he now resides. His parents, Henry and Doris (Stoltenberg) Klindt, were natives of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in which his grandparents, Goris and Viebke (Stuhr) Klindt, spent their lives. His maternal grandfather, Hans Stoltenberg, was born in the same province and came to the United States in 1845. He filed on a homestead in Scott county when that part of Iowa was largely a wilderness and died soon after-

ward. His children later acquired large tracts of land and his numerous descendants still live in the vicinity of Davenport, where he first settled.

Henry Klindt received his education in Germany and there learned the stonemason's trade. He served for a few years in the Danish army and in 1851 yielded to the lure of the new world. Mr. Klindt followed his trade in Pennsylvania and Iowa and invested his savings in a home in Comanche, Iowa. On the property he built a good stone house and it was there that his marriage occurred. Soon afterward he decided to join the gold seekers in the Pikes Peak district of Colorado but changed his plans because of adverse reports and went instead to California, traveling in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. For about two years he engaged in placer mining in the Sacramento valley and on his return to Iowa found that a cyclone had destroyed his home at Comanche, leveling the stone house to the ground. Not caring to rebuild in Iowa, he left the place loading all of his possessions in a prairie schooner. With his wife and two small children he started for Oregon, driving a team of oxen across the plains, and arrived at The Dalles in the fall of 1859. He went to work at his trade and aided in erecting some of the first stone structures in the town. Afterward he entered the field of contracting and was thus engaged for several years, becoming recognized as a master craftsman. He established a large business and many of the buildings which he constructed at The Dalles are still standing. In 1868 he filed on a homestead of fifty-four acres, situated two miles west of The Dalles, and increased his holdings by the purchase of two hundred and fifty acres of land. Here he built a small frame house and began cultivating a tract of about forty acres, consisting of rich river bottom soil, especially adapted to the production of garden truck. Later he erected a larger house farther back from the river, constructing the foundation of stone, which he found on his ranch, and this material he also utilized for other buildings and in terracing the hillside on his property. Mr. Klindt was a firm believer in scientific methods of agriculture and brought his land to a high state of development. He remained on the homestead until his demise in July, 1907, and his wife passed away August 29, 1927, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, retaining all of her faculties until her death. In their family were seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: G. E., who lives at Ocean Park, Washington; Mrs. H. C. Nielsen, a resident of the same place; Charles A., of The Dalles; Anna Amalia, who likewise makes her home at Ocean Park; and Walter A. Mrs. Nielsen and her oldest brother are natives of Iowa and the other children were born in Wasco county.

Walter A. Klindt was a pupil in the public schools of The Dalles and the old Wasco Academy. At Davenport, Iowa, he took a course in the J. C. Duncan Business College and for two years was a law student but abandoned the idea of entering the legal profession. For several years he rode the range in the eastern parts of Washington and Oregon and now devotes his energies to commercial salmon fishing in the Columbia river, supplying the local cannery. The season lasts about six months and at its height he employs from ten to twelve men. His equipment comprises ten boats, four of which are supplied with motors. He is the owner of the homestead and leases the land for gardening purposes.

At Belma, Washington, Mr. Klindt married Miss Ethel Eastman, who was born in Miami county, Kansas. She is a daughter of Hiram and Alice (Farnsworth) Eastman, of whom the former was born in the state of Pennsylvania, while the latter is a native of Canada. For a number of years Mr. Eastman was engaged in farming in Kansas and in 1902 migrated to the state of Washington. He purchased land near Grandview, in Yakima county, and developed a valuable ranch, on which he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have a family of eight children: Ethel; Mrs. Caroline Hartman, who also lives in Yakima county; Ernest, whose home is in Idaho; Robert, a resident of California; Mrs. Theodore Erdman, of Nampa, Idaho; Mrs. Herbert Brooks, who is living in Portland, Oregon; Leon, who is with his parents; and Leonard, of Condon, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Klindt have four children: Doris, who was graduated from The Dalles high school and is a senior at Willamette University in Salem, specializing in the study of languages; Henry, who is attending high school; and Elizabeth and Kathleen, grammar school pupils.

Along fraternal lines Mr. Klindt is connected with the Woodmen of the World and his favorite sport is deer hunting. He is an expert marksman and enjoys life in the open. Although he has neither sought nor held public office, he takes a keen interest in matters touching the advancement and prosperity of his city, county and

state and is always ready to further measures for the general good, Frank, sincere and unassuming, Mr. Klindt cares little for the artificialities of life and his genuine worth is appreciated by his fellow citizens, who speak of him in terms of high regard.

W. H. FEAR

As a dealer in investments W. H. Fear has established an enviable reputation and Portland also numbers him among its successful realtors. His birth occurred in West Union, Ohio, in 1858 and his parents being Dr. Francis and Mary (Sparks) Fear, the former a well known physician of that place. The family went to Kansas when W. H. Fear was a child and his education was completed in the public schools of that state. He was employed by various financial corporations, gradually assuming larger responsibilities, and in 1889 came to Portland as coast manager for the Jarvis-Conklin Trust Company, acting in that capacity until the business was discontinued. He has since handled bonds, mortgages and loans and is one of the partners in the firm of Fear & Gray, which was incorporated in 1914. Since its organization this investment house has offered only high class securities, adhering closely to a conservative policy which insures the protection of the interests of its clients. Mr. Fear is also vice president and manager of the Shaw-Fear Company, which was incorporated in 1907 and operates in real estate. The company has large holdings in the Beaverton district of Portland and has done much important development work in that section of the city.

In 1884 Mr. Fear married Miss Lucia S. Drum, of Burlington, Kansas, and two children were born to them. The son, Lysle G., completed a course in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and later was a postgraduate student at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. For three years he was employed in the main plant of the Westinghouse Electric Company and now manages the Portland business of that corporation. The daughter, Lois M. Fear, was graduated from Wellesley College, also attended the University of California, and is at home.

Mr. Fear is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and formerly was active in the affairs of the Multnomah Club. In politics he is nonpartisan, voting for the candidate whom he considers best qualified for office, and is liberal and broad-minded in his views on all subjects. High principles have constituted his guide throughout life, and the respect accorded him is well deserved.

ROBERT E. MENEFEE

A pioneer realtor of Portland, Robert E. Menefee has done much important work as a city builder and has also been active in community affairs. He was born November 28, 1865, and is a native of Santa Rosa, California. His parents, James Marion and Sarah A. (Hardesty) Menefee, came to the Pacific coast in 1864 by the overland route and his father engaged in contracting in California, also developing a farm. In later life he established his home in Portland and died in 1901 as the result of a street car accident. The mother also passed away in the Rose city, in which three of her sons are now residing. J. S., an elder brother of Robert E. Menefee, arrived here late in the '70s and is now retired. The other son, J. P. Menefee, came to Portland about the year 1883 and is one of its well known real estate dealers.

Robert E. Menefee was reared in the Golden state and received a public school education. He became a painter and paper hanger and for a time was engaged in contracting in California. In 1884 he came to Oregon and spent ten months in Portland. The Northern Pacific Railroad was then being extended through this section of the country and Mr. Menefee and his brother were employed in painting and papering the company's depots. Afterward Robert E. Menefee located in San Diego, California, where he lived for three years, and in 1888 returned to Portland, becoming a permanent resident of the city at that time. For two years he devoted his attention to contract work and since 1890 has engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He platted Hudson Acres and the Victoria Park addition, also improving Portland by the building of more than one hundred attractive homes. His investments have been judiciously placed and many important property transfers have been effected through

his agency. Mr. Menefee is regarded as an expert valuator and his advice concerning real estate transactions is sound and reliable. He writes insurance of various kinds and the growth of his business has paralleled that of the city.

Mr. Menefee's first wife was Mary Lydia Osburn, a daughter of William Osburn, a California pioneer, who was one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mrs. Menefee passed away in 1894, leaving a daughter, Mary, who is the wife of Moyer D. Cole, of Fresno, California. Mr. Menefee was married in 1898 to Miss Laura L. Fenton, a native of Brownsville, Oregon, and a daughter of Hugh Fenton, one of the early settlers of the state.

Mr. Menefee belongs to the local camp of the Woodmen of the World and for forty years has been affiliated with Industrial Lodge, No. 99, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Columbia Country Club and the local real estate board. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his public spirit was expressed by eight years' service as a member of the city council. His life has been one of unabating industry and his worth in the community is uniformly conceded.

SIMON B. BARKER

Few men have occupied a warmer position in the hearts of their fellow citizens than did Simon B. Barker, who was long a central figure on the stage of activity in Condon. As an agriculturist, a merchant and a financier he won the full measure of success, and his salient trait as a business man was his executive ability. He seemed to know just when the time was ripe for the inception of a new project, and the spirit of enterprise which animated his every action made him a valuable factor in Oregon's development.

Mr. Barker was born in Athens, Maine, October 8, 1863, a son of Charles F. and Hannah (Bradbury) Barker, and was reared on the home farm. His education was acquired in the public schools and the academy at Athens. He aided his father in the cultivation and improvement of the farm until he reached the age of twenty-six, acquiring a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits, and then started out in life for himself. The west attracted him and in 1889 he located in Condon. Having a small capital, he embarked in merchandising on a modest scale and gradually enlarged his stock of goods, eventually becoming the owner of the largest store in the town. He was secretary, treasurer and one of the directors of the Oregon Life Insurance Company and was also identified with the Fithian-Barker Shoe Company, a wholesale firm. Realizing Condon's need of a substantial moneyed institution, he founded the First National Bank and successfully administered its affairs until his death, tempering progressiveness with a safe conservatism. For many years he engaged in farming and stock raising and in these fields also achieved leadership, becoming one of the largest wheat growers and most successful sheep breeders in the state. He owned several ranches and other property and was the largest taxpayer in Gilliam county. His unusual foresight enabled him to avoid dangerous projects, and his holdings increased in value as the years passed. He was a tireless, effective worker and after hours of strenuous effort had ample reserve of strength for those critical emergencies which make the greatest demands upon the powers of apprehension and judgment.

Mr. Barker was married July 24, 1895, to Miss Anna Clark, a daughter of Barna D. and Laura (Kendall) Clark, who were natives of Vermont and came to Oregon in 1890, settling in the eastern part of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Barker were born five children: Carroll K., who married Miss Rose Anderson, of Condon; Verna, who is the wife of Dr. Harry C. Blair, of Portland; Kenneth, who has charge of his father's sheep ranches; Charles F., a freshman of the University of Oregon, and Simon B., who is attending Columbia University. The oldest son was graduated from the University of California and is successfully managing the estate of his father in Condon. During the World war he joined the marines and was stationed on Mare island.

Mr. Barker was allied with the republican party, and his religious views were in harmony with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a consistent



SIMON B. BARKER

member. A Scottish Rite Mason, he attained the thirty-second degree and was one of the Nobles of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The elements were happily blended in the rounding out of his nature, and his was a many-sided, forceful personality, finely matured and altogether admirable. His influence for good deepened as he advanced in years and his death on October 13, 1918, was a great loss to his community and state. Mrs. Barker now resides on Summit avenue in Portland and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

CLARK COUNTY SUN

The Columbia River valley has been fortunate in the character of its newspapers, those advance agents of progress and prosperity, and Clark county is indebted to its wide-awake journals in no small degree. Conspicuous among these is the Clark County Sun, owned and published by J. D. Riordan and E. N. Blythe, who possess the true spirit of modern journalism and are putting out what is conceded to be one of the best weekly newspapers on the coast. It is also generally regarded as a most important factor in the advancement and improvement of the section which it serves and has gained a well merited popularity with the reading public. The Sun was first established about 1908 as the Washougal Sun, at Washougal, Washington, by Kelley Loe, who published it for a few years, and then sold it to Edward Curran. After serving the people of that community for six or eight years, the Sun plant was moved to Vancouver and there reestablished as the Clark County Sun. Some years later Mr. Curran sold the property to Newell and Thomas Harlan, who published the Sun until January, 1923, when they sold it to J. D. Riordan. Mr. Riordan put new life into the publication, making it a newspaper in the real sense of the word, and its increased subscription list soon attested the appreciation of the people of the community. In May, 1926, E. N. Blythe bought an interest in the Sun and the business was incorporated as the Sun Publishing Company, of which Mr. Riordan is president and Mr. Blythe secretary and treasurer. The Sun is now the official paper for Clark county and the city of Vancouver, and has the largest circulation of any country weekly in the state of Washington. When Mr. Riordan took over the paper it had a circulation of about eight hundred, but it has steadily advanced in popularity and four thousand copies are now issued weekly. The fact that prizes have never been given or contests held for the purpose of boosting the subscription list attests the fact that merit alone has built up the circulation, and today the Sun is not only a first-class news purveyor, but is also highly regarded as an advertising medium. The paper is published on Friday mornings and contains from twelve to sixteen six-column pages, double the size of the paper when Mr. Riordan took it over. The Sun specializes in farm, country and community news and has been a consistent advocate of better schools, improved roads and modern methods in agriculture, standing always for all that is best in the life of the community, and it well deserves the splendid support which it receives.

J. D. Riordan, president of the Sun company, was born in La Center, Clark county, Washington, in 1888, and is a son of M. J. and Margaret (Holland) Riordan, both of whom were born in Ireland. His father came to California in an early day and engaged in mining, subsequently following that occupation in Arizona and New Mexico. About 1884 he came to Clark county and bought a ranch. Soon afterwards he again went to California, where he was married, and in 1887 he returned to his ranch, to the operation of which he devoted his efforts until his retirement from active pursuits, when he moved to Portland, Oregon, where he now lives. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: J. D., of this review; Mary, who is the wife of O. Hiim, of Washougal, Washington; Michael H., who was drowned in 1914; and Margaret, who is the wife of Justin H. McCarthy, who operates the Riordan ranch at La Center. J. D. Riordan attended the public schools at La Center and the high school at Vancouver, and during the latter course worked some in logging camps. He then entered the University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1913. While in the high school he gained his first practical experience in the publishing business as a solicitor of advertisements for a theater program and while in the university he was for three years connected with the college daily as assistant manager and manager. During his junior year he was president of his class and during his

senior year was president of the student body. On leaving college he went to work in the advertising department of the Seattle Sun, but about a year later he turned his attention to political affairs and became deputy county auditor of Kings county, which position he held until the United States became involved in the World war, when he enlisted and was sent to Camp Lewis. He was discharged from the service because of physical defects and then returned to Clark county and went to work on his father's ranch, where he remained until 1921, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman. In 1922 Mr. Riordan ran for the office of county treasurer, and made a good race, being defeated by only forty-nine votes. In January, 1923, he bought the Clark County Sun, to the publication of which he has since devoted his attention. He is a man of sound, practical judgment, progressive in his business methods, and has maintained the paper on a plane that has commended it to the favor of those who appreciate a real newspaper. Mr. Riordan is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Chamber of Commerce. Straightforward in manner and cordial in his social relations, he has made a host of warm friends and is deservedly popular among his acquaintances.

E. N. Blythe was born in Hood River, Oregon, May 6, 1879, and is a son of Samuel F. and Emma Jane (Nation) Blythe, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Birmingham, England, their marriage occurring in Portland, Oregon. Samuel F. Blythe was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served four years and six months. He first enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later became attached to the Thirtieth Missouri Regiment. At the end of four years he reenlisted and became a member of Hancock's Veteran Corps. He was a printer by trade, but on leaving the army he and four of his comrades started west, walking from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Fort Benton, Montana. After looking that country over, they took up land claims in the Gallatin valley and spent the entire winter in ditching their land and getting out fence rails. However, in the spring, three of his partners quit and so Mr. Blythe also gave up his claim and, going to Virginia City, Montana, went to work in the state printing office. A year later he went to San Francisco, where he was employed at his trade until July 4, 1870, when he went to Portland with Ben Holladay, and assisted in establishing the Daily Herald, which also was owned by Holladay. He remained there until 1877, when, on the advice of his physician, he went to the Hood River valley, where he died May 20, 1928. He could not altogether remain away from the newspaper business, however, and from 1894 to 1904 he was the owner and editor of the Hood River Glacier. To him and his wife were born four children: Samuel F., Jr., deceased; a daughter who died when about eighteen months old; E. N.; and Clara, who is the wife of David Marlor, of San Diego, California.

E. N. Blythe attended the public schools at Hood River and entered the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902. In September of that year he went to work on the Portland Oregonian and in the following year went to Hood River, and shortly afterwards to Lewiston, Idaho, where he became a member of the corporation that published the Lewiston Evening-Teller. Eighteen months later he was offered a position on the Oregonian, which he accepted, being engaged in desk work until the United States entered the World war, in April, 1917, when he went to the Oregon Journal, on which he was employed at desk work until 1924. He then went to the Vancouver Evening Columbian, in which he bought an interest and devoted his efforts to that publication until May, 1926, when he sold out and bought an interest in the Clark County Sun and is now secretary and treasurer of the Sun Publishing Company.

In November, 1902, Mr. Blythe was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Jakway, who was born in Iowa and was a member of Mr. Blythe's class at the University of Oregon. To them have been born three children, namely: Robert J., who died at the age of nineteen years; Barbara, who is employed in the office of the Oregon Journal, and Alice, who is a student in the University of Washington. Mr. Blythe is a member of Vancouver Lodge No. 823, B. P. O. E.; the Kiwanis Club and the Clark County Country Club and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Blythe took an active part in college activities and was a charter member of the first Greek letter national fraternity at the University of Oregon, the Sigma Nu. He and the late C. N. McArthur also established the first newspaper on the campus there, and Mr. Brythe was the manager of The Webfoot, the first annual publication at that institution. He was a member of the first class in journalism to be established in the

university, the class consisting of two members. His wide experience in the newspaper business has been invaluable to him in the conduct of the Clark County Sun and he is recognized as a keen and discriminating newspaper man, with an instinctive sense for news when it is news. Messrs. Riordan and Blythe are performing a distinctive service for the communities reached by the Sun and are recognized as men of progressive views and a sincere interest in the welfare and progress of Clark county.

MILTON D. ODELL

Milton D. Odell, who is successfully engaged in farming near Odell, Hood River county, enjoys the distinction of having been one of the first white children born in the Hood River valley. He has spent his entire life here, contributing by his individual efforts to the general prosperity of the valley, and has gained a well-merited place among its substantial and highly respected citizens. Mr. Odell was born on the 23d of September, 1863, on his father's old preemption claim in the Hood River valley, about eight miles from Hood River, and is a son of William and Diona (Neal) Odell, the former born in Tennessee, November 30, 1833, and the latter in Salem, Oregon, in 1848. With ox team and covered wagon, William Odell crossed the plains, in 1853 and located at Placerville, Eldorado county, California, where he followed mining for seven years. In 1861 he came to the Hood River valley, where he took up a preemption claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land, located eight miles south of what is now Hood River, being one of the first settlers in the valley. He built a log house and cleared part of his land, and later bought fifty acres additional. Here in the early days he raised cattle, hay and garden truck, and later turned his attention to fruit raising, meeting with success. He served as a member of the board of county commissioners of Wasco county, before the creation of Hood River county, and gave active assistance in the building of the first schoolhouse in the district, contributing both labor and money. In many ways he showed a public-spirited interest in the development and progress of the valley, was prominent and influential among his fellowmen and commanded the respect and good will of all who knew him, the town of Odell being named in his honor. He and his wife spent their remaining years here, the father dying in May, 1891, and the mother in 1893. They were the parents of seven children, Milton D., James A., Emma C., Charles P., Lee T., William and Lucy Jane, all of whom are deceased, except the first named.

Milton D. Odell's maternal grandfather, Peter Neal, crossed the plains, with ox team and covered wagon in 1844, settling on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Marion county, Oregon, and was one of the first pioneers on French prairie.

Milton D. Odell received his educational training in the district school and at old Wasco Academy, at The Dalles. He remained at home until his marriage, when he bought eighty acres of land near Odell, all of which was covered with heavy timber. He built a log house and began clearing the land and in the course of time developed a good farm and a comfortable home. He now has twenty acres in cultivation, of which six acres are in apples and four acres in strawberries, the remainder being in hay and pasture. He carries on diversified farming and keeps a few cows and chickens.

On June 1, 1894, Mr. Odell was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. McCoy, who was born in Woodford county, Illinois, and is a daughter of James Newton and Mary E. (Herron) McCoy. Her father was born in Georgetown, Ohio, October 15, 1826, and her mother in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1827, and both are deceased. Mr. McCoy brought his family to Hood River, November 4, 1885, and was engaged in farming in the valley here until his death, which occurred February 12, 1899. His wife died in Iowa, February 5, 1885. Prior to coming west, Mr. McCoy had served several years during the Civil war period as provost marshal of Springfield, Illinois, and proved himself an able and fearless officer. While his duties consisted largely in rounding up deserters from the army and bringing them to justice, he had to deal with many lawless persons and had a number of deeds of daring to his credit. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: William Herron and Agnes J., both deceased; Elmer E., of Seattle, Washington;

John, deceased; and Mrs. Mary E. Odell. Mr. and Mrs. Odell have an adopted daughter, Eunice Lela, who was born at Odell, Oregon, and is now the wife of J. W. Wirrick, of Odell, and they have a daughter, Maryellen, born December 2, 1927. Mrs. Wirrick is a graduate of the Gillespie School of Elocution at Portland and was an instructor in that art. Mrs. Odell graduated from the high school at The Dalles, took a teacher's course in Portland and a commercial course in Armstrong's Business College in that city, after which, for seven years prior to her marriage, she taught school at White Salmon, Washington, and in Hood River and Columbia counties, Oregon. Mr. Odell has always evinced a deep interest in the welfare of his locality and has rendered effective service as a member of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Grange, of which Mr. Odell is master. He is a man of mature judgment in practical matters, has been successful in his material affairs and throughout his section of the valley is held in high regard by his fellowmen.

EDWARD LEWIS THOMPSON

On the stage of activity in Portland, Edward Lewis Thompson long occupied a central place, influencing the growth of the city along many lines, and other sections of the state also profited by his enterprise and ability. He was a true westerner, animated at all times by the spirit of progress, and a worthy representative of a pioneer family whose name has long stood for the best traditions in Oregon's citizenship. His birth occurred in Albany, Linn county, Oregon, in 1864 and his father, David M. Thompson, was a native of Iowa. In 1852 he came to Oregon and lived for some time in Scottsburg. During the Civil war he joined the Oregon Volunteers and rose to the rank of colonel. Afterward he located in Albany, Oregon, becoming the proprietor of one of its first harness and saddlery shops, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and figured prominently in Masonic affairs, serving as district deputy grand master. Mr. Thompson married Miss Louisa Burkhart, a daughter of John Burkhart, who journeyed from Indiana to Oregon in 1847 and was one of the earliest settlers of Linn county. The demise of David M. Thompson occurred on November 9, 1879, when he was forty-nine years of age and at the height of his usefulness. His widow long survived him, passing away in 1907 at the ripe age of seventy-four years.

Edward L. Thompson supplemented his public school education by a course in Albany College and after the death of his father took charge of the harness and saddlery business, which he conducted successfully for several years. In 1890 he closed the shop and removed to Portland. He was made fire insurance adjuster for the Northwest Fire & Marine and the North British & Mercantile Insurance Companies, covering Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California, and filled the position for about eight years. In 1898 he became associated with J. L. Hartman and H. L. Powers in the real estate and brokerage business under the style of Hartman, Thompson & Powers and this relationship was terminated by the retirement of Mr. Powers in 1905. At that time a reorganization was effected and the private bank of Hartman & Thompson was established. This later became the Pacific Bank of Commerce, of which Mr. Thompson served as president until 1926, when it was sold to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In 1910 he was one of the organizers of the Ridgefield State Bank, of which he was elected president, and also placed that institution upon a solid financial basis, following a policy which inspired public trust and confidence. The old firm of Hartman & Thompson likewise engaged in home building, buying and selling city realty as well, and the Rose City Park addition was one of the properties which they successfully handled. In 1901 Mr. Thompson was the founder of the Portland Woolen Mills, established in Sellwood, a suburb of the city, and soon afterward the buildings were destroyed by fire. A new plant was erected at St. Johns, in one of the outlying districts of Portland, and the company built many homes for its employees. The men received high wages and good treatment and the firm never had to contend with strikes. Mr. Thompson was the general manager and principal owner of the industry, which steadily expanded, the other stockholders being W. P. Olds, W. M. Ladd, T. B. Wilcox, W. E. Pettes and F. A. Nitchy. In 1897 Mr. Thompson organized the Ridgefield Mercantile Company and under his expert guidance it became one of the most successful firms of the kind in the state.

He also was secretary of the firm of Beall & Company, dealers in farm implements, and took a keen interest in agricultural affairs, materially furthering the project for irrigating the Willamette valley and enhancing its productiveness. Clover Hill Farms, a tract of four hundred acres situated about thirty miles north of Portland on the Columbia river, was the property of Mr. Thompson, who engaged in the breeding and raising of pedigreed Guernsey cattle and conducted a large dairy. He was awarded the first state board of health certificate for milk of guaranteed purity and in 1909 was elected president of the Portland Fair & Live Stock Association. Quick to perceive an emergency, he was equally ready in devising plans to meet it, and transacted an enormous amount of business in a short time and with apparent ease. Mr. Thompson had a remarkable capacity for detail and controlled the larger factors in his affairs with notable assurance and power. He seemed to know intuitively the possibilities and opportunities as well as the difficulties of a business situation and carefully avoided the latter while improving the former to the fullest extent.

Mr. Thompson was married March 27, 1884, to Miss Amanda P. Irvine, whose father, R. A. Irvine, was one of the pioneer settlers of Linn county, Oregon. Mrs. Thompson completed a course in Albany College and was an accomplished musician. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson became the parents of two sons: Lewis Irvine, an inventor and a successful architect, was married, in June, 1909, to Miss Sadie Jackson and they maintain their home in Portland; Edward A., born in Portland in 1898, is engaged in the insurance business in this city, is one of the executives of the Eltico Investment Company, a director of the Wherrie Clothing & Tailoring Company and formerly served on the directorates of the various corporations with which his father was identified, inheriting the latter's keen sagacity and executive force. He is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the directors of the Portland Traffic & Transportation Association, heartily cooperating in movements for the advancement and betterment of the city. He is a Royal Arch Mason and he casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party. Along social lines he is connected with the Multnomah, University and Waverley Clubs. In 1920 he married Miss Charlotte Breyman, of Portland, and they have one child, Charlotte.

In 1907 Edward L. Thompson erected a beautiful home on Portland Heights and his summer residence was at Seaside, Oregon. The members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce chose him as their president and for many years he was head of the Forum. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and also belonged to the University and Waverley Clubs. In politics he was a strong republican but not an office seeker. A devout Congregationalist, he united with the church at the early age of fourteen and for several years was one of its trustees. His was an unselfish disposition and many civic and philanthropic organizations benefited by his aid and cooperation. Mr. Thompson was a man of varied talents and in the many fields in which he operated his broad mind and strong personality placed him in the vanguard, while his actions were characterized at all times by a fidelity of purpose born of the desire to have every duty well done. His was a career of conspicuous usefulness and his death, on October 14, 1927, was an irreparable loss to his city and state.

LEON W. CURTISS

Of sturdy pioneer stock, Leon W. Curtiss was one of the first white children born in Klickitat county and enjoys the distinction of being its oldest living native son. A typical westerner, he is liberally endowed with the qualities of energy and determination and these traits, combined with keen powers of discernment, placed him with the leading ranchers and cattlemen of the Columbia River valley. He is now devoting his attention to public affairs, acting as postmaster of Grand Dalles, and has served his state in the capacity of legislator. His birth occurred March 4, 1860, in Rockland, Klickitat county.

His parents were Alonzo H. and Elizabeth A. (Gould) Curtiss, the former born in 1831 and the latter in 1834. When a boy his father was bound out to a carpenter and received a thorough course of training. In 1852, when a young man of twenty-one, he started for the west by the southern route as a passenger on the overland stage, which took him to El Paso, Texas, next through Arizona and thence to California, being six weeks on the trip to this point. At San Francisco he secured passage

on a boat bound for Portland, Oregon. He later proceeded up the Columbia river to The Dalles, obtaining work at his trade, and in 1854 aided in building Fort Dalles. After this task was completed he hewed the timbers for a hotel, which he called the What Cheer House, and was its proprietor until 1857. He then leased the hostelry to William Aldridge and went by stage to Illinois, where he was married. In 1858 he brought his family to the territory of Oregon, crossing the isthmus of Panama, and located at The Dalles. For a year thereafter he conducted the What Cheer House, selling that well known pioneer hotel in 1859, and crossed the river. He purchased a homestead right to one hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now Klickitat county, Washington, and began raising cattle. Mr. Curtiss cleared and improved the tract and afterward increased his acreage. During the severe winter of 1861-62 his cattle died of starvation and many of the settlers left the district but he had a wife and two small children to support and could not afford to make a change of location. The family managed to live through the winter, which was the hardest ever experienced in that section of the country, and gradually Mr. Curtiss retrieved his losses, increasing his herds of cattle and purchasing more land. He continued to prosper and at the time of his retirement owned a tract of more than seven thousand acres in Klickitat county in partnership with his son, Leon W. While engaged in agricultural pursuits Alonzo H. Curtiss was elected county commissioner of Klickitat county and served on the board for several years. In 1910, having disposed of his interests in Klickitat county, he returned to The Dalles, purchasing a good home, in which he resided until his demise in 1913, and three years later his wife was called to her final rest. They had four children: Mrs. James Snipes, whose husband is a member of one of the pioneer families of Oregon and a prominent citizen of The Dalles; Leon W.; Orlando, who lived but two years; and Joseph S., who died in 1890.

Leon W. Curtiss was a pupil in the rural schools of his native county and spent a year at the University of Oregon but preferred the open range to student life. For many years he was associated with his father in the cattle business and in 1910 purchased the house which the latter had erected in 1887 at Grand Dalles, across the river from The Dalles. The building is large and substantial and was used as a hotel in the early days when the townsite was laid out. A few years ago Leon W. Curtiss purchased a ranch of twelve hundred acres, situated on Ten-Mile creek, five miles southeast of The Dalles. A portion of this is rich bottom land and well irrigated. It is devoted to the raising of strawberries, vegetables of various kinds, alfalfa, hay and grain. Mr. Curtiss leases the farm, which is improved with good buildings and fences, while the equipment is thoroughly modern.

At Centerville, Washington, Mr. Curtiss was married in 1888 to Miss Georgiana Fenton, a native of Amity, Oregon, and a daughter of Hugh and Henrietta Fenton. The father came to Oregon in the '50s, crossing the plains with ox teams and wagons, and located near Amity, Yamhill county. In 1858 he went to the Caribou mines in British Columbia, Canada, in search of gold and on his return to Oregon settled down to farming. Later he sold the ranch and moved to Klickitat county. After several years he established his home in Portland, where he spent the remainder of his life, while his wife's demise also occurred in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton became the parents of nine children, of whom Hugh, the eldest, and John, the fourth in order of birth, are deceased. The others are Georgiana, Eva, Isabel, Mary Frances, Laura, Gertrude and Luther. Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss have three children. The son, Grover Cleveland, was born on the old homestead and responded to the call of his country, enlisting in the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment of Arizona Infantry. He was overseas for eighteen months and is now engaged in farming in Gilliam county, Oregon. His sister, Mrs. Josepha Fulton, resides at Grand Dalles, and is the mother of two children, Gard Jr. and Robert Curtiss Fulton. Verne, the younger daughter, was graduated with honors from the University of Washington and majored in English history. She received the Bachelor of Arts degree from that institution and is now engaged in teaching at Camas, Washington. During the World war she volunteered for service and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, where she was stationed for over a year.

Mr. Curtiss exerts a strong influence in the local ranks of the republican party and for a period of thirteen years has been postmaster of Grand Dalles. In 1895 he became a member of the Washington legislature, in which he represented Klickitat county for two terms, and carefully studied each question brought before the house, working at all times for the best interests of his district and state. He is well read

and an excellent raconteur. A man of strong convictions and greath depth of character, Mr. Curtiss has never swerved from the path of rectitude and honor, and a genial, kindly nature has drawn to him a wide circle of stanch friends.

JOHN R. OATMAN

In the legal profession John R. Oatman has found a field well suited to his talents and for many years he has been classed with Portland's prominent and successful attorneys. He was born in this city in 1869 and represents one of its old and highly respected families. His parents, Harrison B. and Lucena K. (Ross) Oatman, left Illinois in 1853 and made the long and dangerous journey across the plains and over the mountains, casting in their lot with the early settlers of Jackson county, Oregon. There the father followed the occupation of mining and afterward was a first lieutenant in Company I of the First Oregon Infantry. He spent several years at Fort Klamath and in 1866 came to Portland. For a considerable period he was a member of the firm of De Lashmutt & Oatman, the owners of a private bank, which was at first located at the intersection of Washington and First streets, and later the business was conducted at the corner of First and Stark streets. Subsequently they opened a real estate office and Mr. Oatman continued in that line of business during the remainder of his life. He was a man of enterprise and ability, scrupulously honest in all of his dealings, and success rewarded his well directed efforts. In 1893 he was called to his final rest and the mother passed away about the year 1897.

In the acquirement of an education John R. Oatman attended the public schools of Portland and later matriculated in the University of Oregon, from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of LL. B. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Oatman has practiced in Portland, specializing in land titles and probate work, and maintains an office on the seventh floor of the Couch building.

In 1897 Mr. Oatman was united in marriage to Miss Mame T. Meller, of Portland, and both are prominent in the social life of the city. Mr. Oatman is a member of the Auld Lang Syne Society and the Portland and State Bar Associations. His political support is given to the republican party and his interest in Portland's welfare and progress is deep and sincere. By nature he is genial and companionable and his worth is indicated by the place which he holds in the esteem of his fellow citizens, among whom his life has been passed.

ALBERT J. RAY

An energetic, resourceful business man of courage, initiative and foresight, Albert J. Ray erected the guide-posts of progress and of success and left the deep impress of his individuality upon the history of Portland's development. He was born in Fontanelle, Nebraska, in 1858 and came to Oregon in 1875, when a youth of seventeen, locating in Corvallis. From 1875 until 1882 he was identified with the hop industry and for some time was the proprietor of a grocery store in Corvallis, also organizing its first telephone company. Later he allied his interests with those of Newport, Oregon, and turned his attention to financial affairs. About 1890 he removed to Portland, establishing a dairy farm on Sovey's island, and was the first to sell bottled milk in the city. Early in the '90s he became associated with J. M. Russell in the hop business and the firm was known as the J. M. Russell Company. Later Mr. Ray acquired the interests of Mr. Russell and about 1901 the name was changed to the present form of A. J. Ray & Son. In 1916 Mr. Ray disposed of his interest in the hop business, selling his stock to B. E. Maling, and aided in forming the Western Bond & Mortgage Company, a Portland corporation, of which he was the treasurer until his death in 1921. He was a man of exceptional sagacity as well as marked executive ability and his name was a guarantee of the soundness and success of every enterprise with which he was connected. In matters of citizenship he was loyal and public-spirited and the depth and strength of his character, his unfailing courtesy and unselfish nature won for him the high and enduring regard of all with whom he was associated.

Mr. Ray was married in Newport, Oregon, to Miss Harriet A. Wass, who survives him. They became the parents of two children: Harold W., president of A. J. Ray & Son, president of the Ray-Maling Company and president of the Ray-Brown Company; and Dean G., who is assistant superintendent of the Ray-Maling Company.

HANS LAGE

No citizen of the Hood River valley holds a higher place in public esteem than does Hans Lage, who ranks among the leading farmers of the valley. He located here over fifty years ago and, in spite of the privations and hardships of pioneer life, by his grim determination and persistence along rightly directed lines, has gained not only large material success, but also that which is of more value, the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen. Mr. Lage was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 18th of March, 1847, and is a son of Joachim and Abel (Weise) Lage, both of whom were lifelong residents of that country, where the father followed farming. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are living, namely: Ferdinand, who lives in Davenport, Iowa; Trena, who still lives in Germany; and Hans.

The last named was educated in the public schools of his native land to the age of ten years, when he went to work, his program then being five months of work and ten months of schooling. He remained with his father until March 22, 1867, when he emigrated to the United States and proceeded at once to Davenport, Iowa. There he was employed as a farm hand for a few years and, carefully saving his money, he was then able to lease a farm, which he ran until 1875, when he sold out there and started for the Pacific coast, making the trip by railroad to Sacramento and thence by steamer to Portland. He spent some time looking for a location and having, while on a hunting trip, come into the Hood River valley, where he was caught and detained in a severe snowstorm, had an opportunity to view the country. So well satisfied was he with this locality that not long afterwards he paid the sum of three hundred dollars for the homestead of Milton Neal, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, located four miles south of Hood River. It was all woods and brush land, and after building a small house, Mr. Lage began the task of clearing the land and getting it in shape for cultivation, in which he was assisted by his sons. The place is now entirely cleared. Mr. Lage planted a small orchard, raised garden truck and had a few chickens, cows and hogs. In the fall he butchered his hogs, made good sausage and sold it in The Dalles for fifty cents a pound, also selling eggs and butter, and thus securing the ready cash for current expenses. He also worked out, taking hay for his pay at the rate of two hundred pounds for a day's work. He was one of the first farmers in the valley to raise hogs and cure the meat, which was always in demand among the settlers and which became a useful medium of barter. Later he planted more fruit trees and now has thirty acres in apples, pears and prunes, the remainder of the land being in hay, grain and pasture. As he prospered Mr. Lage made improvements on the ranch and in 1887 replaced the first modest house with a better structure, which in turn was replaced in 1913 by the present modern and attractive home, complete with all modern conveniences, and regarded as one of the finest farm homes in the valley. The other farm buildings are in keeping, including a substantial and well arranged barn, in connection with which are two large silos, and a milk room, in which all modern facilities are installed and operated by electric power. The farm is now under the active management of Mr. Lage's son, Edward E., who keeps a fine herd of registered Jersey cattle and a purebred sire. Edward is assisted by his three sons, Edward, George and Charles, who have been given an interest in the stock and dairy and thus have a personal incentive for their efforts in promoting the work of the ranch.

Mr. Lage has been married twice, first, in 1871, in Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Lena Hock, who was born in Germany in 1852. When two years old she was brought to this country by her parents, Claus and Gretchen Hock, who located at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Lage became the parents of ten children, namely: Louise, the first born, who died in Iowa in infancy; Mrs. Meta Scobee, who was born in Iowa and now lives on a part of the homestead in the Hood River valley; Mrs. Emma Koberg; Henry, who lives in Santa Rosa, California; Mrs. Laura Henderson, who lives in Bingen, Washington; Benjamin, of Hood River; William, Edward, Alfred and



HANS LAGE

Charles, who are deceased. The mother of these children died in 1908 and in 1912 Mr. Lage was married to Mrs. Karoline Augusta (Franz) Von Goerres, a daughter of Karl and Victoria (Finkenzeller) Franz, both of whom were natives of Germany, and died there. Mrs. Lage was married in 1876, in Germany, to Augustine Keller, who died there in 1896. They were the parents of eight children, Franz Joseph, Louise Victoria, Karoline Augusta, Karl August, Marea Hermina, Karl August (second), Mrs. Paulina Hermina Schneider, and Mrs. Elizabeth Victoria Calbeck, of Portland, Oregon. For her second husband she was married, in 1899, to Dr. Robert Von Goerres, who died in 1908, and they became the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Lage now has the following grandchildren: Mrs. Zoe (Scobee) Williams, Dale Scobee; Mrs. Lena (Koberg) Imholz, Earl, Prince and Clara Koberg; Florence and Dimple Lage, the former deceased; Ruth (Henderson) Dickey, Dr. J. W. and Donald Lage, the latter deceased; Keith and Lenora Lage; and Riddle, George and Charles Lage. There are also twelve great-grandchildren, namely: Betty Colleen Williams; Vivian, Hilman, Franklin, Howard, and Lois Imholz; Gorton and Donald Koberg; James and Donald Dickey, and Allan and Loree Henderson.

Mr. Lage has always given his political support to the republican party and has taken an active and effective interest in local public affairs. He served as road supervisor for twenty years and for many years as a member of the school board. In 1879, with D. A. Turner, F. M. Jackson, Clarence Hock and Henry Hock, he organized the first school district on the east side of the Hood River valley and Mr. Lage has assisted in the building of the fifth schoolhouse here, all being built without bonding the district. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees at Hood River. The Lage farm is unquestionably one of the best in the valley and is widely known for the progressive methods which are employed in its operation. It has every modern convenience and a fine supply of pure spring water is piped to all the buildings and houses. Mr. Lage is personally known to almost every resident of the valley and is held in the highest esteem. In marked testimony to this fact was the gathering of the entire countryside at Pine Tree Grange hall, on March 3, 1926, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the day when he first moved onto his homestead. Despite his four score years, Mr. Lage is still in good health, retaining his physical vigor to a remarkable degree, and is spending the golden sunset years of his life amid ideal surroundings, secure in the love of those about him and the friendship of his neighbors, who have long appreciated his genuine worth as a man and citizen.

HARRY A. HACKETT

Harry A. Hackett, who is successfully engaged in ranching near Hood River, has spent an active and industrious life, yet not altogether devoid of excitement, and has been a witness of the splendid development of the Columbia River valley during the past forty-five years, and in which he has had a part. He was born in Colorado, July 20, 1861, and is a son of Nathan and Lavina (Thurston) Hackett, the former a native of Maine and the latter of New Hampshire. His father went to California in the gold rush of 1850 and there followed mining for three years, after which he returned to New England and was married. In 1858 he and his wife went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining until 1871, when he came to Oregon and took up a homestead in the Hood River valley, where he lived until his death. His wife died in Portland, this state.

Harry A. Hackett attended the public schools in California, the district school at McMinnville, Oregon, and the schools of Portland. When sixteen years of age he began working on steamboats on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, following that line mainly until 1891, during which time he held captain's and engineer's licenses. For awhile he was employed as a fireman on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation line, and during that employment was firing on the train that was stalled in the Columbia river gorge for twenty-one days during the big snow storm of 1889. In 1891 Mr. Hackett bought a homestead right to eighty acres of land in the Hood River valley, about eight miles southwest of Hood River. The land was covered with timber and brush, but he cleared about twenty acres of it and planted an orchard. He lived there until 1905 when he sold it and moved to Hood River, where he bought

a home, in which he lived until 1922, when he located on a small ranch in the valley, on which he is still living. He is very comfortably situated and is spending his later years in an ideal manner.

In 1887 Mr. Hackett was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Darling, who was born in Oregon, and they became the parents of two children: Henry, who was born in Portland and is now living at Bend, Oregon, is married and has three children, Melvin, Russell and Helen. Nina is the wife of Jim Holden, of Oswego, Oregon, and they have two children, Beryl and Edward. In 1899 Mr. Hackett was married to Mrs. Emma (Mayberry) Crapper, who was born in Tennessee and came to Oregon in 1897. They had three children, namely: Theodore A., who was born in Hood River, where he is engaged in the radio and electrical business, is married and has two children, Dorothy and Virginia May; Hattie and Mary Emma remain at home, the latter being in high school. Mr. Hackett is a man of earnest purpose and upright life, whose record has earned for him the respect of his fellowmen, and he is regarded as one of the worthy and dependable citizens of the Hood River valley. He is a man of excellent personal qualities and is deservedly popular among his associates and friends.

JOHN WILKINSON

A typical westerner, John Wilkinson is liberally endowed with the qualities of energy and determination, which are essential to success in all lines of endeavor, and his constantly expanding powers have placed him with Vancouver's leading attorneys. He was born in California in 1880 and his father, George Wilkinson, was a native of New York state. The grandfather, Thomas J. Wilkinson, was an Englishman and followed the occupation of cornice making. In his youth he came to the United States, locating in the state of New York, and afterward journeyed to California. At the time gold was discovered in that region he was in San Francisco and joined the early prospectors but fortune eluded him. Later he settled in the San Joaquin valley and sent for his family. He had left them in the east and died before they reached California. His widow, Emma Maria Wilkinson, assumed the burden of providing for a family of five children and proving up on the homestead. She had no money and turned to educational work as a means of support. Mrs. Wilkinson was the first teacher in San Joaquin county and the school was conducted in her home. Through tireless energy she was able to rear her children and retain the homestead, converting the wild land into a productive farm. Courageous, unselfish and resourceful, she rose superior to circumstances, bending them to her will, and was a fine type of those heroic pioneer women who aided in the "winning of the west." The farm which she developed was located between Stockton and Sacramento, in the vicinity of Lodi, and when her husband entered the homestead the papers were filed at Oregon City.

George Wilkinson was born after the departure of his father for San Francisco in 1847. He experienced the various phases of frontier life in California, assisted his mother in the cultivation of the ranch and followed agricultural pursuits for many years. He was a man of prominence in his locality and became one of the commissioners of San Joaquin county, which he left in 1896. The family resided for about a year in Vancouver, Washington, and in the fall of 1897 returned to California. The father passed away in December, 1926, and is survived by the mother, Mrs. Ida J. (Moore) Wilkinson, who still makes her home in the Golden state.

John Wilkinson is one of a family of seven children and received his early education in San Joaquin county. His high school studies were completed in Vancouver and afterward he obtained work in Portland. While thus employed he took a course in the law department of the University of Oregon, attending night classes, and was graduated in 1909. In June of that year he was admitted to the bar and in January, 1910, became a member of the firm of Miller, Crass & Wilkinson. The name was changed to Miller & Wilkinson in 1912 and in June, 1921, the present style of Miller, Wilkinson & Miller was adopted. They are attorneys of high standing and enjoy a large and remunerative clientele. Mr. Wilkinson is one of the men who developed the Moffetts Springs and the Shepherd Hot Springs.

In 1905 Mr. Wilkinson was married in Vancouver to Miss Edith Schoonover, a native of Kansas. About 1890, when a child, she was brought to the city by her parents, George and Anna (Russell) Schoonover. The father reached the advanced age

of eighty-seven years, passing away in July, 1927, and Mrs. Schoonover now resides with her daughter Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have one child, Jane Louise, who is fourteen years of age and a public school pupil.

Mr. Wilkinson gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in 1906 became county clerk of Clark county, serving until 1910. He belongs to the Prunarians, an organization which he aided in forming, and for twenty years has been connected with the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce. Along fraternal lines he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his professional relations are with the Clark County and Washington State Bar Associations. Studious and energetic, he spends much time upon the preparation of his cases and has a keen sense of the responsibilities of his calling, while in all matters of citizenship he is loyal and public-spirited. Mrs. Wilkinson is a member of the MacDowell Music Club of Portland and manifests a keen interest in movements for cultural growth and advancement.

JOHN E. TOURTELLOTTE

Imagination is a priceless crystal in the vision of the man who achieves. Liberally endowed with this quality and also possessing the creative instinct, John E. Tourtellotte has risen to the top of his profession and is known throughout the north-west as an architect of superior attainments. He has been a resident of Portland since 1913 and is a scion of one of the colonial families of New England. A native of Thompson, Connecticut, he was born February 22, 1869. His parents were Charles W. and Hannah J. (Leach) Tourtellotte. Gabriel Tourtellotte, the American progenitor of the family, was a native of France and came to this country in the seventeenth century, settling in the east, where he married a Miss De Signey, a granddaughter of Roger Williams, who was a Welshman and became the founder of Rhode Island. The great-grandfather of John E. Tourtellotte was a surgeon of high standing and served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Charles W. Tourtellotte was a prosperous agriculturist and also owned a grist mill.

After the completion of his high school course John E. Tourtellotte studied architectural drawing at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1885, when a youth of sixteen, entered the employ of the firm of Cutting & Bishop, prominent architects of that city. It was in 1899 that he yielded to the lure of the west, going to Pueblo, Colorado, and in the fall of 1890 went to Boise, Idaho. There he embarked in business as an architect and builder and his ability soon won recognition. He designed the state capitol and had charge of its construction. The sum of two million, one hundred thousand dollars was expended upon the building, which was completed in 1920 and represents the highest expression of Mr. Tourtellotte's art. He enjoys the distinction of being one of the seven living architects who have designed a state capitol and examples of his skill are also found in other parts of Idaho, namely the buildings of the Industrial School at St. Anthony; the Liberal Arts building of the University of Idaho; the Technical School at Pocatello; the buildings of Gooding College at Gooding; the Owyhee Hotel at Boise; Washington Hotel at Weiser; many school buildings the Roman Catholic cathedral in Boise and one-half of the churches in that city. In 1913 he established his headquarters in Portland but still retains the Boise office, which has been operated continuously for a period of thirty-six years. It is conducted by C. F. Hummel, who became associated with Mr. Tourtellotte in 1896 and has been his partner since 1900. Mr. Hummel is the junior member of the firm, which has erected twenty Episcopal and fifteen Catholic churches; the Administration building of Willamette University; the normal training school, the junior high school and the grammar school at Ashland, Oregon; the junior high school at North Bend, Oregon; the high schools at Medford, Grants Pass, Enterprise, West Linn and Coquille, Oregon; the public schools of Wasco and The Dalles, Oregon, and Asotin, Washington; the grammar and high schools of Haines, North Powder, Wasco, Athena and Pilot Rock, Oregon, and Ilwaco, Washington; and the Lithia Springs Hotel at Ashland, Oregon; the Astoria Hotel; Hotel North Bend; the Sacajawea Hotel at La Grande, Oregon; Union Hotel at Union, Oregon; the Antlers Hotel in Baker City, Oregon; the Redwoods Hotel at Grants Pass, Oregon; the Pendleton Hotel at Pendleton, Oregon; Pilot Butte Inn at Bend, Oregon; the Washington Hotel at Pullman,

Washington; the Evergreen Hotel in Vancouver, Washington, and Yreka Inn at Yreka, California. Since coming to Portland, Mr. Tourtellotte has remodeled the Multnomah, making it one of the finest hostelries in the Pacific northwest, and has designed and erected more hotels than any other architect in the northwest. He is now building a courthouse at Roseburg, Oregon, and was one of the eleven competitors for this contract. His work is of high character and an ornament to every locality in which it is found.

Mr. Tourtellotte was married November 24, 1892, in Boise, Idaho, to Miss Della Wallace, a daughter of John N. and Eliza (Parsons) Wallace, the last named a second cousin of General Custer. Mr. Wallace was born in Missouri and went to California with the '49ers. He engaged in placer mining and was also a builder. In the '60s he migrated to Idaho, where he spent the remainder of his life, attaining the ripe age of eighty-nine years. His connection with the Masonic order of Idaho exceeded in length that of any other resident of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte have two sons. The elder, Neal Everett, went to France with the American Expeditionary Force. His overseas' service covered two years and merit won him a captain's commission. After his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he became identified with building operations and is now engaged in contracting, specializing in floor covering. He married Miss Janet Powell, of Seattle, Washington, and in that city they make their home. Ralph N., the younger son, received his higher education in the State Universities of Oregon and Washington and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is an architectural draughtsman, residing in New York city.

Mr. Tourtellotte adheres to the Methodist faith and is serving on the official board of his church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masons and he is also a member of the Kiwanis Club. He has chosen the best medium for the expression of his talents and his has been a successful career in the fullest sense of the term.

SAMUEL C. SLOCUM, M. D.

Dr. Samuel C. Slocum, a surgeon of high standing and a native of Portland was born in 1876, a son of Alfred and Katheryn (Martin) Slocum. His father made the trip to the west early in the '60s, by way of the isthmus route, and was married in Oregon. For a time he taught school and then became a dealer in farm implements, establishing business in Portland, where his demise occurred. His wife was a daughter of Colonel William J. Martin, an intrepid Indian fighter, who was engaged in personal combat with Chief Billy Bowlegs during the Seminole war in Florida. In 1839 Colonel Martin came to the Pacific coast with General John C. Fremont, called "The Pathfinder," with whom he explored the southern pass of the Rocky mountains in 1842, and in 1846 he brought his family to the northwest. He took up a donation land claim in Cow creek canyon near Winchester, Oregon, and later moved to Galesville, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Dr. Slocum was a pupil in the public schools of Portland and in 1900 completed a course in the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, California. Afterward he was an interne of St. Vincent's Hospital and in 1902, 1908 and 1909 was a postgraduate student in Vienna, Austria. In 1923 his knowledge and skill were further enhanced by postgraduate courses in medical institutions of New York city, Boston and Chicago. He specializes in traumatic surgery, a field of labor in which he excels, and has successfully performed many difficult operations. Dr. Slocum is connected with the surgical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital of Portland and in 1927 became a member of its board of governors. He also serves on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital and is president and chief surgeon of the National Hospital Association. The association was formed for the purpose of rendering medical service to industrial workers and its operations cover four states. It has been in existence for twenty-two years and has performed work of great value.

In 1906 Dr. Slocum married Miss Virginia De Lano, of Tacoma, Washington, and to their union were born four children, of whom Samuel De Lano, the eldest, died at the age of ten years. The others are Donald Barclay, Marion Virginia and Sally Susan.

Dr. Slocum gives his political support to the republican party and served as

coroner of Multnomah county from 1912 until 1914. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum, the Masonic order, and Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is one of the organizers of the National Hospital Association and also belongs to the Multnomah County and Oregon State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Along social lines he is connected with the Arlington Club, the University Club and the Waverley Country Club. Dr. Slocum has devoted his talents to the good of humanity and throughout his professional career he has been a deep student and a tireless worker, constantly broadening his field of usefulness.

FRAMPTON CORE BROSIUS, M. D.

Dr. Frampton Core Brosius, who is the oldest physician in Hood River in point of years of service, has stood as an exemplar of the noblest ethics of his profession, and his record as a successful practitioner and public-spirited citizen over a period of thirty-five years in this community has earned for him the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen. Dr. Brosius was born in Beloit, Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 26th of August, 1859, and is a son of Amos P. and Mary Ann (Core) Brosius, the former born in Quaker Hill, near Alliance, Ohio, and the latter in Churchville, Pennsylvania. Her father was a pioneer physician of Pennsylvania and a prominent man in his community. Amos P. Brosius' grandfather Henry was born near Philadelphia in 1768 and his father, Amos P. Brosius, was born in 1799 near Philadelphia, and was engaged in farming until 1863, when he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry and went to the southland in defense of his country. He was promoted to the rank of captain, later was transferred to the Fourth United States Artillery and was captured at the battle of Cedar Creek, on October 19, 1864. He was confined in Andersonville prison, where his death occurred March 20, 1865. His widow survived him many years, dying at Hood River, Oregon, in November 29, 1893. They were the parents of two children, F. C., and Nettie, who died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 15, 1923.

F. C. Brosius attended the public schools and Millville Academy, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, after which he matriculated in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, being graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine on February 19, 1883. In the fall of that year he located at Kenesaw, Nebraska, where he practiced his profession until 1891, and on November 16, 1891, came to Hood River, Oregon, buying the medical practice and drug store of Dr. Thomas, who was the only physician here at that time. Dr. Brosius continued the active practice of medicine here until 1923, when he moved to Elgin, Union county, Oregon, where he practiced until November, 1927, and then returned to Hood River, and is still actively engaged in general practice and surgery. Well educated and a constant student of his profession, kindly and sympathetic in his relations with the sick and suffering, he has been remarkably successful in his treatment of human ailments, and is regarded as one of the ablest and most dependable physicians in this section of the state. In 1905 Dr. Brosius, in association with Drs. Shaw, Dumble and Watt, organized the Hood River Hospital, of which he was president or secretary for twenty years.

Dr. Brosius has been married twice, first, on November 19, 1889, in Nebraska, to Miss Emma Williams, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Dr. Josephus and Charlotte (Conger) Williams, both of whom are deceased. To this union were born four children, namely: Edward Estee, who was born in Nebraska, December 28, 1890, is a graduate of the University of Oregon, served in the coast artillery during the World war, and is now employed by the Lumbermen's Trust Company in Seattle, Washington; Frampton C., Jr., who was born in Hood River, April 5, 1903, died at the age of three years; Florence A., born August 18, 1893, is the wife of Philip W. Janney, of Portland, Oregon, and they have three children; and Charlotte Mary, born February 20, 1909, is now studying music in the University of Oregon. In 1925 Dr. Brosius was married to Mrs. Rose Marie (Lenz) Odell, who was born in Hood River and is a daughter of John Adam and Ann (Biversi) Lenz, who were pioneers of the Hood River valley. Her first husband was Charles P. Odell, who died in 1910, leaving four children, namely: Alice Mildred, who is the wife of J. F. Yoerger and the have a son, Joseph Frampton, born on June 15, 1923; James Delbert, who is married

and has a son, Marion Lee, born on November 25, 1926; Francis M., who is married; and Charles Gifford.

Dr. Brosius has always evinced a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community and has been active in local public affairs. He served two terms as mayor of the city and several terms as a member of the city council, and has been a persistent advocate of good schools and improved roads. He assisted to organize and is a charter member of Hood River Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Hood River Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest; Hood River Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland; and Hood River Chapter, No. 15, O. E. S., of which he is a past worthy patron. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Dr. Brosius was a first lieutenant in the medical corps of the Oregon National Guard and was the first officer detailed for duty on April 25, 1898, to inspect the personnel of the Third Regiment Oregon National Guard before mobilization with the United States Army. He was appointed assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, of the Second Oregon Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Philippines, being with the first troops to land at Honolulu, June 1, 1898, at Guam, Ladrone islands, June 21, 1898, and at Cavite, Philippines, June 30th. They relieved Admiral Dewey's marines and landing at Manila on August 13th, received the surrender of the Spanish forces, and guarded the walled city of prisoners until the latter were removed by Spanish transports. Dr. Brosius participated in twenty-eight actions against the Philippine insurgents from February 4 to June 12, 1899, and his were the first troops to be returned home, being mustered out at San Francisco July 7, 1899. The Doctor was a member of the Oregon National Guard from 1892 to 1922, when he was retired, with the rank of major. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he had a National Guard hospital corps of eighteen men at Hood River. Possessing a strong and forceful personality and a cordial and friendly manner, he has commanded to a marked degree the respect and good will of his fellowmen and no citizen of the Hood River valley stands higher in public esteem than he.

R. W. MERSEREAU

A man of well balanced capacities and powers, R. W. Mersereau has thoroughly demonstrated his ability to cope with modern commercial conditions and is the executive head of one of the large lumber firms of Portland, successfully following in the business footsteps of his father. He was born in 1883 and is a native of Portville, New York. His parents, W. B. and Helen (Leavens) Mersereau, came to Portland in 1907 and the mother still resides in the Rose city but the father is deceased.

R. W. Mersereau was reared in the east and received his higher education in Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Under his father he was thoroughly trained in the lumber industry and from 1909 until 1920 was connected with the mills at Doty, Washington. The business was founded in 1900 by C. A. Doty, for whose family the town of that name in Washington was called. The original name of the Doty Lumber Company was changed to the Doty Lumber & Shingle Company in 1905 and four years later C. A. Doty sold the business to W. B. Mersereau, who conducted it successfully until his death in 1914. His son, R. W. Mersereau, then assumed the duties of president and has since controlled the industry, perfecting plans which have resulted in its continued growth and prosperity. He closely supervises every detail of the work and to the many difficult problems presented to him for solution brings to bear the decisiveness and keen sagacity of the well poised executive who is always prepared for a possible emergency. The business is now operated under the style of the Doty Lumber & Shingle Company, with offices in Portland on the eleventh floor of the Public Service building. E. L. Mersereau, a brother, is vice president and sales manager of the firm, which cuts thirty-five million feet of lumber and fifty million shingles per year and carries the names of two hundred and fifty persons on its payrolls. Most of the output is sold in the eastern part of the United States and the company has also established a profitable export trade. The firm has a supply of timber sufficient for ten years and does an extensive wholesale business outside of the sale of its own lumber. R. W. Mersereau is also president of the Doty Boom Company and the Elk Creek & Grays

Harbor Railway Company, serving on the directorates of both firms, and is likewise a director of the Rogue River Timber Company.

In 1914 Mr. Mersereau married Miss Elizabeth Parker, a daughter of Charles Parker, of Portland, and they have become the parents of three sons: William B., Charles P. and David M. Mr. Mersereau belongs to the Waverley and University Clubs. Through his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce he is working for Portland's best interests and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is the possessor of a magnetic personality and has won many loyal friends during the period of his residence in the city.

SAM E. VAN VACTOR

Endowed by nature with a keen intellect and an analytical trend of mind, as well as an energetic disposition, Sam E. Van Vactor has become recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of The Dalles and is also a prospective fruit raiser. He was born in Lebanon, Linn county, Oregon, in 1873 and has inherited the sterling qualities of his pioneer forbears. His parents were William and Mary Emeline (Wishard) Van Vactor, natives respectively of Frankfort, Kentucky, and Indianapolis, Indiana. The maternal grandparents of S. E. Van Vactor were Archibald and Melvina Wishard, who traveled to Oregon in 1852, making the long and perilous journey in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, and settling on a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres in Linn county, where they spent their remaining years. They had a large family and their surviving children are Mrs. Josephine Rickey and Mrs. Anna Cummins, residents of Portland, Oregon.

Lured by the discovery of gold, William Van Vactor went to California with the pioneers of 1850, choosing the overland route, and was there engaged in mining until 1862. He then came to Oregon and for several years was the proprietor of a blacksmith shop in Lebanon. In 1875 he moved to Albany, Oregon, and was there engaged in merchandising for five years. He disposed of the business in 1880 and for two years thereafter conducted a blacksmith shop at The Dalles. On the expiration of that period he went to Klickitat county, Washington, and filed on a homestead. He proved up on the farm, which he cultivated for seven years, and during that time was called to public office, becoming sheriff of Klickitat county in 1882. Mr. Van Vactor proved fearless, conscientious and efficient in the performance of his duties and served as sheriff for two terms. In 1887 he located in Goldendale, Washington, and soon became recognized as one of its leading merchants. He successfully conducted the business until about 1917 and has since lived retired, retaining his home in Goldendale. In civic affairs he manifests a helpful interest, cooperating in well devised projects for the general good, and along fraternal lines he is connected with the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

The first wife of William Van Vactor died in 1894, leaving a family of six children: Mrs. Monrovia Parshall, of Goldendale; Mrs. Anna Johnson, who lives in Portland; Sam E.; Mrs. F. D. McCulley, whose home is in Enterprise, Oregon; Mrs. H. L. Hudson, of Portland; and W. F. Van Vactor, also a resident of the Rose city. In 1896 Mr. Van Vactor married Emma Robinson, whose demise occurred in 1913. She had become the mother of three children: D. E., who is a prominent attorney of Klamath Falls, Oregon; Thelma, a public school teacher; and Mrs. Wilson, whose husband is a prosperous cattleman of Miles City, Montana.

S. E. Van Vactor received his early instruction in Oregon and attended the public schools of Goldendale, Washington. There he read law in the office of C. H. Spaulding and in October, 1895, was admitted to the bar. His first experience as a legal practitioner was obtained at The Dalles and five years later he moved to Condon, this state, where he followed his profession for four years. On the expiration of that period he located in Heppner, Oregon, where he maintained an office until 1921, and then returned to The Dalles and formed a partnership with Judge Robert R. Butler, also an able lawyer of broad experience, and they have since been associated under the style of Van Vactor & Butler. They occupy a suite of rooms in the First National Bank building and have successfully handled important legal interests, ranking with the leading law firms of eastern Oregon. The partners devote much time and study to the preparation of their cases and own a large and valuable law library.

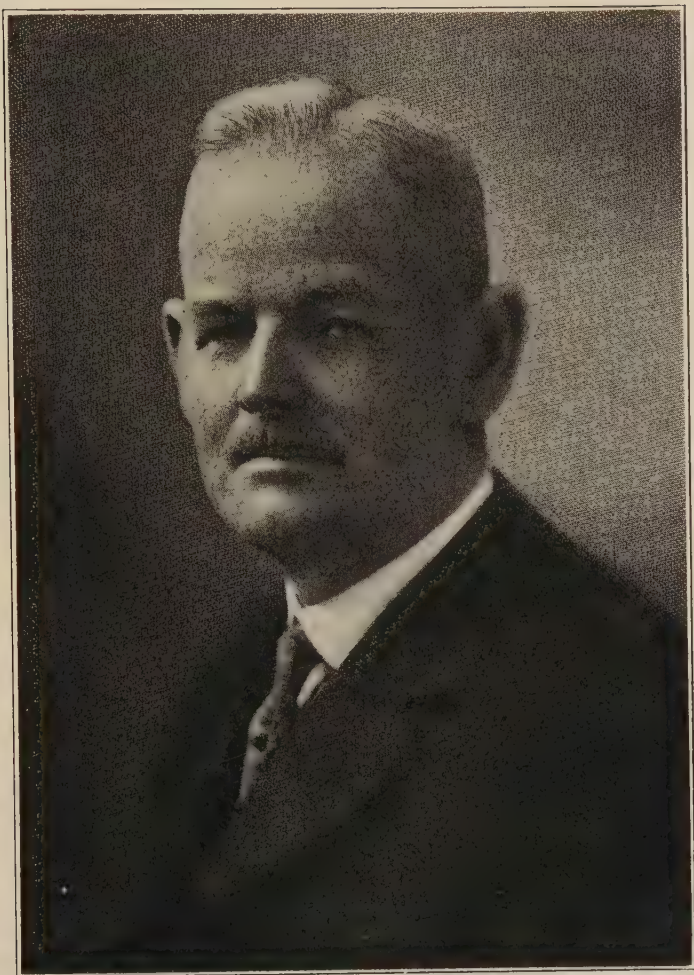
Mr. Van Vactor was married in 1894 to Miss Myrtle Ames, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of William and Minnie Ames. In 1890 Mr. Ames came to the Pacific coast and on reaching Oregon decided to locate on the Washington side of the Columbia river, purchasing a fruit ranch near Maryhill. Later he sold the place to Sam Hill and became the owner of a farm in western Washington. He remained on the ranch until his death in 1908 and his widow long survived him, passing away in Texas in 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vactor are the parents of four children. Grace, the eldest, born in Goldendale, Washington, is the wife of E. R. Minor, of Ione, Oregon, and they have three children: Louise, Arthur and Mary. Ruth, born in Condon, is the wife of Edward Reitman, a successful farmer, specializing in the growing of wheat. Their home is situated in Ione and they have two sons, Van and David. Mary Van Vactor was born in Heppner and after her graduation from The Dalles high school completed a course in The Dalles Hospital, in which she is now employed as a nurse. Sam Van Vactor, Jr., also a native of Heppner and a graduate of The Dalles high school, is a sophomore in the University of Oregon.

The father owns a desirable home in The Dalles and his hobby is farming. His well irrigated ranch of one hundred and seventy acres is situated across the river from The Dalles and he is now developing the tract, on which there is a vineyard of twenty-five acres. The cherry orchard comprises twenty acres and several acres are devoted to the growing of asparagus. An enthusiastic agriculturist, Mr. Van Vactor knows the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops and is looking forward to the time when he can transfer his law practice to his son and devote all of his time to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. His Masonic connections are with the blue lodge at The Dalles, the chapter at Heppner, the commandery at Pendleton and the temple at Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vactor are members of Heppner Chapter of the Eastern Star and active in fraternal affairs. He is a member of the Elks and the Kiwanis Club. In politics Mr. Van Vactor is a democrat and for one term was district attorney for Umatilla and Morrow counties, thoroughly demonstrating his ability as a public prosecutor. While a resident of Heppner he was elected mayor of the town and for nine years was a member of its school board, making an excellent record in each of these offices. He has a keen sense of life's duties and responsibilities and has erected as the guide-posts of his career those principles which constitute the basis of all honorable and desirable prosperity.

WILLIAM BRYSON WIGGINS

As a lumber manufacturer William Bryson Wiggins contributed his full share toward Portland's industrial development, and the strength which he manifested in business affairs had its root in those qualities which constitute the basis of all honorable and desirable success. A native of Canada, he was born June 4, 1864. His parents, Robert and Eliza Jane (Bryson) Wiggins, who were born in the northern part of Ireland, went to Kansas when William B. Wiggins was a child and his boyhood was spent on his father's farm in the Sunflower state. It was there that he received his education, attending the public schools, and also had the benefit of a course in a business college. When a young man of about twenty-one years he went to New Mexico and was associated with a friend in the operation of a sawmill. A few years later he journeyed to the Pacific northwest, locating in Oregon City, and secured a position in a sawmill owned by George Broughton. Subsequently he was admitted to a partnership in the business at Portland and this association was continued until Mr. Wiggins' death on September 4, 1924. The firm of Broughton & Wiggins made shipments of cedar poles and piling to all parts of the world and their lumber mill was equipped with every appliances requisite for first class work. The partners were recognized leaders in the field in which they specialized and created a business of extensive proportions through close attention to detail, judicious management and strict adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics. Mr. Wiggins was part owner of other mills and also of the St. Helens creosoting plant in Portland. He was exceptionally well informed on matters pertaining to the lumber industry and his name was a valuable asset to every organization with which he was connected.

In 1894 Mr. Wiggins married Miss Marian Wilkinson, a daughter of James and Jane (Killough) Wilkinson. Her parents were natives of the north of Ireland and



WILLIAM B. WIGGINS

in that country they were married. Soon afterward they left the Emerald isle and made the trip to the Pacific northwest by way of the isthmus of Panama. Mr. Wilkinson purchased a farm near Oregon City and devoted the remainder of his life to its cultivation and improvement. For fifty years he was a deacon in the First Congregational church of Oregon City and the bread and wine used in its communion services were made by his wife. Their daughter Marian was born on the homestead in Clackamas county and remained at home until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins became the parents of four children, the youngest of whom, William, died at the age of four years. The others are: Jeannette, who is the widow of Linn Davis and the mother of two children: William Wiggins Davis and Jannet Killough; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Kenneth Bartlett, of San Francisco, and has one child, Elizabeth Ann; and Eleanore, who is Mrs. Charles McCabe, of Chicago.

In politics Mr. Wiggins was a republican and his religious views were in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an earnest, helpful member. He was a devoted husband and father, a steadfast friend, a capable executive, a public-spirited citizen and a man whom to know was to esteem and admire. Mrs. Wiggins has been fortunate in developing the womanly attributes of patience, industry and fidelity to home and its duties. Her children and friends have always found in her a safe adviser and one whose counsel is never given through selfish considerations but always in behalf of the best interests of others. It is such qualities that have made the words "mother" and "home" synonymous with all that is dearest to the human heart.

RICHARD KOEHLER

Richard Koehler, retired, of Portland, was for many years a dominant figure in transportation affairs. A native of Germany, he was born in Schletiz, June 13, 1844, a son of Gustave William and Agnes (Ludwig) Koehler. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Frankfort-on-the-Main and his studies were continued in the Karlsruhe Polytechnic school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1864. For ten years thereafter he was identified with the construction and operation of railroads in his native land and in 1874 was sent to Portland as special agent for the German and English bondholders of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, interest on which had defaulted. Henry Villard was at that time a member of the committee organized for the protection of the bondholders of the road, of which Mr. Koehler was made chief engineer and auditor, and he acted in those capacities for two years. In 1876 the bondholders purchased the holdings of Benjamin Holladay and Mr. Koehler became vice president and manager of the Oregon & California Railroad, thus serving until January, 1885. At that time a foreclosure suit was instituted and the road went into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Koehler was selected for this post and operated the road until 1888, when its control was transferred to the Southern Pacific Company, which placed him in charge of its Oregon lines. He successfully managed this until the great merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems under the presidency of E. H. Harriman, when the position of local manager of the Southern Pacific Oregon line was abolished. He was then made local purchasing agent for both lines. After the separation of the interests of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads he continued as purchasing agent for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, a part of the Union Pacific system, and until his retirement in 1914 at the age of seventy. He rendered notable service to the various lines with which he was connected and also to the Pacific northwest at large. After his retirement from transportation affairs Mr. Koehler became indirectly interested in the fish, oil and fertilizer industries of Alaska and through his brother-in-law Mr. Carl Spuhn, acted as vice president of the Alaska Oil & Guano Company. In 1916 he assumed the duties as president of the Alaska Fish-Salting & By-Products Company, the successor company of the former and served until 1926, when the latter company went out of business.

In 1880 Mr. Koehler was married in Germany to Miss Bertha Spuhn and they became the parents of two children: Kurt Herman, who is manager for the Eastern & Western Lumber Company and makes his headquarters in Portland; and Ilse, who is the wife of Dr. Kurt Schloesser and lives in Germany. Mr. Koehler casts his ballot

for the candidates of the republican party and is a member of the Arlington and Waverley Clubs. For more than a half century he has made his home in Portland, witnessing its transformation from a small town to a city of metropolitan proportions, and is deeply attached to the country of his adoption. On the stage of life he has played well his part and is esteemed and admired by all with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM K. SMITH

Regular in habit and methodical in action, William K. Smith, was enabled to perform duties as varied in character as they were successful in result. His talents were used for Portland's growth and betterment as well as for the attainment of success and his influence upon the life of the city was of the highest order. He was born August 3, 1826, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, a son of Peter and Barbara (Showalter) Smith, of English and Holland Dutch lineage respectively. The father was an agriculturist and also followed the carpenter trade. In 1832 he removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, locating on a tract of wild land in Clermont county, and there engaged in farming until his removal to Indiana. Subsequently he went to Illinois and the latter part of his life was spent in Texas. He passed away in the Lone Star state and the mother's demise occurred in Ohio.

In the acquirement of an education William K. Smith attended the public schools of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Alabama. He journeyed to Texas with his father and remained on the home place until he reached the age of eighteen. Going to Alabama, he continued his studies in the public schools and also read medical books while clerking for his uncle, who was a merchant and a physician. Five years were spent in Alabama and Mr. Smith then returned to Texas, becoming a clerk in a store at La Grange. By splitting rails he earned a cow and a calf, which were left in Texas during his stay in Alabama, and when he went back to the Lone Star state he purchased a drove of cattle. For some time he was a dealer in live stock and after disposing of the business he went to St. Louis, Missouri, with the object of furthering his education. He took a course in a commercial college of St. Louis and later attended Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois.

While at the latter place Mr. Smith responded to the call of the west hoping to profit by the opportunities offered on the Pacific coast, where his brother, Joseph S. Smith, was already living, and was successful in his attempt to form a company to cross the plains. He left St. Louis with about eighty head of fine cattle and horses, hiring a few men to assist him in caring for the stock, but the party experienced considerable trouble with the Indians and the horses were stolen before the end of the journey was reached. Soon after his arrival in California, Mr. Smith sold the cattle and turned his attention to placer mining. He was unsuccessful in his quest for gold and next opened a small store on the McCallum river. After he had been in California for about a year he decided to visit his brother Joseph, who in the meantime had removed with his family to Whidby's island in Puget sound, Washington. In 1854 he made the journey, passing through Portland, then in the embryonic stage of its development, and traveled on horseback to his destination. After a short stay with his brother, W. K. Smith returned to Oregon, becoming a resident of Salem, and purchased a stock of books, paints, oils, etc., from Dr. Wilson, whose donation land claim constituted the original site of the town. There Mr. Smith engaged in general merchandising for fifteen years with gratifying success and during that time he also secured for Salem an unlimited supply of pure water from the Santiam river. Directing his energies into industrial channels, he became the heaviest stockholder in the Salem Woolen Mills, in which J. F. Miller, H. W. Corbett, W. S. Ladd, L. F. Grover, J. S. Smith and Daniel Waldo were financially interested, and it was this plant which sent the first shipment of wool to the east from the Pacific coast. With practically the same associates Mr. Smith built the first large flouring mills in this district and an immense warehouse for storing wheat. These mills were operated by water power from the river and enjoyed the distinction of being the largest on the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith next acquired the McMinville Flouring Mills, trading to Robert Kinney his stock in the woolen mills for a horse ranch of one thousand acres and the McMinville mills.

Gifted with keen powers of discernment, Mr. Smith visioned the future greatness of Portland and in 1869 transferred his activities to the Rose city. Here he began the manufacture of lumber and eventually became the owner of three sawmills, doing much to develop the great lumber industry of Oregon. In association with C. H. Lewis, Henry Failing and H. W. Corbett he furnished the money required for financing the Bull Run water system and was a member of the original water commission, thus rendering to the city a service of inestimable value. In financial affairs he was also a forceful personality, becoming vice president and a director of the Portland Savings Bank, which was organized in 1880, and in addition was vice president and a director of the Ainsworth Bank as well as a member of the directorate of the Commercial Bank. In 1876 his energies found expression in the building of a dock and warehouse on the levee north of Salmon street, and the subject of urban transportation next aroused his interest. He was one of the organizers of the old Cable Car Company, a promoter of the electric line and assisted Ben Holladay in building the first railway in Oregon. Mr. Smith also embarked in the shipping business and was the owner of the Hattie C. Bessie, a four-masted bark, which he chartered to Chinese merchants for twenty thousand dollars for a single trip to China. At one time he was prominently identified with agricultural operations in Yamhill county, owning a ranch of one thousand acres stocked with fine horses and cattle, and this property he traded for the Hattie C. Bessie. While in Salem he purchased the first bushel of apples ever sold in that city. They were grown in an orchard in Polk county and were of an exceptionally fine variety. Mr. Smith disposed of many of the apples at a dollar each and sold one for five dollars to D. M. Durell, a banker and sawmill man, who said that he would take the apple to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C., for it was almost the size of a large cocoanut. Later Mr. Smith operated his own properties and sold more land for railroad terminals than any of his Portland competitors. To J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, he sold realty worth more than a quarter of a million dollars and also furnished the site for two parks in the city of Portland. In 1894 he purchased Council Crest, paying fifty thousand dollars for sixty acres. A man of rare judgment and superior ability, he was dominated at all times by an accurate sense of business exigency, and influenced the city's upbuilding and progress to a notable extent.

In 1864 Mr. Smith was married in San Francisco to Miss Debbie H. Harker, a sister of Charles G. Harker, who attained distinction in military affairs, serving as a general in the Union Army during the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born six children: Eugenia, who became the wife of T. Harris Bartlett, of Idaho; William K. Jr.; Victor H., who was a graduate of the Willamette Medical College, the Virginia Medical College and the New York Medical College and who passed away in 1915; Joseph H., Charles B., who died when a child of four years; and Sumner, who was drowned in the Willamette river while rescuing a young woman.

A man of generous impulses, Mr. Smith contributed liberally toward the support of various churches and also to Willamette University at Salem. He donated the ground for the Willamette Medical School in Portland and was an ardent champion of the cause of education and projects for moral and religious uplift. A great lover of the classics, he devoted many of his leisure hours to reading and particularly enjoyed the poems of Alexander Pope and Thomas Moore. He became a life member and a director of the Portland Library Association and continued his interest in the work until the library was taken over by the city. Mr. Smith had a genius for organization, combined with an executive force that made his work of lasting value. The elements were happily blended in the rounding out of his nature, which was finely matured and altogether admirable. On the 15th of January, 1914, when eighty-four years of age, he was called to his final rest, leaving a rich heritage to the people of Oregon and a memory that is cherished by all with whom he was associated.

NORRIS A. LEACH

The story is here told of an Oregon boy who grew up with the wheat business in Oregon, after first having grown into it. He is now doing big things in a big way for and with a big firm of grain exporters, serving as vice president and a director of Kerr Gifford & Company Inc., of Portland. Said Fred Lockley in the Oregon Journal:

"The first time I ever heard of N. A. Leach was in 1889, thirty-nine years ago, when I was a fellow student at the Oregon Agricultural College with his sister Altha and his brother, W. E. Leach. The first time I ever saw N. A. Leach was June 15, 1903, at Heppner. On the previous day a cloudburst had swept through the town, drowning scores of people and wrecking a good part of the city. Mr. Leach lived at Lexington a few miles away, and when word came of the disaster he was selected as leader of the relief party from Lexington. At that time I was living at Pendleton, and W. D. Matlock, Lester Swaggert, Dr. W. G. Cole, myself and one or two others secured, through C. S. Jackson's influence with the officials of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, an engine and boxcar, and this special train ran like a scared coyote to Echo, where we hired a livery team and drove to Heppner. Though I saw Mr. Leach and his fellow townsman and my fellow student, 'Pop Hayseed' McAllister, they were too busy in their relief work, and I was too busy getting my story for the Oregon Journal and the East Oregonian, to do much visiting. The next time I saw Mr. Leach was at lunch at the old Commercial Club here in Portland many years ago.

"Yes, I am a native son of Oregon," said Mr. Leach a day or so ago when we were discussing old-time members of the Chamber of Commerce. 'I was born at Harrisburg, January 2, 1867. My father, James Leach, was born in Iowa. My mother's maiden name was Isabel Brown. Her parents started for Oregon in 1847. Her father, Elias Brown, died on the plains. Her widowed mother came to Oregon with her three small children, and not long after her arrival in Salem my mother was born. My grandmother, whose maiden name was Lucinda Cox, had a twin sister, Melinda. These twin girls were born in Ohio on Christmas day, 1816. On February 25, 1838, these twin sisters, Lucinda and Melinda, married two brothers named Brown. On the way across the plains the Cox wagon train joined the train commanded by General Joe Palmer. My grandmother, with her little children, went to live with her father, Joseph Cox, who started the first store at Salem and who propagated and introduced the Cox cling peach. My mother's brother, J. Henry Brown, is the author of Brown's Political History of Oregon.

"I was named Norris A. Leach for Dr. Norris A. Cox, of Portland. My mother was married in 1866 on the Big Muddy, near Carrolls, to James Leach, of Harrisburg. I was their oldest child and my sister Altha was the next child. My brother, W. E. Leach, later a well known merchant of Morrow county, came next. The fourth child was Mark A., now a dentist at Pendleton. Amy, the next of the family, married Charles Standish and they live at Salem. My brother John has a drug store on the Foster road at East Sixty-seventh street and Ralph lives in our old home town, Lexington.

"When I was four years old—that was in 1871—my parents moved to Centerville, Umatilla county, now known as Athena. Father bought a quarter section of land a mile north of the town, intending to grow wheat. People told him he was crazy to try to raise grain there, as that country was and always would be a stock country, so he sold his one hundred and sixty acres for five hundred dollars and took up a homestead on Dry creek, near Blue Mountain station, not far from Weston. He decided to go into the stock business. The farm he sold near Athena is now considered the very cream of the Umatilla wheat-growing section. Among our neighbors in the Dry creek district were George Sargent, who ran the stage station at Blue Mountain; the Downings, Waldons, Staggs, Winns, O'Haras and Ridenours.

"In 1880, when I was thirteen years old, we moved to Weston. Father and some other neighbors bought a separator, one of the first brought into that district. Father was an expert separator tender, so he threshed grain all over that part of Umatilla county. In the spring of 1884, when I was seventeen, father bought three hundred and twenty acres nine miles north of Heppner, not far from where Lexington was later located. I still own this old farm. A relation of mine, William Penland, started the town of Lexington. One of the Penlands from Halsey married my mother's sister, Martha Jane. They had two sons and two daughters. One of these boys, Elzie Penland, moved to Helix and later to Pendleton. His sons are now leading business men of the Round-Up city.

"One of the first industries located at Lexington was a planing mill, of which S. B. Hope was the owner. I went to work for him and was employed in his mill for two years. When I was twenty-three I started a grocery store at Lexington. In 1893 my brother-in-law, R. A. Nichols, and I became partners in a store at Lexington.

Later my brother, W. E. Leach, bought Mr. Nichols out and the firm name was changed to Leach Brothers. In 1905 I sold my interest in the store to my brother.

"I shall have to go back a little, for twelve years before this, in 1893, I took the agency Kerr Gifford & Company Inc., to buy wheat from the Lexington farmers. I paid thirty-five cents a bushel. This job was a side issue to my work in the store. After a year or so I was given the Heppner branch and handled all of Morrow county for Kerr Gifford & Company. In June, 1903, I sold my interests in Morrow county to my brother and shipped my goods from Lexington to Walla Walla. A few days later, on June 14, a cloudburst swept Heppner pretty well off the map. I had been appointed buyer and traveling agent for Kerr Gifford & Company Inc., for the Inland empire and maintained my headquarters at Walla Walla. I covered Oregon, Washington and Idaho. I had general supervision of one hundred and twenty-five agents and warehouses in the Pacific northwest. I lived at Walla Walla from 1903 to 1908. In the summer of 1908 we moved to Portland and I was given charge of the country department. On November 1, 1917, when our firm was incorporated, I secured an interest in the business and became vice president and a director of the company."

For thirty-four years Mr. Leach has been identified with this corporation, to which he gives the services of an expert, and has aided materially in establishing the present status of the firm. He is one of the directors of the Merchants Exchange of Portland; vice president and director of the Diamond Flour Mills at The Dalles; vice president of the Irving Park Association; and a director of the North Pacific advisory board.

On September 16, 1888, Mr. Leach married Miss Charity B. Nichols. Veva, their oldest child, resides at home. Her sister Fairy is the wife of Harry Miller, of Newberg, and they have one of the largest poultry farms in Oregon, specializing in White Leghorns. Dewey Leach, who was born shortly after the battle of Manila bay, is manager of the Spokane office of Kerr Gifford & Company Inc.

In Masonry Mr. Leach holds the thirty-second degree and is one of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Formerly he was chairman of the house committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of which he is now a director. He casts his ballot for the candidates of the democratic party but has neither sought nor held public office. His interest centers in his work, and his success is the merited reward of fidelity to duty and proven ability. Movements for Portland's upbuilding and betterment receive his hearty cooperation and support, and his genuine worth is recognized and appreciated by his fellow citizens, who speak of him in terms of high regard.

JOHN FULTON

A lifelong resident of Oregon, John Fulton is well informed on matters pertaining to its history and as a progressive farmer he has aided in developing the natural resources of the state, also devoting considerable time to public service. He is a pioneer of Wasco county and his record sustains the high reputation which has ever been borne by the family. His birth occurred in Yamhill county, on the 24th of May, 1852. and his parents were James and Priscilla (Wells) Fulton, natives respectively of Indiana and Kentucky. They were married in the Hoosier state in 1840 and journeyed to Oregon in 1847, courageously facing the dangers and perils of the unknown west. Their first home was near Carlton, in Yamhill county, and in 1857 they had their first glimpse of Portland while en route to Wasco county. The trip was made by boat and portage and at the end of three days they arrived at their destination, settling on Fifteen-Mile creek, south of The Dalles. There the father engaged in ranching for many years and became well known as a stock raiser. He was active in military affairs and won the commission of colonel. In 1870 he was called to public office, becoming a member of the general assembly of Oregon, and worked for the best interests of Wasco county and the state. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton were the parents of nine children, seven of whom attained mature years, and of these five were natives of Oregon.

John Fulton was a child of five when the family settled in Wasco county, where he pursued his studies, and in 1866 entered Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington, attending the institution for two years. In compliance with his father's wish, he read law for two years at The Dalles and then embarked in the freighting busi-

ness, also running stock. For two years he was thus engaged and in 1876 settled on a ranch near Wasco, in what is now known as Sherman county. Mr. Fulton was one of the early wheat raisers of that district and utilized the most effective methods in the cultivation of his land, being thoroughly cognizant of soil and climatic conditions in this region. As the years passed he purchased up-to-date equipment and erected substantial buildings, also making other improvements. He has developed one of the model farms of the county and now has leisure to enjoy life, spending the winter seasons in Portland and southern California.

Mr. Fulton was married in 1878 to Miss Brittana Gilmore, who was reared in Yamhill county. Her father, S. M. Gilmore, later migrated to the state of Washington, settling in Klickitat county, and became county judge. Mr. Fulton is a strong democrat and has been active in behalf of the party. He was the popular choice for surveyor of Wasco county in 1880 and acted in that capacity for six years. Sherman county was created in 1889 and in 1892 he was elected county judge, serving for a period of twelve years. He never used politics as a means of personal aggrandizement, faithfully and efficiently discharging the trusts reposed in him, and established an enviable reputation as a public official. At all points in his career Mr. Fulton has been actuated by worthy motives and guided by high ideals, and the respect accorded him is well deserved.

W. FOSTER HIDDEN

Part owner of an industry with a record of fifty-seven years of continuous operation, W. Foster Hidden has attained notable success as a manufacturer of brick and is largely responsible for Vancouver's prestige as the Ideal Wall City. He is one of its loyal sons and was born in 1871 in the old Pacific House, of which his father, Lowell M. Hidden, was then the manager, and represents one of Vancouver's oldest and most prominent families.

In 1891 he was among the first high school pupils to receive diplomas in Vancouver and next matriculated in Leland Stanford University, becoming a member of the class of 1895, with which Herbert Hoover was also identified. While a sophomore in that institution he helped to establish the Romero Hall Boarding Club, of which Mr. Hoover also became a member. In 1893 Mr. Hidden entered the Indiana University, which he attended for a year and then returned home to aid in the work of farming and cattle raising.

Early in life W. Foster Hidden and his brother, Oliver M., began to work in their father's brickyard, in which they received thorough training, and in 1901 the business was turned over to them. At that time new machinery was installed and the old hand-made process gave way to machine-made brick. They doubled the capacity of the plant, despite the fact that the need for it was not then apparent, and both became insistent advocates of more safe and permanent home construction. By his own choice, W. Foster Hidden, the elder brother, assumed the responsibility of giving such talks as might be termed public addresses. Appreciating the fact that he lacked experience and the poise and suaveness necessary to impress his hearers, he took a course in public speaking, and his earnestness and forcefulness soon won the interest of his audiences, with the result that more brick houses were constructed in Vancouver. However, it wasn't until the Common Brick Manufacturers Association developed the all-rolock hollow wall, generally known as the ideal wall, that the Hidden brothers struck their stride. Here was a new vehicle upon which to carry their argument interestingly and with conviction and they made the most of it.

With some difficulty they finally persuaded Lee W. Wingfield, an experienced local mason contractor, to try the new type of wall. Like most masons who have been accustomed only to the solid wall, he was skeptical at first but after he had drilled his men in the art of laying brick in this manner he became even a greater enthusiast than the Hiddens themselves. Among other things, he found that it wasn't difficult to lay; that it was a saver of labor, bricks and mortar; that it was far cheaper than a solid wall and as good, while just about as expensive as good frame construction. And there was about it a refreshing contrast of white mortar bond and red body of the brick that enlivened the wall most appealingly and moreover caught and held the eye as no one of the old-time types of brick work did or ever had.

The wall made an instant hit in Vancouver. The enthusiastic promotional work of the Hidden Brothers, supplemented by the salesmanship of Mr. Wingfield, doubtless had considerable to do with this, but the fact remains that today all of the recent real estate developments are featured with scores of Ideal wall homes, while many of the older residential districts are brightened with their presence. Many of the most strikingly attractive cottages and bungalows are in this treatment, which seems peculiarly adapted to the small home. It has also made its appearance in the business districts where mercantile houses, garages, gas stations and store buildings of the moderate-priced type are bright spots among their older neighbors.

The Hidden Brothers brick works at No. 1412 Main street has occupied this site since the inception of the business in 1872. Their product is soft mud, sand mold brick which, burned with wood in the open arch, scove type of kiln, is peculiarly rich in its colorings. Operating only from March to November, the output of the plant is about two million five hundred thousand brick, practically all of which are used in Clark county. In the early days this pioneer firm made shipments by scow to Astoria, Oregon, and in addition to the manufacture of brick the partners deal in drain tile, sewer pipe, cedar posts, and DuPont blasting supplies. The Hidden Brothers have kept not only abreast of the times but in advance of them and their enterprise, ability and honesty have enabled them to win and retain a position of leadership in the field in which they are operating.

On June 5, 1909, W. Foster Hidden married Miss Edith Nickerson, a native of Norwalk, Connecticut, and they have become the parents of a son, Robert A., and a daughter, Mary Helene. The children are attending high school and both will graduate in 1928.

On December 22, 1904, Oliver M. Hidden married Miss Lula Moore, of Omaha, Nebraska. The brothers are identified with the Masonic order and closely observe its beneficent teachings. Oliver M. Hidden is a Kiwanian and his brother belongs to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. They are progressive business men of high standing and citizens of substantial worth, esteemed and respected by all with whom they have been associated.

E. M. DIETDERICH

One of the leading hardware and implement stores in Vancouver is that owned by E. M. Dietderich at 317 Main street, which is one of the old and popular business establishments of this locality. Mr. Dietderich is a native of Washington, having been born about ten miles northeast of Vancouver on the 1st of January, 1873, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Harris) Dietderich, the latter of whom was born in Missouri and now lives at Outlook, Washington. Isaac Dietderich was born and reared in Ohio. In 1868 he and his wife crossed the plains with a horse team, arriving at Portland, Oregon, in September of that year. In the spring of 1869 he took up a homestead between Brush Prairie and Hockinson, his land being covered with a dense growth of timber, and there he developed a good farm. In 1875 he built a sawmill on Salmon creek, to which locality he moved, and this he operated by water power until 1889, when he moved to a dairy ranch which he bought just west of Vancouver. He lived there up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1908. He was a veteran of the Civil war and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

E. M. Dietderich secured his education in the public schools and assisted his father until 1900, when he bought the dairy ranch, which he operated until August, 1915, when he rented it and moved to Vancouver, selling the ranch in 1919. From 1915 to 1919 he was employed in the shipyards and at other lines of work, and then he bought an interest in a hardware store, with which he is still identified. This business was first known as the Brooker Implement Company; later became the Wilde Pump Company, by which name it was known when Mr. Dietderich became interested in it. He was first a member of the firm of McKay & Dietderich, but about 1920 there was a change of partners, the new firm being known as Dietderich & Sander until December 31, 1927, when he became the sole owner of the business. He carries a large line of shelf and heavy hardware, farming implements, pumps and dairy supplies, and makes a specialty of installing complete water systems. He is an energetic

and enterprising business man, square in all of his dealings, and has won a high place in the confidence of the public.

In 1893 Mr. Dietderich was united in marriage to Miss Emma Hulett, who was born on the Columbia river, six miles below Vancouver, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (Enyart) Hulett. Her father was born in England and in 1854 went to California, later becoming a resident of Washington. Her mother was a native of this state and a member of an old pioneer family, the Enyarts having been among the first settlers here, locating on a donation claim. Both parents are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Dietderich have been born three children, namely: Ruth, deceased, who was the wife of Gordon Charlton; Bessie, a trained nurse employed in Dr. Coffey's hospital in Portland, Oregon; and Clifford, who is attending Northwestern Medical College in Chicago.

Mr. Dietderich is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Chamber of Commerce. He has shown a good citizen's interest in the affairs of his community and has been a member of the city council for the past five years, having three more years to serve. His prosperity is the direct outcome of his persistent efforts along progressive lines, and he has so ordered his course as to command the respect and good will of all who come in contact with him.

J. F. BARRETT

J. F. Barrett, a lifelong resident of Portland who for many years was actively and successfully identified with the business interests of the city as a dealer in electric fixtures, passed away October 13, 1926, at the age of fifty-nine, having been here born on the 11th of December, 1867. His father, John Barrett, who arrived in Portland in the early '60s, first turned his attention to the retail plumbing business and subsequently began operations on a wholesale scale, conducting the only concern of the kind in the city and becoming notably successful therein. When in 1896 he disposed of his interests to the Crane Company he was the foremost representative of the plumbing business in the Pacific northwest. He had attained the age of seventy-nine years when he passed away September 12, 1910, his remains being interred in Riverview cemetery. He left considerable real estate, for as the years passed and his financial resources increased he had made judicious investments in property. On the 1st of January, 1865, in old St. Mary's Catholic church of Portland, he was married to Miss Margaret O'Connor, a daughter of Thomas G. and Alice (Slattery) O'Connor, both of whom were of Irish lineage. She was born at Lebanon Springs, New York, and on the 12th of March, 1863, arrived in Portland in company with her father and two brothers, Michael and John. Her father served as deputy under Marshal Hoyt and was killed while on duty. Michael O'Connor, one of the best known of Portland's pioneer citizens, was proprietor of the What Cheer Hotel, a famous hostelry of the early days. John and Margaret (O'Connor) Barrett became the parents of seven children: J. F., Katherine A., Thomas W., Joseph M., Edward D., Inez and Rodney G. The mother of the above named is still living.

J. F. Barrett, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in Portland's public schools and in St. Michael's College. He joined his father in the plumbing business while still a student and remained with him until the wholesale department was sold to the Crane Company, when the elder Barrett retired and the younger continued in the retail trade. Soon thereafter J. F. Barrett began dealing in electric fixtures and for a number of years conducted his interests at the corner of Morrison and Eleventh streets in Portland under the name of the Barrett Electric Company. Eventually he disposed of this business and became associated with the firm of Kingery & Mars in the manufacture of electric fixtures but after a time again turned his attention to the retail electric business, in which he was engaged until his death.

On the 9th of February, 1893, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage to Julia Beeson, daughter of John J. and Julia de Neveu Beeson, both of whom are deceased. Her father, who in 1877 came to the Pacific coast from Wisconsin, in which state he had been identified with journalistic interests, located in Vancouver, Washington, where on the 1st of January, 1878, he purchased the Vancouver Independent, which he published very successfully for two decades, when he sold his interests. He de-



J. F. BARRETT

veloped the Independent from a comparatively small and unimportant sheet into a paper of large circulation, great influence and enviable prestige. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have two sons and two daughters, as follows: John F., who married Sada Rhoades and has one child, Frances; Gerald Joseph, who was accidentally killed in France while serving under Captain Hauser in Company F of the Eighteenth Engineering Corps; and Elizabeth and Catherine, twins, who are both at home and are trained nurses.

The military record of Mr. Barrett shows service as one of the old members of the famous Company I of the Oregon National Guard. He became the fifty-second member of the Multnomah Club, also belonged to the Lang Syne Society and fraternally was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Apollo Club and is well known in musical circles. His memory formed a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and his efforts were a contributing element in Portland's up-building and development. His widow, who resides at 1465 East Taylor street, has an extensive circle of warm friends in the city.

HERBERT C. LIESER, M. D.

An experienced physician of proven ability, Dr. Herbert C. Lieser has practiced successfully in Vancouver for nearly twenty years and represents one of the pioneer families of this locality. An interesting sketch of his father appeared in the Oregon Journal of April 25, 1925, and was prepared by Fred Lockley, who said:

"About four miles out from Vancouver, as you follow the paved road eastward along the tree-fringed and tranquil Columbia, you will see a well kept and substantial farmhouse on the right-hand side of the road. Apple trees, fragrant with a profusion of delicately pink blossoms, a wobbly-legged red calf, an old hen busily instructing her brood of fluffy, yellow chicks how to scratch for their living, a new Dodge car in the foreground and the sky-reflecting Columbia flowing through fertile farm lands, make a picture worth going from Portland to see. This is the home of H. C. Lieser and family and it is one of the early-day donation land claims of Clark county. I spent a recent afternoon with Mr. Lieser, looking over photographs of early-day residents of the county, while Mr. Lieser told me of the cards that have been dealt to the different individuals by fate and how they had played their hands.

"When we had talked of many a long-gone pioneer I said, 'You are a most interesting chronicler and historian of others. How about yourself? When did you come to the Oregon country? How long have you lived in Clark county? What have you been doing during the past sixty or seventy years?' 'I have lived in Clark county seventy-five years,' said Mr. Lieser. 'I doubt if there are many residents of this county who have lived here as long as I have. I was born in Wisconsin, August 21, 1848. My father, Louis Lieser, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, October 3, 1817. He was killed here on his donation land claim on June 5, 1907, when in his ninetieth year. He went into the pasture to bring out a young bull. It attacked him and gored him to death. My mother's maiden name was Eliza Hollingsworth. She was born September 24, 1822. She was of English parentage. Her people owned an estate in England and on their coat of arms was the motto, 'Endure with patience.'

"'Father and mother were married November 3, 1842. They had five children. Father was a great admirer of Henry Clay, so when I arrived he named me Henry Clay Lieser. We crossed the plains to Oregon in the summer of 1850. Most of the emigrants used oxen, but father drove a span of horses to his prairie schooner. He stopped at The Dalles, where he ran a store for a short time. Late that fall he hired a bateau with some Indian rowers and came down the Columbia. In his youth in Germany he had noticed that the large cities are built on navigable rivers, so he decided to take up a claim on the Columbia. He visited Portland but thought that as it was located on a mere tributary of the mighty Columbia, the tiny hamlet would never amount to much and that the logical site for a great city was on the Columbia and if there was ever a great metropolis in years to come it would be at Vancouver. His logic and reasoning were good, but he overlooked the human element; for it takes more than a favorable geographical location to make a city—it takes men of vision, courage and enterprise, and Portland had that type of men. Father took up six hun-

dred and forty acres late in the fall of 1850, locating four miles from Vancouver. His land bordered the Columbia for a mile and here he lived and died.

"When I was a boy there was no road to Vancouver on account of the heavy growth of timber. We either went by boat or traveled the Indian trail that was located at high water mark on the river bank. In about 1856 or 1857 the Sisters of Charity established at Vancouver the Providence school for young ladies and also a school for smaller children to which both boys and girls were admitted. I was among the first pupils in this school. One of the teachers was Father J. B. A. Brouillet, who came to Fort Vancouver in the fall of 1846 with Father A. M. Blanchet. I have the most pleasant memories of Father Brouillet. He was kindly and cordial and we children were glad to do what he asked us to do. I remember one thing he used to do. When he boys were out in the yard at recess Father Brouillet would suggest games to us, one of which was to send one of the boys outside and tell him to come in and greet us. He would raise his hat to us and we would touch our caps to him. We took turns at being visitor and quite enjoyed the game, which, of course, was designed to teach us to be polite and have good manners. What did the boys play in those days? We played "Run, sheep, run," "Pom-pom-pull-away," marbles, tops and all the games that boys have played since time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. We rode sticks for horses in place of scooters or bicycles, as the boys do today. We ran and swam and managed to have a good time. Occasionally Bishop Blanchet would visit us, though I remember him much less clearly than Father Brouillet. Among my schoolmates was a neighbor boy, Adolphus Crate, whose father ran the Hudson's Bay mill near us. Yes, I boarded at this school. You see, my mother died when I was seven years old.

"About 1858, when I was ten, father took me to Portland and placed me in the Portland Academy. I boarded at the home of the principal, Rev. C. S. Kingsley. Mrs. Kingsley was one of the teachers. She was a fine, motherly woman. Her husband had the older pupils, while we younger children recited to her. The following year I went home and attended school at Fisher's Landing, near here. I was eleven and father thought I was now old enough to do cooking and housework. I did the cooking over the fireplace. I made bread, which I baked in a Dutch oven, and baked biscuits by means of a reflector. I had a crane on which I hung my iron kettles in which I cooked the vegetables and in which I pot-roasted meat. I soon became a good cook and a neat housekeeper.

"I lived at home, taking care of the house until I was sixteen, when I went to Forest Grove to enter Tualatin Academy. I boarded at the home of Elkanah Walker, a former missionary, who had come to the Oregon country in 1838. His son, Sam Walker, still lives at Forest Grove. Cyrus Walker, his oldest son, was, I believe, the first white boy born in the Oregon country. I spent six years at school there, four years in the academy and two years in the university. I could tell you enough to make a book about President Marsh, his brother Joseph, Professor Lyman, Professor Thomas Condon and my other instructors. While attending Pacific University at Forest Grove I earned my way by getting out cordwood at one dollar a cord and paid for my board by sawing wood and doing chores. For some time I boarded at the home of John T. Scott. His son, Harvey W. Scott, was the first graduate of Pacific University. Mrs. John T. Scott died while I was working for my board at their home."

When a young man Mr. Lieser engaged in educational work, to which he gave his attention for a number of years, and was one of the early instructors in the public schools of Vancouver, also teaching in country schools in the Willamette valley. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. For a few years he practiced in Vancouver and then returned to the donation land claim on which the greater part of his life has been spent. Mr. Lieser is a member of Riverview Grange and a progressive agriculturist who has demonstrated the value of science and system in promoting productiveness.

In North Yamhill, Oregon, April 9, 1876, Mr. Lieser was married by Dr. Thomas Condon to Miss Elizabeth A. Hay, a niece of Lee Laughlin, who for about twenty years was president of the bank at McMinnville. To this union were born seven children, all of whom were reared on the old donation land claim in Clark county. Minnie May, the eldest, became the wife of William T. Fletcher and her demise occurred in the spring of 1927. Miles V., the first son, was a victim of the influenza epidemic of 1918 and died in October of that year. Herbert C. is the next of the family. Clyde

L., acts as inspector of divers and as under water man for the city of Portland but lives in Vancouver. Leah completed a course in music at Pacific University, afterward graduating from the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, Massachusetts, and is a teacher of music in Portland. Ralph L. was graduated from the University of Washington and in 1917 received the M. D. degree from the University of Oregon. He was an interne of St. Vincent's Hospital in Portland for two years and is now practicing with his brother, Dr. Herbert C. Lieser. Jessie L. received her higher education in Pacific University and is a teacher in the Grant high school at Vancouver.

Dr. Herbert C. Lieser was born in Forest Grove, Oregon, and was a pupil in the rural schools of Clark county and the public schools of Vancouver. One year was spent in the academic department of Pacific University and for two years he attended the Oregon Agricultural College. In 1904 he completed a pharmaceutical course in the University of Washington and in 1908 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Oregon. At each of these institutions of learning he was a co-student with Dr. Miles, with whom he worked as interne at the Good Samaritan Hospital, with which he was connected for a year. In 1909 Dr. Lieser began his professional career in Vancouver, forming a partnership with Dr. Miles, and is now associated with his brother, Dr. Ralph L. Lieser. They occupy a suite of offices in the United States National Bank building and their skill in the treatment of medical and surgical cases has brought them a large practice.

In September, 1909, Dr. Herbert C. Lieser was married in Seattle, Washington, to Miss Mabel Copstick, a native of Montana and a daughter of William C. and Mary Copstick. For many years the father was connected with the Seattle post office, acting as superintendent of carriers, and still makes his home in that city but Mrs. Copstick died in 1916. Dr. and Mrs. Lieser have two children, William H. and Clyde L., who were born in Vancouver. The elder son is a high school pupil and his brother is attending grammar school.

Dr. Lieser is a past exalted ruler of Vancouver Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and takes a keen interest in the activities of the organization. Through appointment of Governor Hart he was a member of the state board of health and in that connection rendered a public service of importance and value. Stable in purpose and keen in perception, he has steadily advanced toward the goal of success and his industry, ability and ambition insure his continued progress in his profession. Like her husband, Mrs. Lieser is much interested in matters pertaining to the history of the Pacific northwest and has two old and valuable woodcuts of Vancouver. Theirs is an attractive home, which has become a center of the social and cultural life of the community, and a wide circle of steadfast friends attests their personal popularity.

WILLIAM PARKER OLDS

William Parker Olds, one of the pioneer business men of Portland, was long a dominant figure in mercantile circles of the city and now devotes his attention to financial affairs, in which he has been equally successful. A native of Oregon, he was born near Hillsboro, in Washington county, January 20, 1857, and is a scion of one of the colonial families of America, being a descendant in the fifth generation of Gideon Olds, an Englishman, who came to the new world in 1732, settling in Massachusetts. The latter's son, Timothy Olds, was born in Boston in 1752 and when a young man enlisted in the Continental army, serving in the battle of Bunker Hill and other notable engagements. His son, Martin Olds, the grandfather of William Parker Olds, was born in Boston in 1798 and migrated to Oregon in 1850. He married a Miss Parker and their son, George D. Olds, was born in Seneca county, New York, in 1826. In 1852 he made the long and hazardous journey to Oregon and cast in his lot with the early agriculturists of Washington county, hewing a farm out of the wilderness. He was the father of William P. Olds, whose mother, Sarah A. (Fairbanks) Olds, was born in Potter county, New York, in 1836. She was related to Vice President Fairbanks and represented a family that was founded in America in 1626 by Jonathan Fairbanks, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, where the old home is still standing.

Owing to the death of his father William P. Olds was obliged to leave school when

twelve years of age but his teacher was a capable instructor and in mathematics his pupil had advanced as far as geometry. Mr. Olds obtained his start in life as a clerk in the dry goods store of John Wilson, a pioneer merchant of Portland, and in 1878 purchased the business of his employer, at that time organizing the firm of Olds & King. The business was conducted on Third street, between Morrison and Alder, until 1881, when a removal was made to First street, between Yamhill and Taylor. The next change occurred in 1887, when the store was established at the corner of First and Taylor streets, where it remained until November 1, 1891, and was then moved to Fifth and Washington streets. Since July, 1910, the business has been conducted in an imposing building erected at that time and extending from Morrison to Alder and from Park to Tenth streets. In 1897 the present style of Olds, Wortman & King was adopted and William P. Olds was elected president. For many years he filled the office and under his expert administration this became one of the leading dry goods firms of the Pacific northwest,—a prestige which it still enjoys. Mr. Olds studied mercantile methods in various parts of the world, adapting them to his business, and perfected a highly efficient organization. Meanwhile he had become president of the Portland Woolen Mills and is still at the head of this industry, which has constantly expanded. In order to facilitate the discharge of his executive duties he went to Australia for the purpose of consulting with the wool growers of that country, and in Egypt studied the cotton industry, while in Japan he gleaned much valuable information concerning the manufacture of silk. In 1925 he withdrew from the firm of Olds, Wortman & King and has since been president of the Union Savings & Loan Association, a mutual benefit organization which had its inception on November 26, 1917.

The association is owned by members and has never paid less than six per cent interest. It is under state supervision and a rate of eight per cent is charged for loans, which are divided into three classes: first mortgages on improved real estate, on which loans may be placed for half the value; United States bonds and state and municipal securities; and lastly loans on deposits made by individuals. Safety is the first consideration of the association and under its plan of loaning money on realty the property cannot be taken away by robbers. The association must deposit all notes and mortgages with the state of Oregon, which holds them in escrow, and the association holds receipts for them but cannot sell them. At stated intervals certified public accountants are employed by the officers of the organization to examine its books which are also audited frequently by the state. Appraisers must be practical builders as well as expert valuers and the title to every piece of property must be perfect. In ten years this has become the largest mutual association in Oregon and it now has nearly eight thousand members. The executives of the association are men of proven worth and ability and the wisdom of the course pursued in its management is indicated by the following table, which shows the steady growth of its assets:

November 26, 1917	-----	\$	586.10
June 30, 1918	-----		3,334.40
June 30, 1919	-----		19,663.16
June 30, 1920	-----		111,037.06
June 30, 1921	-----		290,434.42
June 30, 1922	-----		515,448.54
June 30, 1923	-----		865,820.36
June 30, 1924	-----		1,335,553.62
June 30, 1925	-----		1,816,714.59
June 30, 1926	-----		2,333,962.99
June 30, 1927	-----		2,743,234.20

In the past year the increase in assets amounted to \$409,271.21 and during the year ending June 30, 1927, the association paid \$133,000 in dividends.

Mr. Olds was married May 19, 1880, at Lafayette, Oregon, to Miss Lillian Cooke, who proved an ideal helpmate, and who passed away in 1914. Her parents were Amos and Mary F. Cooke, the former, a native of Maine, coming to Oregon with the pioneers of 1840.

Mr. Olds is affiliated with the First Unitarian Association of Portland, of which he has been treasurer and a trustee, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. At one time he was president of the local association of retail dealers, a direc-

tor of the Portland Cremation Association and also of the Reed Institute. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and he is a life member of the Multnomah Club and belongs to the Waverly Club. A lover of art in its highest forms, he is a good judge of paintings, and among his treasured possessions is a collection of valuable books. With deep interest he has watched the various phases of Portland's development, contributing his full share toward the city's upbuilding, and a useful, upright life has established him high in public regard.

HON. JOSEPH SIMON

In the period which has marked the development of Portland, transforming a straggling frontier village into a metropolitan center, the years have also chronicled the progress and achievement of Hon. Joseph Simon, dean of the Portland bar, former mayor of the city, ex-United States senator and for years a power in Oregon politics. Alert, energetic and forceful, at the age of seventy-seven years he is still actively engaged in the practice of law as senior partner of the firm of Simon, Gearin, Humphreys & Freed. For years public opinion accorded the place of prominence on the Pacific coast in the legal profession to Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon and of that firm Joseph Simon is now the only survivor.

All through the years Mr. Simon has been keenly interested in the problems affecting the development of city, state and nation and for years has been a recognized power in Oregon politics. He has studied conditions with the same thoroughness that he has displayed in the preparation of his cases and the public recognition of his devotion and loyalty in citizenship has led to his being called upon to serve in many offices. His first public position was that of member of the city council, to which he was called in 1877, serving until 1880. In the latter year he was elected to the state senate and endorsement of his course in the upper house was manifest in four reelections, making his term of service twenty years. During five sessions he served as president of the state senate. He was chairman of the republican state central committee during the biennial campaigns of 1880, 1884 and 1886, and in 1892 was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention held at Minneapolis in June of that year, on which occasion he gave his support to William McKinley instead of to Benjamin Harrison, who ultimately received the nomination. He was also a delegate to the republican national convention held at Philadelphia in 1902. During the five sessions of the Oregon legislature of which he was president of the senate he in numerous ways distinguished himself for dispatch of business and ability to preserve order and untangle difficult questions of parliamentary dispute."

Mr. Simon's keen interest in the welfare of his city is evidenced in his long connection with the Chamber of Commerce. He has always held to the religious faith of his fathers and belongs to Temple Beth Israel. He is an honored representative of Masonry, having filled all of the offices in the lodge and chapter. In the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-third degree, which was conferred upon him in recognition of his valuable service to the order.

T. F. CLIFFORD

One of the most successful butter-making concerns of Clark county is the Farmers Cooperative Creamery at Camas, which under the able management of T. F. Clifford is enjoying a steady and substantial growth. Mr. Clifford was born in southern Minnesota in 1884, a son of James and Lida (Swindorf) Clifford. His father was a native of Ireland, where he was reared and educated, and at the age of seventeen years came to the United States. He was long engaged in general farming in Minnesota, where his death occurred in 1922, and he is survived by his widow, who still lives on the home farm.

T. F. Clifford completed the public school course in his native state and attended the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, where he took the course in dairying. Returning home, he assisted his father for two years, after which he learned the art of

butter making in a small plant at Guckeen, near his home. In 1909 Mr. Clifford came west, locating first in Vancouver, where he took over and ran the old Jersey Creamery for about ten years, after which he went to San Luis Obispo, California, and for a short time was with the Los Angeles Creamery Company. In 1919, because of the accidental death of his brother Dennis, he returned to Minnesota, where he remained about nine months, and on again coming to Washington was in Vancouver about six months. He was then for two years with Bradner & Company, at Independence, Oregon, after which he went to Sandy, that state, as manager of the Sandy Creamery Company, which position he held for nine months, and in May, 1923, he came to Camas as manager of the Farmers Cooperative Creamery. This plant was established about fifteen years ago by the farmers of the neighborhood as an outlet for their cream and for awhile both butter and ice cream were manufactured. During recent years only butter is made and last year's product amounted to two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, an increase of more than one hundred per cent over the production when Mr. Clifford came here, and the business is constantly growing. In addition to the cream from the farmers of this immediate district, the company now handles cream from Battle Ground and Skamania. Mr. Clifford has two assistants in the plant and the books are kept by Mrs. Clifford. It is being planned to erect a new plant in the near future in order to properly take care of the rapidly increasing business. The butter, which is of a superior quality and is handled under the brand of "Bead Island Butter," is sold locally and in Portland and is in steady demand. Mr. Clifford has charge of the selling end of the business and has shown himself a competent and dependable business man.

Mr. Clifford was married in Vancouver to Miss Beatrice La Rock, who was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, and came to Washington with her parents when about five years old. They have one child, Caroline, who is now twelve years of age and is attending school.

Mr. Clifford is a strong republican in politics and served as precinct committeeman in 1925. Though the creamery business makes a heavy demand on his time, he has not neglected his obligations of citizenship and has taken an active part in the affairs of his community, contributing of his efforts to its advancement in every possible way. Because of his business ability, his loyalty to the concern with which he is connected and his sterling qualities of character, he enjoys an enviable standing in the estimation of his fellowmen and is regarded as a distinct asset to his community.

JUDGE MELVIN C. GEORGE

Melvin C. George, whom his numerous friends in the Columbia River valley address by the title of judge, by reason of service on the circuit court bench, was long a notable figure in legal circles of Portland and aided in framing the laws of both the state and the nation. As a jurist he established an enviable reputation and acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor in every public office to which he was called. For seventy-six years he has made his home in Oregon and no resident of the state is better informed regarding its history. He was born in Ohio, May 13, 1849, and his parents, Presley and Mahala (Nickerson) George, were natives respectively of Virginia and Massachusetts.

In 1851, when M. C. George, was but two years old, the family made the journey across the plains, traveling in one of the old-time prairie schooners drawn by oxen, and camped for two weeks on the bank of the Willamette river at a point where the Morrison street bridge now stands. They were early settlers of Linn county, Oregon, and at Washington Butte the father erected a home, expending the sum of six hundred dollars on its construction. A tireless worker, he cleared his land and prepared the soil for the growing of crops, eventually transforming the place into a productive farm.

Reared on the homestead, M. C. George attended a rural school of that locality and Lebanon Academy, also taking a course in the Portland Business College. As a youth he enlisted in the Linn County Home Guard, in which he served for a time as acting captain drill master. Entering the educational field, he was made principal of Jefferson Academy and at one time had charge of the public school at Albany,

Oregon, where he also read law in the office of J. C. Powell. Mr. George continued his studies under the direction of William H. Effinger, of Portland, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. Opening an office in the Rose city, he soon proved his ability to cope with the intricacies of the law and his practice steadily increased. In 1897 he was appointed by the governor to the office of circuit judge and presided over that tribunal for ten years. He dispensed justice with an even hand and his work on the bench won high encomiums. Thereafter Judge George engaged in private practice until he retired from the profession and was intrusted with much important litigation, winning a large percentage of his cases.

In 1872 Judge George married Miss Mary Eckler, of Lebanon, Oregon, and they became the parents of three daughters: Florence; Edna, at home; and Jessie Ruth, who is the wife of Guilym Jones, of Portland.

The Judge attends the Congregational church and is an adherent of the republican party. For a considerable period he was a dominant figure in state politics and was one of Oregon's presidential electors for Harding and Coolidge. Four years later he was a presidential elector, supporting Coolidge and Dawes, and at the close of the contest was selected to carry the Oregon vote to Washington, D. C. In 1880 he took his seat in the Oregon senate, of which he was a member for two terms, and for a similar period represented his district in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses, from 1880 to 1885, working ever for the best interests of the state and nation. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the circuit judges of Portland to build the first Burnside bridge and also drafted the bill for the construction of the first Morrison Street bridge. For eighteen years he was one of the school directors of Portland and was president of the board for two years, striving earnestly and effectively to maintain a high standard of education in the city. The growth and progress of the community is a matter in which Judge George takes much personal pride and his influence has always been on the side of measures of reform and improvement. A Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, he has been honored with the thirty-third degree in recognition of his service in behalf of the order and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand. He has an attractive home at No. 616 Market street drive and loves and knows roses, horticulture, history and geology. Judge George is the author of a book on the history, traditions and geology of the Columbia gorge and has devoted much thought and study to these subjects, of which he has acquired an exhaustive knowledge. His powers and talents have been used for worthy ends, and judged from the standpoint of service, his career has been notably successful.

TYLER JOHNSON

Although a native of the south, Tyler Johnson is thoroughly western in spirit and interests, for much of his life has been spent in Oregon, and his enterprise, ability and industry have placed him at the head of one of the important productive industries of Milwaukie. He was born in eastern Tennessee, May 6, 1886, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Stewart) Johnson, also natives of that state. They came to Oregon in 1897 and are residents of Cottage Grove. For many years the father followed the occupation of farming and is now enjoying the fruits of his former labors.

Tyler Johnson received his early instruction in Tennessee and was a boy of eleven when his parents migrated to the Pacific northwest. He attended the public schools of Oregon and for a year was a student in the normal school at Drain. His start in life was gained while working in lumber camps of Oregon and for twelve years he was identified with the logging industry, becoming superintendent for J. H. Chambers of Cottage Grove. Later he was connected with the Menefee Lumber Company of Milwaukie, filling an important position, and remained with that concern until 1923, when he purchased the business in which he is now engaged. It was established in 1920 by the Thompson-Bullis Shingle Company and is now conducted by the Milwaukie Shingle Company, of which Tyler Johnson is president and manager. This is a closed corporation, the remainder of the stock being owned by the president's brother, George Johnson, Jr., who fills the office of vice president, and R. M. Rivers, who acts as secretary and treasurer. They have about twenty employes and the buildings cover about five acres. The firm caters particularly to the local trade and

has facilities for cutting shingles of various sizes. Orders are executed promptly and the business is thoroughly systematized, reflecting the progressive spirit and high standards of its executive head. The plant is a model institution and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand shingles per day.

In 1912 Mr. Johnson married Miss Lennie South, who was born in La Center, Washington, a daughter of J. W. and Mary South, who crossed the plains about 1860, settling at La Center, and are now living near Olympia, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of five children: Thelma, Jessie, Allen, Phyllis and Donna, aged respectively thirteen, eleven, eight, six and four years. The oldest child is a native of Kalama, Washington, and the others were born in Milwaukie, Oregon.

In religious faith Mr. Johnson is a Baptist and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. At one time he was a councilman of Milwaukie and is ever ready to further measures for the general good. He is a member of the Community Club of Milwaukie and the Elks lodge at Centralia, Washington. Thoroughness and devotion to duty are Mr. Johnson's salient characteristics and his career is a record of continuous progress that has brought him to the front in his chosen field of labor.

His partner, R. N. Rivers, was born in Arkansas June 10, 1897, and when a child of two years lost his father, Richard Thomas Rivers. The mother was Fanny A. (Morris) Rivers and both were members of old families of Arkansas. After her husband's death Mrs. Rivers went to Missouri and later journeyed to Colorado, going from there to Wyoming. She next came to Oregon, locating at Portland in 1917, and in 1922 was called to her final rest.

R. N. Rivers was educated in the schools of Colorado and Wyoming and in 1917 responded to the call of his country, enlisting in the Seventh Regiment of United States Engineers. He was ordered to the front and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. For fourteen months he was stationed abroad, returning to the United States in 1919, and was honorably discharged at Fort D. A. Russell in Wyoming, at which time he was a sergeant. In Portland he became connected with the Menefee Lumber Company and was with the firm until the formation of the Milwaukie Shingle Company, becoming one of its capable executives.

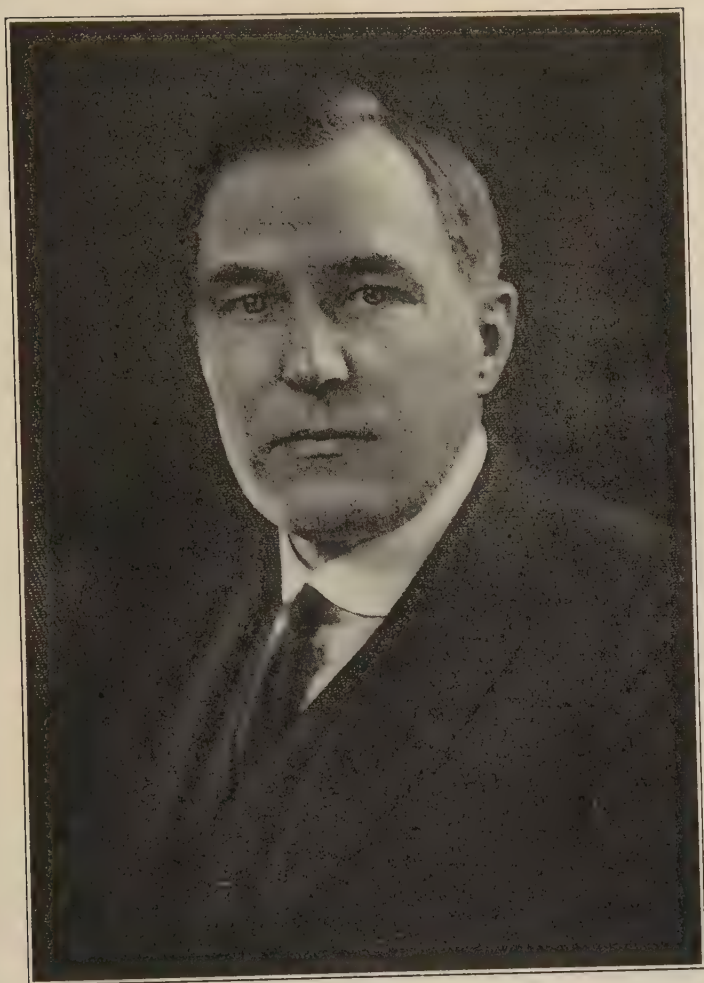
In 1920 Mr. Rivers married Miss Flora May Smith, a native of Wyoming and a daughter of George Levi and Flora Smith. The father came to Oregon in 1860 and built the first sawmill at Tillamook. Later he operated a furniture factory at Forest Grove, Oregon, and is now living in Wyoming but Mrs. Smith has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Rivers have two sons, Cole and Morris, natives of Milwaukie, aged respectively six and four years. Mr. Rivers is identified with the Masonic order and the Milwaukie Community Club. Although young in years, he has advanced far on the highway which leads to success and his ability and energy insure his continued progress.

ANKER PAULSEN HENNINGSSEN

Portland sustained the loss of one of its prominent and highly esteemed citizens in the death of Anker Paulsen Henningsen on the 7th of November, 1927, when he was fifty-three years of age. His birth occurred in Denmark on the 26th of July, 1873, his parents being Frederick A. and Meta (Paulsen) Henningsen, also natives of that country.

Anker P. Henningsen, who was the eldest in a family of twelve children, attended a boys' school in Denmark and pursued a pre-medical course. The following interesting review of his business career, written by Mr. Henningsen when he was still an active factor in the world's work, is quoted verbatim: "An uncle of mine, who was in the butter and egg business in Denver, persuaded me to come to Colorado from Denmark when fifteen years of age. After spending a year working in a printing office where I acquired a smattering of English, father, who was also in the butter and egg business in Denmark, brought the rest of the family over and entered into partnership with his brother. I started in the produce business when seventeen and have been engaged in it continuously for thirty-five years since.

"In 1891 I went to Butte, Montana, and the following year took charge of a small business started there in 1889 known as Henningsen Produce Company. When I took charge, the total assets were under five thousand dollars and liabilities over twenty



ANKER P. HENNINGSEN

thousand. It took about three years to retire these liabilities and thereafter progress was fairly rapid. The profits were put back in the business and the capital increased from time to time out of earnings until it reached a million dollars paid in, all of our capital having been earned. I was in charge of the business and controlled it and along about 1900 started to build a chain of manufacturing and distributing plants, selecting the most capable young men growing up with me as managers, giving them a percentage of net earnings to be applied to the purchase of stock in the separate corporations of which they were in charge until their percentage of stock was paid out, when their dividends took the place of the bonus arrangements. With the exception of two, the subsidiary produce houses have been successful and are operating on a profitable basis in charge of the men who started them. The two that did not pay were discontinued several years ago. Our experience has proven abundantly that a good man in a mediocre location will succeed, while a mediocre man will fail under favorable circumstances, and this no doubt is equally true in almost every other line of endeavor.

"Our produce operations have made us a profit every year but one, though some years were lean, of course. Originally our business consisted of bringing west for sale and distribution, butter, eggs, cheese and poultry purchased from other packers and manufacturers. In the late '90s we started creamery and produce packing plants in Dakota and Minnesota to control our own supply. A few years later production in the west made it necessary for us to invest heavily in manufacturing and packing facilities at all of our points to retain our grip on the business. Our principal business now is the manufacture and sale of dairy and poultry products, including butter, cheese, eggs (shell, frozen and evaporated), ice cream and poultry.

"Through a mistaken sense of family obligation, I stood back of outside enterprises, which I neither initiated nor approved, that took fully a million dollars in cash out of the business between 1912 and the present time and while these endeavors are still active and now controlled by me, they have produced nothing, though they have finally become self-sustaining.

"During the war, high prices caused our annual volume to nearly double and the sales of the organization were considerably in excess of twenty million dollars per annum. The food administration, unfortunately for us, so manipulated their price regulations that we were not permitted to earn much more than expenses in spite of the fact that we could have taken very heavy profits. The result was that we were denied the opportunity to accumulate any reserves while the market was booming and when the final collapse came and prices on every item we handled were more than cut in two between the first of January and the last of February, 1921, we were left holding the sack.

"Our weakened financial structure (due to the heavy cash withdrawals for the outside investments mentioned and to having been forced by food administration rulings to part with our profitable purchases practically without profit) having left us without a cushion to absorb the shock of such unprecedented declines, made it evident that our next financial statement would not entitle us to the heavy line of bank credit we were then enjoying, so I took the precaution of calling our bankers together and laid the cards on the table with a request for additional support.

"Our total liabilities were over two million, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and with all values depressed and uncertain, it appeared to some of our banker friends that our position was hopeless and that additional credit was out of the question. The writer personally and voluntarily endorsed all outstanding obligations and turned over to the corporation all of my personal assets, including my home, though there was neither legal or moral reasons for so doing, other, of course, than my desire to see the deal through.

"At a later meeting, the banks did pro-rate an additional loan for one hundred thousand dollars and while it helped, it was wholly inadequate to enable us to benefit in any substantial way from the almost immediate recovery in the market which ordinarily would have enabled us to recover our inventory losses that same year.

"Nominally, the Henningsen Produce Company has been operating under the direction of a bankers committee since May, 1921. Actually, I have had the full responsibility of management during the entire time.

"During the last three years through the sale of plants (mostly to Armour & Company and Beatrice Creamery Company) located in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana and by reasons of heavy production in our western plants no

longer essential to the operation of the balance of our chain, we have realized considerably over a million dollars. The funds realized from these sales, the earnings during the past five years and company obligations aggregating originally approximately five hundred thousand dollars assumed by me personally, have made it possible to reduce the obligations of the Henningsen Produce Company from two million, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to less than one hundred thousand dollars at this date. Our best earning properties are still controlled by the writer but even so, to bring about the above result has required a multitude of maneuvers, under a severe strain, without working funds, having been constantly bled white to bring about this amount of liquidation and while I could no doubt continue to carry the load to its final destination, I have come to the conclusion that I have wasted too much time and energy, in short time expedients and patch work financing, sacrificing efficiency as well as peace of mind, and that it would be better for me and fairer to my family and associates, to invite outside capital into the business and thereby clean up, even though this involved parting with a share of the assets so laboriously created over a period of years.

"The earning capacity we have demonstrated is much greater than appears on the face of things. Roughly, our net earnings in the produce business over the entire period (starting not only without capital but with a deficit) amounts to two million dollars but high interest charges (our financial picture never having enabled us to borrow within two per cent of the rate for prime commercial paper) and depreciation would be as much more, to say nothing about losses absorbed of at least another million. Of course, we will make more mistakes and more losses but I think our percentage of errors in the future will be much reduced and at least will not expect to have the same mistakes again.

"Having the idea of 'Cleaning House' in mind, I organized under Oregon law 'Henningsen Holding Corporation' with authorized capital of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each—all one class of stock. This corporation is barred in its charter provisions from dealing in merchandise and is limited to owning stock and bonds and securities. It has no borrowing power. This company is organized on the basis of no organization expense, no indebtedness, no watered stock and no fixed charges or overhead. Its sole source of income will be derived from dividends and interest received from its securities and loans or profits made in their sale.

"Briefly, the plan is to sell to this holding corporation at a fair book value price the cream of the stock interest we have accumulated in the corporations we have developed during the last twenty years; to sell as much of the stock within the organization as it can absorb; to elect to the directorate of the corporation the managers of the several corporations it will control; to create through it a governing body of interested, experienced and capable men to make this a hub which will radiate harmony and work out policies through quarterly meetings and which will insure safe and continuous management, thus safeguarding future operations of the company and its constituent units, through the selection when necessary, of the most capable men developed within the circle and providing means for the protection of the estates of any of its active directors in case of their death.

"The companies whose stock it is proposed to turn in to the holding corporation (the individuals and managers owning stock in these companies will of course retain their personal stock in their respective companies) and their bankers are listed below. Any of the bankers named can give you information concerning the writer or the companies they are directly familiar with:

Henningsen Produce Co. Ltd., Shanghai, China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., San Francisco.

Stanley Brokerage Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Makins Produce Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Crocker First National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.

Oregon Milk Company, Portland, Ore.

First National Bank, Portland, Ore.

Henningsen Creamery Company, Tacoma, Wash. (3 plants—Seattle, Olympia, Tacoma).

National Bank of Tacoma, Tacoma, Wash.

Commercial Creamery Co., Spokane, Wash. (3 plants, Spokane, La Grande and Baker).

Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.

Northern Creamery Company, Great Falls, Mont.

First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.

Great Falls National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.

Alberta Produce Company, Calgary, Alta.

Bank of Nova Scotia, Calgary, Alta.

Yellowstone Creamery, Billings, Mont.

Merchants National Bank, Billings, Mont.

Sheridan Creamery Company, Sheridan, Wyo.

Bank of Commerce, Sheridan, Wyo.

The banks best able to give information concerning the affairs of Henningsen Produce Company are:

United States National Bank, Portland, Ore.

Bank of California, N. A., Portland, Ore.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.

but all of the banks named are fairly well posted with respect to my activities with the possible exception of the Canadian banks mentioned and the banks in Sheridan and Billings, as I have not come in as close personal contact with them as with most of the others.

"In connection with our Great Falls operations, I might mention that after I had organized the Northern Creamery Company, the respective bankers offered to sell their preferred stock at fifty cents on the dollar. I would have taken it too but did not have the money. Half of the preferred has already been retired at par plus seven per cent dividends and the outstanding common stock is easily worth three hundred dollars a share—not bad in two years considering the concern we took over had been losing steadily for five years. I do not expect that performance to be duplicated again very soon in our line of business.

"Most of our surplus produce is sold in the California market and this volume is bound to increase as the population grows and increasing land values makes dairying unprofitable, or other activities more profitable in southern California.

"The various managers have already subscribed for nearly one hundred thousand dollars of Henningsen Holding Corporation stock and I have several yet to see. It is my expectation that the organization will absorb close to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and that I must place about four hundred thousand dollars additional on the outside, though I am assured that half of this can be handled by converting my personal notes due July, 1927, held by personal friends who exchanged Henningsen Produce Company notes held by them for my personal notes four years ago, for stock in which case two hundred thousand dollars sold for cash outside of the organization would accomplish the desired clean up, which I confidently believe will greatly increase our earning capacity by enabling us to use all of our efforts in productive channels.

"My plan contemplated compensating the president and secretary of the Holding Corporation with ten and five per cent respectively of the income of the Holding Corporation rather than by way of a fixed salary.

"I believe the Holding Corporation will earn over a five-year period, profits of between fifteen to twenty per cent yearly and it is my idea to pay cash dividends of eight to ten per cent yearly carrying the balance forward as a reserve to further help in the upbuilding and development of the various units controlled by this Holding Corporation and eventually to distribute same by way of cash or stock dividends."

On the 15th of July, 1899, Mr. Henningsen was united in marriage to Miss Phyllis Marie Bailye, a native of Birmingham, England, and a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Woodwiss) Bailye. Following the demise of her husband in England, Mrs. Martha Bailye came to the United States with her daughter Phyllis and after a short time spent in Idaho they took up their abode in Butte, Montana, where the latter was married. Mr. and Mrs. Henningsen became the parents of eight children, recorded below. Doris Marie, a graduate of St. Helens Hall, became the wife of Severin Harkson and now resides in Shanghai, China, with her husband and her son, Robert Warren, Mr. Harkson being manager of a plant there established by Mr. Henningsen; Anker Bailye, who attended the University of Pennsylvania and who is now manager of the Independence Creamery at Eugene, Oregon, married Yale Ar-

nold. Arthur Paulsen, also a resident of Shanghai, China, wedded Miss Harriet McNeil, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Robert Alexander Henningsen wedded Miss Margaret Holman, of Portland, where he makes his home. His education was acquired in the University of Oregon, where his brother, Frederick Andrew, was also a student. All of the four brothers named attended the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minnesota. Phyllis Martha Henningsen is a graduate of St. Helens Hall and also spent two years as a student in the University of Oregon. Ardeane Jane is now pursuing her education in St. Helens Hall, and Marjorie Louise, the youngest of the family, is also attending school.

Mr. Henningsen gave his political allegiance to the republican party, believing firmly in its principles as factors in good government. He joined the Lutheran church as a boy and fraternally was identified with the Masonic order, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and was also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His life was an upright and honorable one in every relation and his death was therefore the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His widow, who resides at 1717 Scott avenue in Portland, enjoys an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the city.

WILLIAM L. THOMPSON

As a financier of broad experience and superior ability William L. Thompson has achieved national prominence and also figures conspicuously in other walks of life. In public office he rendered service of importance and value to the state and for eight years has occupied a central place on the stage of activity in Portland. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Clayton, June 15, 1879, a son of E. J. and Josephine Thompson, both now deceased. His father was an enterprising merchant and capable business man.

In New Richmond, Wisconsin, William L. Thompson completed a high school course and for a year was a student of biology at Carleton College. Later he matriculated at McGill University at Montreal, Canada, but did not attend. His first knowledge of financial affairs was gained in the Manufacturers Bank at New Richmond, Wisconsin. Starting as a bookkeeper at fifteen dollars per month, he at once demonstrated his worth and at the end of the first month his salary was doubled. Promotions rapidly followed and at the age of seventeen he was made assistant cashier of the bank. On leaving New Richmond he went to Lewiston, Idaho, as cashier of the First National Bank and in 1904 came to Oregon, organizing the Commercial National Bank of Pendleton. Mr. Thompson was elected cashier of the institution and in 1909 obtained control of the American National Bank. The two institutions were consolidated and at the time of the reorganization Mr. Thompson assumed the duties of president. Under his judicious administration the business prospered and in 1919 he sought a larger field of activity, coming to Portland as vice president of the First National Bank, contributing materially toward the success of the bank. This office he resigned in January, 1928, but remained on the board of directors. In January, 1926, he disposed of his holdings in Pendleton. A recognized authority on matters pertaining to banking, Mr. Thompson was summoned to Washington, D. C., to aid the directors of the war finance commission in 1921 and was largely instrumental in devising plans for the relief of the agricultural interests of this country, devoting several months to that important work. In association with the late A. L. Mills he established the Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank in 1922, becoming one of its vice presidents, and is now president of the institution, which is steadily growing in prestige and usefulness. For twelve years he has been a director of the Oregon Life Insurance Company and since 1924 has controlled the Columbia River Packers Association, Inc., of which he is the president, displaying notable wisdom and administrative power in the conduct of his affairs. The association maintains its headquarters in Astoria and operates a number of well equipped salmon-canning plants on the Columbia river and in Alaska.

In 1900 Mr. Thompson married Miss Alletta Baumeister, of Asotin, Washington, and they have become the parents of a son, Edward, now a young man of twenty-five years. He completed a course in the University of Oregon and next attended the Harvard School of Business Administration. Later he was graduated from the Col-

lege of Fisheries at Seattle, Washington, and is serving as secretary of the Columbia River Packers Association, Inc. His technical knowledge is supplemented by the requisite executive force and in the activities of the corporation he plays a leading part.

In religious faith William L. Thompson is a Congregationalist and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. In 1915 he was selected as one of the commissioners of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, California, in which he ably represented Oregon, and from 1917 until 1919 served on the state highway commission,—the first under the bonding act. His record in that connection was equally commendable and as a member of the port of Portland commission he is striving earnestly to promote the shipping interests of the city. Through his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thompson has endeavored to secure new industries for Portland and loses no opportunity to exploit its resources and advantages. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and along social lines is connected with the Arlington and Waverly Clubs. His is a many-sided, forceful personality, and the rules which govern his life are such as command respect and inspire esteem and confidence.

C. C. COLT

A tireless worker, C. C. Colt has advanced through the medium of his own efforts and for eight years has been vice president of the First National Bank of Portland, at the same time taking a leading part in civic affairs. A native of Chicago and a son of Leonard Chester and Jennie (Chapman) Colt, an interesting account of his career was written by Fred Lockley, of the Journal, which appeared in its issue of April 1, 1927. From this article we quote as follows:

"Starting as a messenger for Swift & Company of Chicago when twenty years old,' said C. C. Colt, 'my salary was twelve dollars a week and I earned it, for I worked from 6 A. M. until 8 P. M. and hardly ever saw my home by daylight and for the first ten years that I worked in the stockyards, never once reached the yards as late as 7 A. M., usually on deck not later than 6:30. Before going to work for the Swift Company I had worked for the Cudahy Packing Company, and as my father was a livestock man, practically grew up in the business.

"Before the age of twenty-one I was given charge of a division in the yards, my duties being the buying of hogs. During this time four nights a week for four years were spent in going to a law school, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1900, but did not practice, taking the course as an adjunct to my business career, working for Swift & Company for twenty-five years. My first bank account was started with the Livestock Exchange Bank in Chicago in 1895. Later was sent to the Missouri river markets to buy livestock and afterward was promoted to the sales end and the executive department.

"I came to Portland in 1907 to take charge of the Union Meat Company's interests, which had been acquired by the G. F. Swift estate, and supervised the building of its plant and stockyards. When Swift & Company took over the plant of the Union Meat Company in 1919, A. L. Mills asked me to come to the First National Bank as vice president and director.'" In financial affairs Mr. Colt has been equally successful, discharging his duties with characteristic efficiency and fidelity and thus contributing his share toward the growth and prestige of the bank.

On October 21, 1900, Mr. Colt was married to Miss Anna I. Veasey, of Chicago, and they became the parents of two children, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Colt reside in an attractive home, which is situated at No. 627 Knott street and has been the scene of many enjoyable social events.

Business constitutes but one phase of Mr. Colt's life and although a busy man, he has also found time for participation in those movements and projects which constitute factors in civic growth and betterment. For one term he was president of the Commercial Club and during his administration it was consolidated with the Portland Chamber of Commerce. For a number of years he has been a director of the Rose Festival Association, of which he was the executive head at one time, and has been largely instrumental in furthering its success. Mr. Colt is president of the Doernbecker Hospital Guild and has aided in filling the Community Chest. During the

World war he promoted the sale of Liberty bonds and devoted much of his time to work of a patriotic nature. In 1927 he was reappointed a regent of the University of Oregon by Governor Patterson and is chairman of the medical school committee. His real hobby is the Boy Scout movement and for ten years he has been president of the local council. Mr. Colt enjoys his work, which is with living, plastic material, and through his activities in behalf of American boys is helping to make the civic leaders of the future.

E. R. BRADLEY

E. R. Bradley, who is numbered among Hood River's enterprising and successful citizens, is conducting an up-to-date job printing office and has been actively identified with various business interests of this community. He was born in Ontario, Canada, March 18, 1862, and is a son of George W. and Julia Maria (Carter) Bradley, also natives of Ontario and both now deceased. His father was engaged in farming and was also a mechanical genius. He made the first known model of the Ferris wheel, which he operated successfully at the county fair at Collingwood, Ontario. It carried eight passengers and was operated by man power, by means of cranks on each side of the frame. He was a wheelwright by trade, and had a son, Joseph, who was a man of original ideas and attained note as an inventor. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were born ten children, of whom four are living, namely: Mrs. Charles Hubbard, of Forest Grove, Oregon; Mrs. M. I. Christner, of Seattle, Washington; George Willis, who lives at Tucson, Arizona; and E. R.

E. R. Bradley received a limited education in the public schools and at the age of fourteen years began to learn the printing trade at Sault Ste Marie, Canada, where he followed that line of work for several years. Following 1880 for about two years he devoted his attention to farming. In 1884 he came to the United States, locating in Sherman county, Nebraska, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, but soon afterwards sold that place and moved to the new town of Litchfield, where he embarked in the newspaper business, establishing the Litchfield Monitor, which he ran for seven years and then sold. He then went to the new town of Deepwater, about twelve miles from Houston, Texas, and started the Deepwater Enterprise, which he ran for one year, when it was discontinued and for about five years he engaged in raising cotton. In 1899 Mr. Bradley came to Hood River, Oregon, and leased the Hood River Sun, which he published for a few months and then sold his lease and opened a book store and job printing office in Hood River, which occupied his attention until 1905, when he established the Hood River Newsletter, a six-page weekly, which later was increased to eight pages. Mr. Bradley ran that paper until January 1, 1908, when he formed a partnership with his brother, George Willis Bradley, and established concrete brick works in this city, also doing a good deal of contract work in concrete. They conducted that business for seven years, when Mr. Bradley sold his interest to his brother, who ran it alone until 1925, when he sold out and moved to Arizona. In 1919 Mr. Bradley opened a job printing office, in the conduct of which he has been very successful. He has a well equipped plant, modern in every respect, and, possessing a thorough technical knowledge of the business, combined with artistic taste, he has been able to turn out a high quality of work, which has been his best advertisement. As a result of his experience in printing, Mr. Bradley has invented a valuable device known as the Bradley register and gauge, for use on platen printing presses, and which marks a great advancement in the efficiency of press work, being simple in construction, quickly attached to the press and easy of adjustment to any sized job. The gauge has been well received by the trade and Mr. Bradley is building up a good business in its manufacture and sale.

In 1882 Mr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Lamon, who is a native of Ontario, Canada, and is a daughter of Henry and Matilda J. (Thompson) Lamon, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have two children, both of whom were born in Nebraska. Pearl Estelle, who graduated from Willamette University, taught school for several years prior to her marriage, and is now teaching in the school at Riverdale, near Portland, Oregon. She is the wife of Dr. Carl J. Hollingworth, of Portland, and they have two daughters, Dorothy Jean and Barbara Ann. Eldon Russell, who took a course in a business college in Portland and now lives

in Hood River, was married in 1913 to Miss Gretchen Maria Calkins, and they have four children, Eldon Fred, Gladys E. and William Russell and Florence Ann, twins. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has always been an active advocate of prohibition and while editing the Litchfield Monitor, in Nebraska, came out with a strong editorial denunciation of the vicious activities of the saloon element. He was waited upon by a delegation of the men whom he had denounced, who gave him twenty-four hours to leave town. He told them he was there to stay and to maintain his principles, and dared them to do their worst. He stayed, too, and later many of those same men became his best friends. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give their earnest support, as they do to all worthy causes in their community. Mr. Bradley has stood for all that is best in the life of the town and county in which he lives and is recognized as a man of strong character and definite influence, and commands to a marked degree the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES ALBERT STUART, M. D.

The sterling traits of his Caledonian ancestors are manifest in the career of Dr. Charles Albert Stuart, who is successfully following in the professional footsteps of his father and ranks with the leading physicians of Oregon City. For generations his ancestors lived in Scotland and the first representative of the Stuart family in the United States was his great-grandfather, who married twice and became the father of twenty-three children, all of whom were present at the family reunion, which was held on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. He attained the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years and remained vigorous and active until the end, dying while engaged in splitting wood. His son, Charles Stuart, the grandfather of Dr. Charles A. Stuart, was also married twice, and his family numbered sixteen children.

Dr. Stuart was born February 18, 1876, in Webster City, Iowa. His father, Dr. George Edward Stuart, was born near Quebec but his parents were American citizens who had migrated to that region from Portland, Maine, and when he was three years old they returned to their old home in the Pine Tree state. Later his father went to Iowa and became one of the pioneer wheelwrights of Webster City. In the public schools of that locality Dr. George E. Stuart pursued his studies and while working in a physician's office in Webster City he completed a medical course. After the death of his employer he succeeded to his practice but was unable to withstand the constant exposure to the elements and sought an indoor occupation, becoming a photographer. Members of the family had traveled by ox team and wagon to Oregon City in 1868 but all returned to Iowa except Joseph Stuart, who subsequently visited his brother, Dr. George E. Stuart, in Iowa, persuading him to locate in Oregon City about 1884. For a year Dr. Stuart was the proprietor of a photograph gallery in this city and then engaged in the same line of business in Dayton, Oregon. He soon decided to resume the work of his profession and for four years was a student at the old Willamette Medical school in Portland. He opened an office in North Yamhill, later moving to Monument and thence to Newberg. In 1911 he returned to Oregon City and formed a partnership with his son, with whom he was associated in the practice of medicine until October 24, 1925, when death terminated his labors. Efficient, dignified and well poised, he inspired trust and confidence in his patients, and as one of the pioneer physicians of this region he was widely known and highly esteemed. In Webster City, Iowa, he had married Miss Orry L. Spangle and Charles A. was their only child. Mrs. Stuart was born in Webster City and her parents were of Germany descent. She is now the wife of T. H. Smith and still resides in Oregon City.

In the public schools of Dayton and Portland, Oregon, Dr. Charles A. Stuart obtained his early education and next attended Lafayette Seminary. At Salem he matriculated in the Willamette Medical College, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1899 and after his graduation returned to Oregon City, for a time administering anaesthetics for local physicians. Later he made the trip to Salem on his bicycle. In the advertising columns of a paper he noted that a physician was needed at Buena Vista, Oregon, in which there was an epidemic of measles, and in company with a friend he went there on a boat which ran into a sand bank. On locating the

drug store Dr. Stuart found that the pharmacist had secured a boarding place for him, but the settlement was so small that he decided to return to Salem. Before he could reach the boat he was called on a case and by noon had eleven patients. For about six months he remained in Buena Vista and during that time was married. Later he spent twenty months in Woodburn, Oregon, and in 1901 returned to Oregon City, where he has since maintained an office. In that year he was made county physician and filled the office for two years. Closely studying each case intrusted to his care, he utilizes the most effective remedial agents, and his practice has steadily increased. He is devoted to his patients and never fails to respond to the call of duty.

Dr. Stuart was married June 16, 1899, in Oregon City to Miss Clara Agnes Farr, who was born in the Beaver Creek district, near Oregon City. Her parents were Isaac and Annis (Morris) Farr, the former of whom conducted a meat market in this locality in the early days, and both have passed away. Dr. and Mrs. Stuart have two children. The son, William Cecil, was born April 3, 1900, in Woodburn and resides in Oregon City. The daughter, Theresa, was born in Oregon City in 1902 and is the wife of G. H. Altnow, of Portland, assistant inspector for the McCormick Steamship Company. They have become the parents of a daughter, Elaine Clara.

Dr. Stuart belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights and Ladies of Security. His wife is connected with the last named organization and also with the United Artisans. He is a member of the local, state and national medical associations and keeps in close touch with the onward

CHRISTIAN SCHUEBEL

Courageously battling against adverse conditions, Christian Schuebel has pressed steadily forward, never losing sight of his objective, and now occupies an enviable position in legal circles of Oregon City. His parents, Robert and Rosamond (Hornshuh) Schuebel were natives of Germany and were married in that country but in 1863, with their three children, sailed for the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, where on September 12, 1866, their son, Christian, was born.

The early education of Mr. Schuebel was very limited, he having attended the graded schools for a period of twenty-six days; after a year or so taking another course of six weeks and at the age of fifteen years attending school for six months. When but nine years of age he worked in a coal mine but in 1878, with his parents, he left his native state and moved to Oregon, his father purchasing land near Beaver Creek, where he engaged in farming. He worked for sometime on a farm and from 1887 to 1890 was employed at a logging camp. Ever desirous of increasing his education he devoted his spare time to study. In 1890, leaving the logging camp, he took work in the Oregon City Woolen Mills, where he remained for three and one-half years. In 1894 he secured work at the mill of the Crown Willamette Pulp and Paper Company. He remained in the paper mill until 1896. Meanwhile he had purchased a home and the first fifty dollars which he saved was used as a payment for a law course with the Sprague Correspondence School. Thus he took the first step toward the realization of a long cherished ambition, arising in the morning at 4:15 in order to study before going to work and continued his reading in the evening after the tasks of the day were done. At an early age he had become interested in politics and at the time of the populist movement was persuaded to run for justice of the peace. A few days before the election he resigned his position with the paper company in order to do some campaign work and received more votes than all of his opponents put together. In 1896 he assumed the duties of the office and served for four years.

During that period Mr. Schuebel was taking a law course at the University of Oregon, attending night classes, and he was admitted to the bar in 1897. From 1896 to 1898 he was a student at the law school and in 1900 began his professional career in Oregon City, specializing in civil cases. He practiced alone for two years and from 1902 until 1914 was associated with W. S. U'Ren. Afterward Mr. Schuebel followed his profession independently until 1919, when he was joined by Arthur G. Beattie, his wife's nephew, and in 1927 Fred A. Miller was admitted to a partnership. The business is now conducted under the style of Schuebel, Beattie & Miller, and a large and important clientele is indicative of the prestige enjoyed by the firm. They



CHRISTIAN SCHUEBEL

occupy a suite in the Oregon City Bank building, in which Mr. Schuebel has maintained an office since 1896. He possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the law and displays marked skill in its exposition. For seven years he was deputy district attorney and since 1921 has been city attorney. He has the rare faculty of seizing upon the strong points of a case and presenting them with such clearness, logic and force as to rivet the attention of the court and jury and carry conviction to their minds.

In the field of political and legal activity Christian Schuebel has won distinction and today is numbered among the loyal influential and honored citizens of Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon. As a young man he possessed the enterprising spirit of the west and overcoming all obstacles by earnest effort he steadily worked his way upward until, having long since left the ranks of the many, he today stands among the successful few.

As a man of public service his ability was recognized and he represented Clackamas county in the state legislature in the sessions of 1913, 1915 and 1919. Politically, as well as legally, Mr. Schuebel's success is indisputable. Some of the legislation which he framed and was passed were the bill to tax the state water power, the law regulating hours of labor in mills and factories, the general fund bill, which has saved the state ten thousand dollars in interest annually and the state board of conciliation and arbitration law. He also prepared the foreign corporation license fee law, which adds nearly one hundred thousand dollars to the general fund each year, and the amendment to the inheritance tax law, which has added four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars to the general fund annually. These are but a few of the many acts introduced by Mr. Schuebel. For six years he was a member of the Oregon City Council.

In 1892 Mr. Schuebel married Miss Agnes Beattie, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Robert T. and Margaret Beattie, who came to Oregon in 1888, where Mr. Beattie passed away. His wife's demise occurred in 1925, when she was ninety-three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Schuebel have four children, all of whom were born in Oregon City. Eulalia, the eldest, married J. Merrill, of Portland, Oregon, and their family numbers two children, Roberta and Lee. The second daughter, Roberta Schuebel, is the wife of J. B. Caldwell of Oregon City, and the mother of two sons, John and James. Glyde Schuebel is connected with the civil service department of the United States government and resides in Washington, D. C. Ruth is the wife of Rudolph W. Cabell, marine superintendent for the General Steamship Company. They reside in Portland and have a son, Rudolph W. Cabell (II).

Aside from his political and legal interests Mr. Schuebel has taken much interest in various fraternal organizations and as a member of the Odd Fellows has filled every chair. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. His wife is connected with the Daughters of Rebekah and the women's auxiliary of the Ancient Order of United Workmen but her interest centers in her family and home. Mr. Schuebel is a member of the Oregon City Chamber of Commerce and the Clackamas County, Oregon State and American Bar Associations. Throughout life he has been a student and his constantly expanding powers have brought him to the fore in his profession. Actuated by high ideals of citizenship, he has demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements for the general good. Through force of character, indomitable perseverance and tenacity of purpose he has risen superior to circumstances, bending them to his will, and is accorded the respect which the world ever yields to the self-made man.

ROY C. McDANIEL, M. D.

Dr. Roy C. McDaniel, of Portland, through his able and efficient service as a physician and surgeon, has gained distinctive recognition in the medical circles of his section of the state and commands a large and remunerative practice. He was born in Cove, Union county, Oregon, April 16, 1882, and is a son of E. P. and Frances J. (Cowles) McDaniel. His father was born and reared in Missouri, from which state he crossed the plains in 1858 and settled in Union county, Oregon, where he engaged in merchandising and stock-raising, and also operated a flouring mill, becoming a man of prominence and influence in his community. In 1910, having accumulated a competency, he retired from business and moved to Portland, where his death occurred

November 23, 1926. Frances J. Cowles, to whom he was married in this state, was born in Tennessee, whence she came to Oregon in 1862, with her uncle, Samuel D. Cowles. She died in Portland, February 14, 1922.

Roy C. McDaniel attended the public schools, and Hill Military Academy, graduating from high school at Baker, Oregon. He then entered the Medico-Chirurgical College, department of the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in May, 1905, receiving his state license in June, 1905, after which he served as interne in the Medical College Hospital. Returning to Oregon, he entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. E. B. McDaniel, at Baker, where they remained until April 9, 1910, since which time they have been associated together in the practice at Portland, being regarded as one of the ablest medical firms in this part of the northwest. The Doctor was assistant surgeon for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad until 1927 and is now surgeon for this district for the Great Northern Railroad. He conducts a general practice, though specializing in Gynecology and Obstetrics, and is a member of the staffs of the Good Samaritan, Emmanuel and St. Vincent Hospitals. He has also served for eleven years as a member of the state medical board, during five years of which time he was president of the board.

On September 1, 1908, Dr. McDaniel was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Payton, of Baker, Oregon, and they are the parents of a daughter, Myrtle Jane, who is a graduate of St. Helen's Hall. She is a member of the Portland Riding Academy and is an expert equestrienne, having done much exhibition riding. The Doctor is a democrat in his political affiliation, while fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the rank of Knight Templar, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the American Legion and the Phi Chi medical fraternity. He belongs to the Portland Academy of Medicine, the Multnomah County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. In May, 1917, Dr. McDaniel enlisted in the United States Medical Corps, in which he was commissioned captain, and was assigned to Camp Lewis. He remained in the army until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Socially, he is a member of dancing clubs and the Portland Golf Club and has been the winner of a number of cups. He is extremely popular in the circles in which he moves, while his professional ability and high type of citizenship have gained for him public confidence and respect.

E. B. McDANIEL, M. D.

One of the distinguished members of the medical profession in the Columbia River Valley is Dr. E. B. McDaniel, of Portland, who is widely recognized as an able physician and skilled surgeon and has been prominently identified with affairs affecting the public welfare. The Doctor was born in Cove, Union county, Oregon, on the 19th of March, 1874, and is a son of E. P. and Frances J. (Cowles) McDaniel, the former having been born in Missouri and the latter in Tennessee. E. P. McDaniel crossed the plains to Oregon in 1858, locating in Union county, where he engaged in mercantile business, also operating a flour mill and giving some attention to stock-raising. He was successful in his financial affairs but in 1910 retired from active business pursuits and moved to Portland, where he resided until his death, which occurred November 23, 1926. After coming to Oregon he was married to Frances J. Cowles, who came to this state with her uncle, Samuel D. Cowles, in 1862, and whose death occurred February 14, 1922.

Dr. E. B. McDaniel secured a good public school education and matriculated in the medical college of the University of St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. He continued his studies at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1893, after which he served his internship in Jefferson Hospital in that city. Returning to Portland, he was engaged in the practice of his profession for two years and then moved to Baker, this state, where he remained twelve years, when he returned to Portland and has since conducted a large and successful practice. On February 10, 1911, he was appointed chief surgeon for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad, serving in that capacity continuously until 1926, since which time he has devoted his attention to his private

practice, specializing in surgery. He is a member of the surgical staffs of St. Vincent's and the Good Samaritan hospitals.

In his political views, Doctor McDaniel is a staunch republican and is greatly interested in everything relating to the progress and advancement of his city. He has long been active in fraternal affairs, being a member of Baker Lodge, No. 47, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Keystone Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest; Baker Commandery, No. 9, K. T., of which he is a past eminent commander, and to him came the unusual honor of holding these three chairs at the same time; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland; and Portland Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler, and also a past district deputy. He belongs to the Arlington Club, the Waua Lake Club, of which he is a past president, the Hunters and Anglers Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Along professional lines, he is affiliated with the Portland Academy of Medicine, the Multnomah County Medical Society; the Oregon State Medical Society, of which he is past president; and the American Medical Association, of which he is a past vice president. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, of which he is a charter member; belongs to the surgical section of the American Railway Association, and the Association of Railroad Chief Surgeons, of which he is a past director, and he was also for eight years a member of the state board of medical examiners. He is a member of the Oregon State Motor Association, of which he was a director for three years and is now president. In his chosen field of endeavor Dr. McDaniel has achieved success and his standing among the leading medical men of Oregon is recognized and appreciated not only in the city of his residence, but also throughout the state. He has also proven an honorable member of the body politic and is essentially a man among men, commanding the confidence and respect of all who know him.

HON. JOHN A. MEARS

John A. Mears needs no introduction to the people of Portland, for his record as senior judge of the district court of Multnomah county has stamped him as a jurist of outstanding ability and tireless energy. He is not only expeditious in the handling of cases, but his decisions are models of logic, sound law, brevity and clearness, and he has gained the uniform respect and confidence of his fellowmen. Judge Mears was born in Waterloo, Iowa, on the 15th of November, 1875, and is a son of Robert A. and Marie (Holdiman) Mears, both of whom are deceased. His father was a farmer and, after living in Iowa for many years, moved to Nebraska, where he spent his last days.

Judge Mears obtained a good public school education and learned the trade of a plasterer. Subsequently he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar on May 12, 1897 and was elected justice of the peace and municipal judge of Waterloo, in which capacity he served for five years. In 1902 he came to Oregon and was with D. R. N. Blackburn, at that time attorney-general of the state, who died in 1903. In the following year Judge Mears came to Portland and worked for a while as a plasterer, but subsequently returned to Waterloo, Iowa, and later to Des Moines, that state, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1913 he returned to Portland and was engaged in the private practice of his profession, with marked success, until 1924, when he was elected judge of district court No. 2, the bench of which he has occupied to the present time. He has handled a tremendous amount of work, having heard over six thousand cases during 1927, his third of nineteen thousand two hundred and forty-four cases tried in the three district courts during that year. During the same period the circuit court, with eight judges, heard a total of seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-five cases, nine hundred and twenty of which were criminal cases. The district courts heard two thousand and fifty criminal cases. The three district courts took in fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ten cents, at a cost of forty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, turning twelve thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and ten cents into the county treasurer's office. The eight circuit courts took in forty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-eight cents. These statements plainly show the excess of work thrown on the district courts, which, according to those acquainted with the situation, should have three more judges at increased salaries.

Judge Mears was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte L. Gardner, of Ohio, and they have a son, Richard, now thirteen years of age. By a former marriage, Judge Mears also has a son, Robert, now thirty-one years of age. He is a graduate of the Northwestern College of Law, at Portland, and is practicing his profession in this city. He is a veteran of the World war, having served overseas with the One Hundred and Sixty-second United States Infantry, and is a past commander of Over the Top Post, V. F. W. The Judge also has a daughter, Mrs. William Bust, residing in Portland.

Judge Mears is a member of Lents Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M.; Sunnyside Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; Gail-Reazee Grotto, No. 165, and Camelia Chapter, No. 27, O. E. S. He has worked his way through the chairs of the Grotto and is at present holding the office of Master of Ceremonies. He also belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In his political views he is an independent republican. A man of sterling integrity of character, possessing a high sense of justice and well founded in the law, he has dignified the bench by his notable services and is an honor to his profession and to the city in which he lives.

GEORGE F. JEWETT, M. D.

Dr. George F. Jewett, of White Salmon, Washington, stands in the front rank of the medical men of his section of the Columbia River valley and his splendid success in both professional and business affairs is evidence of his attainments, his sound judgment and his thorough accomplishment of whatever he undertakes. He was born in Dublin, Franklin county, Ohio, on the 17th of March, 1857, and is a son of Dr. William Henry and Lucy E. (Schnauffer) Jewett, the former having been born in Franklin county, Ohio, and the latter in Virginia. His father was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College and was a successful practitioner in central Ohio during all of his active years, his death occurring in Columbus, that state, in 1915. His wife died in 1917. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Mary Eliza, deceased; George F.; Laura E., deceased; Flora E. and Sarah A., who live in Indiana; Charles E., who is a practicing physician in Franklin county, Ohio; Kate E., who was a college graduate and a school teacher and is now deceased; Dimpie and Leslie, who are deceased; and Fred, who lives in Columbus, Ohio. All of these children received good educations. William H. Jewett was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company C, One Hundred Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he rose to the rank of captain, later also serving in the hospital corps. During the battle of Chickamauga, an orderly instructed him to get his company to a certain exposed point. Getting his color bearer beside him, they successfully reached their objective, with the enemy's bullets flying around and over them, but came through unscathed. Dr. Jewett was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

George F. Jewett received his preliminary education in the public schools and an academy in his native state, and then matriculated in the medical school of Ohio State University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1882. He was president of his class and on graduation was offered a chair in the university, which he accepted and held for one year, when, desiring to engage in the active practice of his profession, he resigned and opened an office at Hilliard, Ohio, where he remained for six years, after which he was at West Jefferson, Ohio, for eleven years. Later he practiced medicine at Forman, North Dakota, and Britton, South Dakota, until 1906, when he came to White Salmon, Washington, and bought fifteen acres of land within the city limits, of which he planted ten acres to cherries, which are now in fine bearing. He also took up a homestead of one hundred and twelve acres, twelve miles northeast of White Salmon, where he built a house and barn. He lived there about one year, proved up on the land and still owns the place, which is well watered and has been developed into a fine stock ranch. In the operation of his cherry orchard, the Doctor has developed a system of packing his fruit which has been adopted by all the growers in this district. He ships to all the principal cities on the coast and as far east as New York city, his fruit commanding the highest market price because of its superior quality and the splendid condition in which it reaches the consumer.

Dr. Jewett has been married twice, first, in 1885, to Miss Ida M. Forshay, who was born and reared in Ohio, and to them were born four children, namely: Una, who is the wife of J. C. Baker, of Ohio, and they have one child; Ethel, who is married and lives in Columbus, Ohio; Gladys and Donna. In June, 1903, the Doctor was married to Miss Pearl Timms, who was born at Hillsdale, Michigan, and they have a son, Edward, who is a senior in the Benson high school, in Portland, Oregon. The Doctor is a member of White Salmon Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., at White Salmon; the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he has twice been worthy patron; and the Grange. He has been actively interested in local public affairs and has served on the city council and as mayor of White Salmon, lending his aid and influence always for the advancement and betterment of the community. He is a socialist in his political alignment, is broad in his views and adheres to the Golden Rule as the guide to his conduct. Mrs. Jewett is a member and past worthy matron of the Order of the Eastern Star. During a period of five years, from 1916 to 1921, Dr. Jewett served as colony physician at Newllano, Louisiana, where a successful cooperative colony has existed for some time. He has adhered closely to the highest ideals in every relation of life, has rendered splendid professional service to his community and the success which has crowned his life work has been well merited, while throughout the community in which he lives he has a host of loyal and admiring friends.

FRANK S. GRANT

The official record of the city of Portland bears unmistakable evidence of the able and noteworthy legal services which have been rendered by Frank S. Grant in his capacity as city attorney, and he stands today as one of the honored and representative members of the bar of Multnomah county. Mr. Grant was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 14th day of May, 1874, and is a son of Frank L. and Mary (Minniss) Grant. The family was established in this country by Mr. Grant's great-grandfather, Phillip Grant, who settled in Concord, New Hampshire, and whose son, Philip Grant, went to California in 1849. He was the father of Frank L. Grant, who was an engineer in the fire department of Boston, Massachusetts, later lived in Pennsylvania, and eventually went to Iowa, where he was employed as a machinist and engineer. His death occurred in Idaho in 1891. In the maternal line Mr. Grant is descended from Hugh Minniss, who came to this country from England in 1779. In 1891, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Mary Grant brought her son to Portland, where she spent her remaining years, her death occurring April 25, 1922.

Frank S. Grant attended the public schools and graduated from Bishop Scott Academy, in Portland, in 1892. He drove a truck for the Dayton Hall Hardware Company and during that period devoted his evenings to the study of law, later studying under Judge Dell Stuart. In June, 1896, he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in the Oregonian building. In 1901 he served as assistant chief clerk in the state senate and in 1907 was chief clerk of that body. In the latter year he was appointed deputy city attorney, serving as such until June 20, 1910, when he was appointed city attorney, which position he held until July 1, 1913. In that year he was elected city attorney on the same ballot that the voters used in adopting the commission form of government. The commission form changed the office of city attorney from an elective to an appointive position, and, the city council failing to appoint Mr. Grant, he was out of a job and resumed the private practice of law. However, on January 5, 1921, he was again appointed city attorney, in which position he is still serving. He has ably and successfully safeguarded the public interests, among his achievements in that direction being the removal of the steam locomotives from Fourth avenue, in the course of which action the matter was carried to the United States supreme court. He defended before that tribunal the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum law and successfully handled large bond litigations affecting the interests of the city. Well grounded in the law, determined and resourceful in practice, keen in his discriminating analysis and clear and concise in expression, his abilities and attainments have gained for him an enviable reputation in his profession, while his unselfish and public spirited interest in everything affecting the general welfare has won for him the uniform respect of his fellowmen.

On October 14, 1903, Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Belle Bronkey,

of Woodburn, Oregon, and they are the parents of two daughters, Annabelle and Josephine. Mr. Grant has been a lifelong supporter of the republican party and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M.; Sunnyside Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest; Washington Commandery, K. T.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1, K. P., of which he is a past chancellor and a past supreme representative to the supreme lodge; the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America; the Neighbors of Woodcraft, of which he has been general counsel for the past fifteen years, and is a life member of the Multnomah Athletic Club. In the Shrine he has been particularly active, being a past potentate of Al Kader Temple and is now vice-chairman of the board of governors of the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children. It was his brief that Mayor Baker took to the imperial council of that order and which gained this noted hospital for Portland. When the imperial council of the Shrine was held in Portland, Mr. Grant was chairman of the decorations committee, in which capacity he gained a national reputation, the visiting members of the Shrine declaring that the decorations far surpassed those of any city in which they had previously met. An attractive personality, with a uniformly courteous and affable manner, has gained for Mr. Grant a myriad of warm and loyal friends and he is extremely popular in his home city.

PETER BOSCOW

For many years Peter Boscov was prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Washington county and aided materially in the development and improvement of that region. He was born on the Isle of Man, May 26, 1834, and was only six years of age when brought to the United States by his parents, the family locating at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois. There Peter Boscov was reared and educated and on reaching manhood was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Cray, a native of Ohio. They became the parents of six children, two of whom were born in Illinois. The family consisted of Arthur H., who remained in the east; W. H., who now lives in Hillsboro, Oregon; Mary A., the wife of W. H. Webrung of Portland; W. W., who is engaged in the men's furnishing business in Hillsboro; and Mrs. Grace A. Patterson and Mrs. Stella Baumgardner, both of whom reside in Portland.

A few years after his marriage Mr. Boscov decided to come to the west and became a resident of Washington county, Oregon, taking up a homestead near North Plains. The land was covered with timber and brush but he succeeded in clearing the greater part of it and developed a splendid farm, on which he and his wife spent their remaining years, she dying in 1920, while his death occurred on the 7th of January, 1924. At that time he was the oldest member of the Masonic order in Washington county and was past master of his lodge. He also belonged to the Grange and was a man of strong character, high ideals and straightforward manner, commanding to a marked degree the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

HENRY ALVIN DEDMAN, M. D.

An able physician and surgeon with a background of more than thirty years of practical experience and a financier of high standing, Dr. Henry Alvin Dedman is rightly termed one of Canby's most valuable citizens and has also figured conspicuously in public affairs. A native of Missouri, he was born in 1863 and in childhood came to Oregon with his parents, Dr. E. C. and Sarah E. (Paddock) Dedman, who settled at Clackamas in 1878. The father was a successful physician but retired soon after his migration to Oregon, in which state he spent the remainder of his life.

Dr. Henry A. Dedman obtained his public school training in Oregon City and afterward entered the University of Oregon, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1896. Since 1897 he has maintained an office in Canby and in the intervening period his knowledge and skill have been increased by three postgraduate courses at the Chicago Polyclinic. Dr. Dedman is a general practitioner and draws his patients from a wide area. In 1906 he was instrumental in forming the Canby Bank & Trust

Company, which established the first moneyed institution in this locality, and in 1914 the name was changed to the Canby State Bank. Later the same stockholders organized the First National Bank of Canby, and Dr. Dedman is now president of both institutions, following a policy which has promoted their growth and prestige.

In 1898 Dr. Dedman married Miss Anna B. Armstrong, and they became the parents of two children: Craig, who was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College in 1925 and is now connected with its pharmaceutical department; and Mildred E., who completed a course in the University of Oregon in 1924 and is a teacher in the Oregon City high school. Dr. Dedman's second union was with Miss Blanche Jobe, to whom he was married in 1917. Mrs. Dedman was born in Pennsylvania and made the journey to Oregon about 1910 to engage in educational work.

The Doctor is an adherent of the republican party and for a number of years was one of the councilmen of Canby. He also became mayor, giving to the municipality a progressive and beneficial administration. From 1917 until 1920 inclusive he represented his district in the lower house of the general assembly of Oregon and sponsored all constructive legislation. The Doctor has been a member of Canby school board for twenty-four years, and fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic lodge at Canby, of which he is past master; the Odd Fellows lodge of Canby, of which he is past noble grand, and is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order Elks at Oregon City, of which he is a charter member. The Canby Chamber of Commerce numbers him among its energetic workers and his professional affiliations are with the Portland City and County Medical Society and Oregon State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Studious, industrious and resolute, Dr. Dedman has steadily advanced, reaching a field of broad influence and usefulness, and stands deservedly high in public esteem.

HON. LOUIS P. HEWITT

Multnomah county has been honored by the services of Louis P. Hewitt as lawyer and jurist, and as judge of department five of the circuit court he has added to his already well established reputation for learning, ripe judgment and high sense of justice. He was born on a farm near Lexington, Dawson county, Nebraska, on the 18th of September, 1883, and is a son of Thomas J. and Fanny A. (Rockwood) Hewitt. His father, who was a veteran of the Civil war, went to Nebraska in 1872 and took up a homestead, on which he engaged in farming during his remaining active years. He was also county clerk and practiced law during this time at Plumb Creek, the county seat of Dawson county. His death occurred in 1886. He was survived many years by his widow, who passed away in 1915.

Louis P. Hewitt received his elementary education in the public schools and then entered the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904. He was graduated from the law school of Columbia University in 1907 and located in Denver, Colorado, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for three years. In 1910 he came to Portland and devoted himself to the law with marked success, until 1923, when he ascended the bench of the circuit court, in which capacity he is still serving. A man of keen and vigorous mentality, logical and analytical in his habits of thought, and entirely devoid of prejudice, he has shown exceptional qualifications as a judge, and commands the unqualified respect of all who know him.

On September 1, 1910, Judge Hewitt was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Erford, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and they are the parents of a daughter, Evelyn. Judge Hewitt gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of Albert Pike Lodge, No. 162, A. F. & A. M., of which he is master; has taken the Scottish rite degrees, becoming a member of Oriental Consistory, No. 1; is a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Grotto, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Highlanders, the Royal Arcanum, the Progressive Business Men's Club and the Kiwanis Club, of which he is a charter member and was the second president. He maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is a director of the Benefit Savings and Loan Association. He and his wife are members of the Central Presbyterian church and the

Mazamas, and Mrs. Hewitt belongs to the Association of University Women and the Rockwood Bible Club. The Judge is a man of strong personality, though cordial and friendly in manner, and during the years of his residence in Portland has enjoyed a well deserved popularity among his associates and acquaintances, while his professional and judicial record has earned for him the uniform confidence of his fellowmen.

REV. DENNIS ALONZO WATTERS

There are certain men of whom it is impossible to speak, save in the language of eulogy, and of this type was the Rev. Dennis Alonzo Watters, one of Portland's eminent divines and beloved citizens. His life was dedicated to God, who multiplied his talents into a great service. For more than a half century he was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and also became widely and favorably known as a writer of prose and poetry.

Rev. Watters was born May 2, 1849, in Belmont county, Ohio, and was a descendant of Godfrey Watters, an Englishman, who came to America when a young man, securing an extensive land grant in Maryland. He was a member of the Church of England and passed away on his plantation in Maryland in 1753. On this estate his son, William Watters, was born October 16, 1751, and was converted to Methodism by missionaries sent from England to the colonies. He was the first native-born Methodist preacher in America and when he began his religious work in 1772 there were but eight ministers of that faith in this country. There were less than one thousand Methodists in America at that time and when he died in 1827 the membership of the church in the United States had reached four hundred and twenty-one thousand, one hundred and five, while the number of itinerant preachers had been increased to one thousand, six hundred and forty-two.

The parents of the Rev. Dennis A. Watters were Henry Alfred and Catherine (Kemp) Watters, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Belmont county, Ohio. They were married in 1842 and to their union were born six children, four sons and two daughters. Rev. Dennis A. Watters was reared on his father's farm, and matriculated in the University of Iowa, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Didactics in 1871. This was followed by a course in theology at the Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, Illinois, and by study in Europe.

Rev. Watters joined the Iowa conference in 1874 and his first pastorate was at Letts, where he was stationed for three years. On August 23, 1876, he married Miss Lucy E. McKeever, of Belmont, Ohio, and in the following year they removed to Oxford, Iowa. From there Rev. Watters was transferred to Victor and later was sent to Muscatine and Milton, Iowa. In 1890 he was transferred to the Oregon conference and assigned to the First Methodist church at Eugene, where his work was particularly congenial and resultant. At that time he had one hundred and fifty students in the Epworth League. Rev. Watters was next called to Forest Grove, where he spent four years, and then came to Portland as pastor of the Central church. Two years later he was made presiding elder of the Salem district and acted in that capacity for six years. There were thirty-five pastors under his charge and at least once each quarter he visited all of the churches in the district. During that time he taught a class in theology at Willamette University, which institution was saved through his efforts. When he located in Salem it was in serious financial straits and unable to remove a burden of debt amounting to forty thousand dollars. For the purpose of discussing ways and means he called a meeting of all the pastors in his district and started the subscription with one thousand dollars. His generous example was followed by others and the maintenance and support of the university were thus secured. In 1900 he was selected as a member of the general conference and in 1904 returned to Portland. A tireless worker, he imbued kindred spirits with his zeal and energy, and it was during his pastorate that the University Park church was erected in Portland. For two years he had charge of the Patton church in this city and then became an evangelist, laboring successfully in that field for a period of eight years. Imbued with great faith and sound doctrine, he preached the Word with power and had few superiors as an expounder of Gospel truth. He represented his church in the general conference. During the Oregon conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Medford, September 17, 1924, Rev. Watters delivered a semi-centennial ser-



REV. AND MRS. DENNIS A. WATTERS

mon, which was a masterly effort, entitled "Yesterday, Today and Forever." He was endowed with literary ability of a high order and devoted his leisure time to writing. Rev. Watters was one of the foremost members of the Oregon Writers League and the author of the following books: "History of the Watters Family," "The First American Itinerant of Methodism" and a volume of poems entitled "The Trail to Boyhood."

Rev. and Mrs. Watters became the parents of two children, Raymond and Mildred. The daughter, who died in 1898, while a student at Willamette University, was just budding into womanhood and gave promise of being a soloist of note. She had a golden voice and a most gracious and charming personality. Mrs. Watters and her son were the first chiropractors in Oregon, entering the profession in 1900, and the latter is still engaged in practice. The son maintains an office in Portland and his expert services are in constant demand. He was married in Walla Walla, Washington, to Miss Lucile Effinger, whose demise occurred on the 24th of March, 1926.

The life of Rev. Watters was symmetrical and complete, crowned with notable achievements, and on March 11, 1926, a few weeks before the completion of his seventy-seventh year, he was called to his final rest. The funeral service was held in First church, Portland, March 15, and Dr. B. Earle Parker presided. The Oregon conference quartet rendered three beautiful hymns and prayer was offered by Dr. R. N. Avison. The scripture lessons were read by Rev. J. T. Abbett, D. D., and Dr. Edward Laird Mills. A character sketch of Dr. Watters was presented by Rev. John Parsons; the address was made by Bishop Shepard and Dr. A. L. Howarth pronounced the benediction. Members of the conference served as pallbearers and the interment was in City View cemetery, Salem, the last resting place of Dr. Watters' beloved daughter.

Mrs. Watters resides at No. 321 East Eighth street in North Portland. Her life has also been fraught with good deeds and kind words. She has always been very actively interested in temperance work and back in Ohio, as early as 1874, was a member of the Crusaders, who were a band of women prominently identified with the early temperance movement. When in Iowa she was one of fourteen that signed a protest against the Woman's Christian Temperance Union affiliating with the prohibition party. She has always exerted a wonderful influence for good in the communities where she has resided. After taking up chiropractic work she was less active in the temperance movement but has always retained her interest in the same. In 1928 she became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her great-grandfather having served in the war for independence.

A man of scholarly attainments, Dr. Watters dedicated his powers and talents to the moral uplift of humanity, and his memory is revered by all who were brought within the sphere of his influence. A strong bond of friendship existed between Dr. Watters and the well known writer, Rev. John Parsons, one of the editors, of The Pacific Christian Advocate. Following is an excerpt from an article which was written by Dr. Parsons and appeared in the Advocate under date of April 1, 1926:

"The career of Rev. Dennis A. Watters as a minister of Jesus Christ was beautiful and helpful. He was evangelistic. His sermons were prophetic in tone and quality, filled with moral warmth and spiritual earnestness, and revivals adorned his pastorates. He diligently instructed the children and was quite a favorite among the youth of the church. It is not surprising therefore to find him in the forefront of every movement to conserve the young life of the church, particularly that of the Epworth League.

"Brother Watters likened good qualities of mind and heart to golden threads woven into the fabric of life, and glittering as the sun. His life was rich in these 'golden threads.' He was a good man. Milton used to say that he who would write well in laudable things ought himself to be a true poem. D. A. Watters came as near fulfilling this dictum as any man I know. He had a favorite selection from Henry Van Dyke, which he often used. It was this: 'Four things a man must learn to do, if he would keep his record true.' The four things are these: 'To think without confusion clearly; to love his fellowmen sincerely; to act from honest motives purely; to Trust in God and heaven securely.' These ideals were like a trellis to a vine, and over them he spread himself in the light and sunshine of God.

"He was a living soul, a soul alive unto God. Browning's Faultless Painter had the mind to conceive and the hand to execute, but he failed through lack of soul. Dead souls cannot make pictures. D. A. Watters was touched with a live coal from

off the altar of God, which filled his life with new meanings and new motives. One day the call was trumped out, 'Whom shall I send? and who will go for us?' To young Watters it was a solemn call to duty. He did not hesitate; he was ready; and his triumphant soul replied, 'Here am I; send me.'

"The Lord will bless His people with peace.' Brother Watters enjoyed this gift, and to follow after peace with all men was one of his objectives. William Watters, his great-great-uncle, was notable as a peacemaker in the early history of our church, and his latest family representative in our ministry was eminently fitted for the same gracious service. He knew the power and joy of human kindness, and it was his daily practice.

"D. A. Watters was a man of letters. His thoughts were easily winged to poetry, and he wrote excellent prose. . . . He loved nature, and his poems are rich in observation and interpretation. So far from the world being the work of an evil deity, as some of the ancients supposed, it was to this observer the exterior throne of God's glory. 'He shall sit with me on my throne,' is the promise of the Father. Mr. Watters enjoyed this distinction—occupied a seat by the side of God, and looked out upon the work of His hands. What glorious things he saw! He regarded the magnificence of nature, the spacious heavens, the infinite sea, the whole region of the vast and the beautiful as, by God's appointment, the fitting pomp and pageantry of His earth-born children. He magnified the ministry of beauty, and thought of it as an overflow and outflow of the beauty of God.

"Dennis Alonzo Watters looked forward to the day of his death as the day of his coronation. In one of his later poems he speaks of death as 'climbing the golden stair to the soul's immortal throne.' Glorious things awaited him at the head of the 'golden stair.' In one of his meditations he said: 'Have you read of the crown of glory? Have you hope of sometime wearing it? But there is something I would rather have than that crown, as glorious as it may be. I would rather have my mother and Jesus. Give me my mother, my dear mother, who went up the golden stair when I was a lad of seven; yes, my mother and the other dear ones of my blood. Yes, and there is dear Mildred. I would see her and hear her sweet voice again in song. The crown is not all. We shall be face to face with Jesus and our loved ones.'"

MELVIN W. DICKSON

The Dickson Company, at Brush Prairie, Clark county, Washington, is one of the old and prosperous mercantile concerns of that section of the state and, under the able management of Melvin W. Dickson, is enjoying a steady and substantial growth. Mr. Dickson was born in the Egypt district of southern Illinois and is a son of W. A. and Rhoda J. (Meneese) Dickson, the former of whom was born in Tennessee of old highland Scotch stock, while the latter was of English descent. Both parents are deceased. Mr. Dickson secured his educational training mostly in the public schools of Indiana and was graduated from the State Normal School at Danville, Indiana. He then spent seven years in the south, where he taught school to some extent but was engaged in electrical work during the greater part of the time. He became a director and acting superintendent of the street railway in Montgomery, Alabama, but resigned that position and returned to Illinois, where he remained two years.

In 1910 Mr. Dickson came to the Pacific coast, locating at Canby, Oregon, where he taught school, and later taught in the public schools of Portland for three and a half years. From there he removed to Manor, Washington, where he was engaged in a mercantile business for a short time. Going from there to Vancouver, he became a member of the Frank Whalen Company, engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business. During the World war this company handled a vast amount of stuff for the government, supplying the fort with fresh vegetables and fruit, and he remained in that business until 1920, when he came to Brush Prairie and bought the store with which he is now identified. There are two other partners in the firm of Dickson & Company, these being Harry A. Dickson, a son of the late E. H. Dickson, and Edson Daly. This is an old establishment and they do an extensive business in the buying and selling of eggs, hay and grain, and keep a splendid stock of groceries, shelf hardware, shoes, furnishings and paints. In 1927 they erected an up-to-date feed mill, in

which they grind and mix their own dairy and poultry foods, which they sell under the "Silver Star" brand, their feeds being combined and mixed in accordance with the results of investigations at the state experimental station.

In Montgomery, Alabama, Mr. Dickson was united in marriage to Miss Etta Schick, also a native of Illinois, and to them have been born two children: Irene, who was born in Montgomery, is a student in the State Normal School at Bellingham, Washington; and Melvin W., Jr., who was born in Portland, Oregon, is attending the public schools.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOYT (II).

In the appointment of George Washington Hoyt (II) to the office of district court clerk on the 14th of December, 1927, the judicial system of Oregon gained a thoroughly reliable and capable official—one to whom duty has ever been a call to serve to the best of his ability and whose promptness and fidelity have ever brought substantial and desired results. His life history is closely interwoven with that of Portland, for he is a native son of the city, his birth having occurred in what was then a fashionable residence district at the corner of Third and Davis streets, now a commercial center of the city, the natal day being October 15, 1866.

The history of the family has left strong impress upon the annals of Oregon and in tracing the ancestral line it is found that his grandparents, Richard and Mary (Cutler) Hoyt, who became residents of Albany, New York, in 1827, were descendants of the early Puritans who settled in New Hampshire. Richard Hoyt devoted his life to the manufacture of saddlery and trunks. His son, George W. Hoyt, was born in Albany in 1828, but the great broad expanses of the west, with its limitless opportunities, proved to him an irresistible attraction. He made his way first to California, where gold had been discovered three years before, but in 1852 he traveled northward to Oregon, being then but twenty-four years of age. At that period Portland consisted of a comparatively tiny business center on Front and First streets, with a small residential section beyond, and George W. Hoyt, Sr., entered the business circles of the city as agent for the steamer Multnomah. That strong purpose and a creditable ambition actuated him is indicated in the fact that he carefully husbanded his resources until he was able to purchase an interest in the steamer Express, which made the run between Portland and Oregon City, and later he entered the employ of the Oregon Steamship & Navigation Company, with which he was connected for thirty years—an unmistakable proof of his loyalty to the corporation and of his business efficiency. Resigning his position in 1890, he became identified with his brother, Henry Hoyt, in the custom-house brokerage business, with which he was associated until his death September 9, 1892. He had been a resident of the northwest for more than a decade when he returned to Albany, where in December, 1865, he wedded Martha A. Graham, who as his bride accompanied him to Portland, where their four children were born, of whom George W. is the eldest, the others being: Martha A., who became the wife of William D. Wheelwright; Susan G., who died in infancy; and Fannie Graham, who married Robert W. Lewis, of Portland.

At the usual age George W. Hoyt (II) entered the public schools, wherein he pursued his studies through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school with the class of 1885. One of the vivid recollections of his boyhood was of carrying a torch in the procession which celebrated America's Centennial in 1876, he being then a lad of ten summers. About the same time he also contributed to his support by working as devil in a printing office and as messenger boy in the telegraph service. The fact that his father was connected with navigation interests naturally drew his attention in that direction and when he had finished his high school course he obtained a position as a purser on one of the boats plying on the lower Columbia. In 1885 he was on the run between Portland and Kalama, the boat connecting with the Northern Pacific Railroad for Puget Sound, but after a few months on the river Mr. Hoyt turned his attention to commercial interests by becoming a city salesman in a large wholesale drug house, in which he was employed for six years. Later, however, he once more became identified with navigation interests as purser on the Ocean Wave, which made trips between Portland and Ilwaco. This was at a period when river navigation was the chief source of transportation in the northwest, the Columbia

being the chief highway of travel. In October, 1892, Mr. Hoyt secured the position of bookkeeper in the Merchants National Bank and his capability and fidelity won him advancement to the positions of cashier, in which capacity he was serving when the institution merged with the Northwestern National Bank in October, 1915. In the latter institution he was made assistant cashier and most systematically and efficiently discharged his duties, becoming a well known factor in the activities of the bank, with which he was continuously associated until called to public office in his appointment as district court clerk on the 14th of December, 1927.

Mr. Hoyt has always been most happily situated in his home life. He was married in Portland, November 22, 1893, to Miss Pearl M. Shaver, whose parents, George W. and Sarah Shaver, like his own parents, were well known pioneer people of this city. To George W. and Pearl M. Hoyt were born a daughter and a son, Martha Shaver and George W. (III). In 1919 Mr. Hoyt erected an attractive home at 603 Hillcrest drive, on Portland Heights, one of the finest residential districts of the city and commanding a wonderful view of the surrounding country.

There is a military chapter in his life record in that he served for three and one-half years as a member of Company G of the First Regiment of the Oregon National Guard and was later identified with the State Naval Militia. He has always voted with the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise but has never held office until called to his present position. Fraternally he is a Mason and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in both of the local lodges has held office. He is a charter member of the Multnomah Club and also of the Rotary Club and for two years was one of the trustees of the former organization, while in the latter he served as the first treasurer. He likewise belongs to the Commercial Club. In musical circles, too, he has long been well known. In young manhood he was the trombone player in the Dodsworth Brass Band and he was long a member of the celebrated Prescott Quartette of Portland. A lifelong resident of this city, there are few men more widely known and none who have more friends. There have been times when he could call almost every resident of the city by name, and with the passing years, bringing about Portland's more rapid growth and development, his circle of friendship has largely extended, but there is no one who has just the place in his heart that the comrades and associates of his early days enjoy. His interests have ever centered here and he takes a justifiable personal pride in Portland's growth, her progress, her greatness and her beauty, and throughout his entire career he has manifested those qualities which have made him one of her valued citizens.

J. E. PLOG

Among those who have done their share in maintaining the reputation of the Hood River valley as a superior fruit growing section, stands J. E. Plog, who is widely known as a practical and successful orchardist, his well improved farm lying about six miles south of Hood River. He was born in Monona county, Iowa, on the 17th day of August, 1892, and is a son of Louis and Henrietta (Rugge) Plog, both of whom were natives of Germany, the mother coming to this country in 1890. Louis Plog emigrated to the United States in 1882 and located first in Chicago, but later moved to Nebraska, where for six years he was engaged in the sheep business. Then, selling out there, he went to Iowa, buying a farm in Monona county, and there he devoted his efforts to agricultural pursuits, raising corn and hogs principally, until 1902, when he sold his interests there and came to the Hood River valley, in which he bought ninety acres of land, about five and a half miles south of Hood River. Thirty-five acres of the land was cleared and twenty-five acres was in orchard. He cleared and planted more of the land to fruit, developing the place into a valuable farm, and lived there to the time of his death, which occurred in 1921. He is survived by his widow, who still lives on the home place. They became the parents of six children, namely: J. E.; Walter, who enlisted for service in the World war and died in camp; Mrs. Olga Hague, who lives in San Diego, California; Edna, who graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, and is now teaching school; Harry J. and Louis, Jr., who now own and live on the home place.

J. E. Plog received his educational training in the public schools of Iowa and

Hood River, and remained at home until his marriage, in 1919, when he leased the home farm for about two years. He then bought thirty-four and a half acres of land, a part of the old Peter Neal donation claim, six miles south of Hood River, and he now has twenty-six acres in fruit, eighteen acres being in apples, six acres in pears and two acres in cherries, all of which are in full bearing, and comprise one of the best orchards in this section of the valley. He has a very attractive and comfortable home, commanding a fine view of the Hood River valley, and he maintains his place in the very best condition, being thorough and painstaking in his methods.

In 1919 Mr. Plog was united in marriage to Miss Lempi Annala, who was born in North Dakota and is a daughter of J. J. and Elizabeth Annala, both of whom were born in Finland and are now living on a farm in the Hood River valley. Mr. and Mrs. Plog are the parents of a daughter, Marybeth, born November 30, 1920, and now in school. Mr. Plog is a director of the Hood River Apple Growers Association and a director of the East Fork irrigation district. He has shown an effective interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the farmers of the valley and is numbered among its solid and dependable citizens, while, socially, he is extremely popular throughout the locality in which he lives.

CARL A. BRANDES

Carl A. Brandes bears a very important relation to the public affairs of Multnomah county, being the county purchasing agent, and his extensive business experience and sound judgment in practical matters have enabled him to give effective and appreciated service. Mr. Brandes was born in Germany on the 16th of April, 1865, and is a son of Henry and Mina Brandes. His father came to California in 1849, was made a citizen of the United States in 1856, and subsequently returned to Germany, where he was married. In 1877 he came to Oregon and located in Multnomah county, where he was engaged in farming during the remaining active years of his life. Both parents are deceased. Carl A. Brandes received a good public school education in Germany and this country and graduated from the Portland Business College. He learned the upholstering trade, which he followed for a few years, and then formed a partnership with his brother, Fred Brandes, and engaged in the dairy business, with which he was identified for four years. In 1889 he was appointed deputy county assessor, serving about two years, and in 1894 was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court, in which capacity he served until 1900. He then went to Nome, Alaska, where he remained about one and a half years, and on his return to the States, in 1902, was elected county auditor of Multnomah county, being the first man elected to that office in this county. He was elected to a second term, serving in that office until June, 1910, when he engaged in the creamery business, which commanded his attention until 1917, when he sold out and for about a year was engaged in the salmon canning business. During the latter part of the World war he worked in the Baltn shipyards, at Portland, after which he entered the employ of Bell & Company, commission merchants, with which concern he remained until September, 1924, when he received the appointment to his present position as purchasing agent for Multnomah county. Sagacious and discriminating in his judgment, and absolutely honorable in all of his dealings, he has been enabled to save to the county a considerable amount of money, and has thus contributed in a definite measure to the public welfare.

In 1890 Mr. Brandes was united in marriage to Miss Rose Powell, who was born and reared in Multnomah county, and whose father, John Powell, came across the plains to Oregon in 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Brandes have been born two children, Irene, who is the wife of Dr. J. N. Shaw, who served in France during the World war and is now a teacher in the Oregon Agricultural College, and they have two sons, James B., aged seven years, and Thomas Allen, aged three years; and Alan, who is safety engineer for the United Verde Copper Company, in Arizona. He also served overseas during the recent war, and is married. Mr. Brandes gives his political support to the republican party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held all chairs except that of chancellor commander; is a life member of the Multnomah Athletic Club; and belongs to the Lang Syne Society and the Chamber of Commerce. A man of sincere purpose in all things, candid and straightforward in

manner and possessing a pleasing personality, he not only commands the respect of all who have had business relations with him, but also has many warm friends throughout the city and county in which he lives.

THOMAS BROGAN

At an early age Thomas Brogan began his struggle for an existence, developing that strength of character which results from battling with difficulties, and his adventurous spirit has taken him to many parts of the world. Thirty-six years of his life have been spent in Wasco county, which numbers him among its foremost agriculturists, and his activities have also been of benefit to The Dalles. His birth occurred in Donegal, Ireland, on the 19th of August, 1849, and his parents, John and Margaret (McGee) Brogan, always resided on the Emerald Isle.

There were seven children in the family, and Thomas Brogan is the only one now living. He was reared on his father's farm and received a limited education. Leaving home when a boy of twelve, he came to the United States alone in 1861 and obtained work in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. He spent seven years in the Keystone state and was the youngest miner who ever fired a shot of powder for the Black Diamond Iron & Coal Company. In 1868 he went to Liverpool, England, and for six months was on a sailing vessel bound for Australia. He landed in Melbourne, but soon after made the voyage to New Zealand, and was there engaged in mining for five years, developing a claim which yielded considerable gold. Mr. Brogan then returned to Australia and devoted his attention to the sheep and cattle business. He also took contracts for the construction of buildings and roads and prospered in all of his ventures. In 1892 he disposed of his business in Australia and returned to the United States, identifying his interests with those of the Pacific northwest. He purchased a large ranch in Wasco county and devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of livestock. Success attended his well directed labors and from time to time he increased his holdings, which now comprise sixteen thousand acres of land in Wasco county. He is the largest individual landowner in the county, and runs about four thousand head of sheep and a large band of cattle, but the management of the place is now intrusted to his son, John Brogan. The father's various ranches are improved with good buildings and contain sixty-seven miles of fencing. The work is facilitated by modern equipment and the most advanced methods are utilized in cultivating the land and caring for the stock. Mr. Brogan puts up six hundred tons of hay and alfalfa each year, and all of the grain and hay grown on the land is fed to the stock. In 1916 he moved to The Dalles, purchasing a desirable home on Webster street, and also owns several lots in the city. He is the largest stockholder of the Citizens National Bank of The Dalles, of which he was one of the organizers, but has steadfastly refused to become an officer of the institution, feeling that the preference should be given to a younger man.

Mr. Brogan was married April 24, 1875, in New Zealand, to Miss Bridget M. A. Collopy, who was born in that country. Her parents, William and Elizabeth (O'Brien) Collopy, were natives of Ireland and became pioneer settlers of New Zealand, in which they spent the remainder of their lives. The father followed agricultural pursuits and was a prosperous stock raiser. To Mr. and Mrs. Collopy were born twelve children and three are now living: Bridget M. A.; William, whose home is in Sydney, New South Wales; and Thomas, who resides in New Zealand. Mr. and Mrs. Brogan became the parents of twelve children, six of whom survive. Mary was born in New Zealand and has remained at home. Bridget, also a native of New Zealand, became the wife of J. C. Robinson and has a daughter, Lillian, who is now Mrs. Ned Wyke of Portland, Oregon. John was born in New Zealand, and resides in Antelope, Oregon. He married Miss Lelia Holmes, by whom he has five children; Thomas John, Francis Joseph, James William, Agnes Marie and Margaret Ann. Susan is likewise a native of New Zealand, and has become the wife of Frank Weiss. They make their home in Woodburn, Oregon, and their family numbers two children, John Thomas and Mary Elizabeth. Katherine was born in Wasco county, and is part owner of a greenhouse at The Dalles. Frances Grace, also a native of Wasco county, is now Mrs. John Becker. She resides in Woodburn and is the mother of one child, Thomas Joseph Becker.

For more than a half century Mr. and Mrs. Brogan have journeyed together through life and in 1925 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. On that happy occasion a banquet was held at Hotel Dalles and there Mr. and Mrs. Brogan entertained about forty friends, from whom they received many beautiful gifts as well as congratulations. Among the treasured possessions of Mr. Brogan is a rare onyx clock, tendered him by the premier of New Zealand and several of his most intimate friends at the time of his departure for the United States. Mr. Brogan exercises his right of franchise in support of the candidates and tenets of the republican party, and his public spirit has been demonstrated by effective work in behalf of good roads and schools. His has been a picturesque career, replete with interesting experiences. He enjoys life and is esteemed for the qualities to which he owes his success. In May, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Brogan with Katherine and Frances, took a trip to Ireland, revisiting the old home.

ELBERT S. HUCKABAY

Elbert S. Huckabay has for over twenty years been connected with the public offices of Multnomah county, and in every position held by him has demonstrated unusual efficiency. Now, as deputy county assessor, he is rendering a service that is greatly appreciated by the taxpayers of the county. Born in Boulder City, Colorado, on the 26th of April, 1880, he is a son of Thomas and Martha (Shearer) Huckabay. His father died in the early '80s and on January 1, 1885, the widowed mother brought her family to Portland, where she is still living. Mr. Huckabay, who was about five years of age when he came west, receiving a good public school education, after which he attended Tualatin Academy and Pacific University. In 1901 he started to work for the Portland Street Railway Company, first in platform service, and four years later was advanced to the claim department, in which he remained until December, 1907. In the following January he was appointed deputy sheriff, serving as such until March 1, 1913, when he became chief of the collection department of the sheriff's office and served in that capacity until January 1, 1925, when he was made chief deputy sheriff. In 1914 he was also made deputy county treasurer, and by virtue of the dual position he was in charge of the tax collection department of the county treasurer for two years. In 1925 Mr. Huckabay was made chief deputy county assessor, which position he has held to the present time. He is recognized as a tax authority, having long been a scientific student of the vital problem of taxation, one of the most vexatious questions that confronts the government of any political division.

In 1900 Mr. Huckabay was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Garrison, whose father, J. M. Garrison, was long a professor in Willamette University, but is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Huckabay have two children, Marjorie and Dorothy, both of whom are at home. The republican party receives Mr. Huckabay's earnest support and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree. He is a man of earnest purpose and consistent life, and his record has gained for him the uniform regard and esteem of all who know him.

ED SWEENEY

Ed Sweeney, who in a very acceptable manner is filling the office of county auditor of Multnomah county, has spent his life in Portland and has long been regarded as one of its best citizens. He was born in this city on the 13th day of April, 1875, and is a son of William and Ellen (Malof) Sweeney. His father was a native of Australia, whence he came to Oregon in the early '50s, locating in Portland, where for many years he did a successful street contracting business. Both parents died in this city.

Ed Sweeney attended the public schools and graduated from the Holmes Business College. He engaged in the grocery business, which commanded his attention for a number of years, and in 1906 was appointed deputy sheriff. Later, under Sheriff

Stevens, he was made chief deputy of the tax department, and after several years of creditable service in that position was appointed chief deputy county auditor under Auditor Samuel Martin. On March 17, 1925, he was appointed county auditor, and in 1926 was elected to that office for a four-year term. A good business man, careful and painstaking in the discharge of his official duties and watchful of the public interests, he has proven the right man for the place and is rendering a fine type of service to his county.

In 1907 Mr. Sweeney was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Cundy, of Denver, Colorado. He gives his political support to the republican party, and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Woodmen of the World. Cordial and affable in manner, faithful to every duty and actuated by high purposes, he commands the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and has many warm friends throughout the city in which he lives.

GENERAL CHARLES F. BEEBE

Gifted by nature with many talents, which he utilized to good advantage, General Charles F. Beebe was enabled to perform duties as varied in character as they were successful in result, achieving prominence in military, commercial and public affairs. For many years he occupied a central place on the stage of activity in Portland, becoming one of the strongest individual forces in its development, and also rendered signal value to the Oregon National Guard. He was a natural leader of thought and action and at all points in his career was influenced by a strong sense of duty and honor.

General Beebe was a native of New York city and of English lineage. His forebears were numbered among the earliest settlers of New England and at one time members of the family owned Breed Farm, on which the Bunker Hill monument now stands. Silas Beebe, his grandfather, was a native of Connecticut and became a master mariner. He was also a builder of ships and owned a number of vessels which sailed from Mystic. His son, Charles E. Beebe, was born and reared in that town and when a young man went to New York city, where he found a wide field for the exercise of his talents. From 1840 until 1890 he was classed with the leading tea merchants and importers of that metropolis and conducted the business under the style of Beebe & Brother. Charles E. Beebe married Miss Jane B. Wade, who was born in Springfield, New Jersey, and whose death occurred in 1891. Her father, Elias Wade, was a native of the same state and established a wholesale grocery business. In 1865 he was admitted to a partnership in the large importing and shipping house of Grinnell, Minturn & Company of New York and successfully managed the business until his death in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Beebe became the parents of four children, three of whom attained mature years, namely: William W., Alfred L. and Charles F. William W. Beebe was graduated from Yale University in 1873 and entered upon the practice of law in New York city, afterward opening an office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he spent the remainder of his life. His brother, Alfred L., was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines in New York city and became assistant chemist of the New York board of health, filling the position for a number of years. In 1898 he came to Portland, where he resided for about ten years, and afterward went to Mystic, Connecticut, passing away in that city June 26, 1914.

Charles F. Beebe attended the public schools of New York city and continued his studies in Flushing Institute on Long Island, graduating with the class of 1865. His business training was obtained in his father's establishment and eventually he became a member of the firm of Beebe & Brother, with which he was identified until 1879. At that time he began his career as a cotton broker and for four years was associated with Henry M. Evans, who was the senior partner. In 1884 Mr. Beebe and his brother-in-law, A. M. Sutton, came to Oregon and opened the Portland office of Sutton & Company of New York. The agency was started February 1, 1884, at No. 16 Front street and when the business was well established Mr. Sutton went to San Francisco. Mr. Beebe remained in charge of the Portland office and the two acted as western agents for the Sutton & Company Dispatch Line of Clipper Ships, which sailed from New York and Philadelphia, making the voyage around Cape Horn. A



GENERAL CHARLES F. BEEBE

general ship-chandlery trade had been established in conjunction with the Portland agency and in 1896, when Sutton & Company withdrew from this field, Mr. Beebe purchased the interest of his brother-in-law, incorporating the business January 1, 1897, under the name of the Charles F. Beebe Company. For about ten years he was president of the firm and then directed his energies into another channel, assuming the management of his interests in eastern Oregon, where he was associated with Charles E. Ladd in the manufacture of lime and gypsum products. In the industrial field Mr. Beebe was equally successful and later opened an insurance office in Portland, continuing the business until his death on November 20, 1922. Quick to perceive an emergency, he was prompt and decisive in devising plans to meet it and his salient traits as a business man were his executive force, his ability to penetrate intricate affairs and his fertility of resource.

Business, however, constituted but one phase in the life of General Beebe, whose title was won by long and distinguished service as a citizen soldier. On the 14th of February, 1871, he joined Company H of the Seventh New York Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged in November, 1878. At the beginning of his service he was appointed aid-de-camp with the rank of first lieutenant on the staff of Brigadier General J. M. Varian, commander of the Second Brigade of the New York National Guard. Subsequently he won a captain's commission and was thus serving when Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald replaced General Varian as commander of the brigade. Soon afterward Captain Beebe was appointed inspector of rifle practice and advanced to the rank of major, which he held until his resignation in the fall of 1882. Later he was appointed assistant in the department of rifle practice with the rank of major under General Charles F. Robbins, inspector general of rifle practice of the state of New York, on the general staff, and so continued until he tendered his resignation, preparatory to his removal to the northwest.

The Oregon National Guard was reorganized in the spring of 1886 and General Beebe became a second lieutenant when Company K was formed in Portland. Soon afterward he was made a first lieutenant and on the permanent organization of the company became its captain. In July, 1887, he was chosen colonel of the First Regiment of Oregon National Guard and at Milton, Oregon, was reelected in 1891. On the 22d of February, 1895, he was appointed and commissioned brigadier general in command of the Oregon troops by Governor William P. Lord and four years later was reappointed by Governor T. T. Geer. During the period of General Beebe's service the Oregon National Guard made notable progress in military efficiency and his work was highly commended. Endowed by nature with a taste for military affairs, he owed the full development of this talent to the rigorous training which he received in his native state and was a life member of the Seventh New York Regiment Veteran Association. On September 1, 1918, he was made adjutant general of Oregon and served until March 31, 1919. During the World war he was one of the Four-Minute men, a member of the State Council of Defense and also promoted the sale of Liberty bonds, devoting much time and effort to activities of a patriotic nature.

In New York city, General Beebe married Miss Emma Bowne, who was born in Flushing, Long Island, and received her education in Miss Porter's school at Farmington, Connecticut. Her father, Simon R. Bowne, came of old Quaker stock and was a member of one of the old and prominent families of Flushing. Mrs. Beebe's great-grandfather, Walter Bowne, was mayor of New York city from 1828 until 1832, serving for a period of four years, and her home in Portland contains one of the chairs which he used in that office—an heirloom which has been carefully preserved by the family. To General and Mrs. Beebe were born three sons. Walter Bowne, the eldest, is vice president of the Northwest Steel Company and an outstanding figure in industrial circles of Portland. He married Miss May Chase, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have one child, Walter Bowne Jr. Gerald E., the next of the family, was married in Portland to Miss Mary Livingstone, by whom he has three children. Kenneth, the youngest son, married Miss Carolyn Wilson, of Portland, and they have become the parents of two daughters.

General Beebe attended the Episcopal church and cast his ballot for the candidates of the republican party. Although not a politician or office seeker, he was prevailed upon to serve on the executive board, to which he was appointed by Mayor Williams in 1903, and because of his military experience was chosen a member of the committee having supervision over the police department. He took a leading part in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was president for one term and vice presi-

dent for two terms, also serving on its board of trustees. Twice he was called to the presidency of the Commercial Club and was also affiliated with the Ad Club, the Arlington Club, the Multnomah Club, the Civic League, the Auld Lang Syne Society and the Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. That General Beebe was a broad-gauged man is clearly indicated by the scope and character of his interests and activities. His life was a constantly expanding force for good citizenship, and he left behind him the imperishable monument of splendid dreams realized.

M. M. CONNOR

M. M. Connor of Vancouver is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the Columbia River Valley and has a large and representative clientele, being recognized as an authority on corporation law, in which he specializes. He was born in Champaign county, Illinois, in 1871, a son of M. T. and Mary Connor, both of whom died in Denver, Colorado. The family moved to southwestern Iowa when he was yet a boy and there he received his education, attending the public schools and an academy at Corning, after which he became a student in the University of Iowa but did not graduate. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Denver, Colorado, where in 1893 he began reading law in the office of T. M. Patterson. He was admitted to the bar in 1896 and engaged in the practice of his profession in Denver, until 1898, when he came to Washington, locating in Bellingham (then called Whatcom), where he conducted a law practice until 1905, since which year he has been a resident of Vancouver. Soon after coming here he formed a law partnership with ex-Senator E. W. Rands, with whom he remained associated until that gentleman's death, since which time he has been alone. He possesses to a marked degree the essential qualifications of the successful lawyer and holds a place in the front rank of the able and dependable attorneys of the Clark county bar.

While living in Bellingham, Mr. Connor married Miss Isabel Hugenin, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Robert and Anna Hugenin, both of whom are deceased. They were numbered among the pioneers of Bellingham, to which city they came in Mrs. Connor's young girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Connor have a daughter, Madeline.

Mr. Connor is a member of the Clark County Bar Association and the Washington State Bar Association. He served three years as city attorney of Vancouver and drew up the first ordinance for the improvement of a street under the special assessment law. He is a trustee of the Northwestern Electric Company and is secretary of the Marshall Pain Veneer Company, being also counsel for that concern, as well as many other corporations in this city and county. Sterling integrity and a close observance of the ethics of his profession have marked his career, and no citizen of Vancouver commands to a greater degree the unqualified confidence and respect of the people among whom he lives.

JOSEPH W. BEVERIDGE

One of the principal offices of county government is that of county clerk, for it has to do with many important phases of public affairs. This office in Multnomah county is being worthily filled by Joseph W. Beveridge, whose service, covering a period of twelve years, has been marked by close attention to duty, clear headed judgment and a sincere interest in the public welfare. Mr. Beveridge was born in Suisun, Solano county, California, December 21, 1861, and is a son of David F. and Rebecca H. (Winn) Beveridge, the former a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter of Salem, Massachusetts. His parents came to the Pacific coast, by way of Cape Horn, in 1851, locating in California. For some years Mr. Beveridge was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Vallejo, but later moved to Sacramento, where he and his wife died, their deaths occurring before their son Joseph W. was nine years of age.

The latter attended the public schools and then apprenticed himself to learn the printing trade. During that period he received a wage of three dollars and a half a week, and desiring a better education, attended night school. He worked for

H. S. Crocker & Company, printers in Sacramento, for ten years, learning all phases of the business, and then became foreman for another large printing concern in that city. In 1883 he came to Portland and aided in organizing the Lewis & Dryden Printing Company, of which he was made superintendent, continuing with that concern until they sold out to C. H. Crocker & Company, in 1893. He later became foreman in the office of the Portland Telegram, where he worked for two years, and was afterwards vice president and superintendent of The Bushong Company, of Portland, which position he was holding when, in 1916, he was elected county clerk of Multnomah county. So satisfactorily did he discharge his official duties that he has been successively reelected to that office to the present time. The business of the county clerk's office has materially increased during his incumbency, as may be seen from the statement that whereas the receipts of the office in 1916 were sixty-four thousand dollars, they are now one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. During the past eleven years Mr. Beveridge has turned over to the general funds of the county about three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars. In his present position, he has seventy-two deputies under him, the number being increased to over one hundred during registration periods. Mr. Beveridge is the father of the law providing for four-year terms for all county officers, instead of two years as formerly prevailed.

Mr. Beveridge was united in marriage to Miss Fannie A. Bullock, whose father, Judge Samuel Bullock, was a pioneer of this city. Their only child, a daughter, Helen, is the wife of J. E. Law, of Salem, Oregon, and they have two sons, Robert and Joseph. Mr. Beveridge gives his earnest support to the republican party and is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Washington Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; Washington Commandery, No. 15, K. T.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Eastside Commercial Club and the Progressive Business Men's Club, of which he is a past director. He has led a busy and industrious life from boyhood and has endeavored to do his full duty at all times. While still an apprentice in a printing office, at the age of sixteen years, he helped to send one of his sisters through college, and later educated another sister. He is a man of stanch integrity of motive and action, is candid and straightforward in all of his relations and during the entire period of his official career has been actuated by a sincere desire to give the people of Multnomah county the best service within his power, a fact which is recognized and appreciated by his fellowmen.

GEORGE R. FUNK

George R. Funk, who has gained marked prestige because of his fine record as auditor of the city of Portland, which office he has filled in an able manner for eleven years, had previous valuable experience in public affairs and is widely recognized as a capable and trustworthy official. He was born in Knox county, Missouri, on the 1st of November, 1867, and is a son of Thomas W. and Rachel M. (Johnson) Funk, the former a farmer by occupation, and both are deceased.

George R. Funk attended the public schools and taught for several terms in the schools of his state. He graduated from the Kirksville Normal school in 1888 and in that same year came west, locating in Washington, where he resided for two years. On May 10, 1890, he came to Portland, and entered the employ of the Hart Land Company, with which he remained until 1892, when he engaged in the real estate business for himself for a few years, and was then appointed deputy county clerk under Frank Fields, with whom he served for two years. During the following year he was deputy sheriff, and was then made deputy county assessor, in which capacity he served for thirteen years, during the last five years of which period he was chief deputy. On July 1, 1917, Mr. Funk was elected city auditor of Portland, to which office he has been twice reelected. He is painstaking and thorough in the discharge of his duties and has earned the respect of all who are familiar with his official record.

Mr. Funk was united in marriage to Mrs. Maude Langman, of Portland. He has always given his earnest support to the republican party, while, fraternally, he is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.;

Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Grotto, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is a past dictator, the United Artisans, the Woodmen of the World and the Chamber of Commerce. A number of years ago Mr. Funk attended the night sessions of the law school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1916, and was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced law. He is a man of strong mental endowment, keen discrimination and sound common sense in practical matters, is deserving of public confidence, and throughout the range of his acquaintance commands respect and good will.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK M. LASH

One of the most prominent figures in educational and military circles of the Columbia River Valley is Captain Frederick M. Lash, the able and efficient superintendent of the public schools at Camas, Clark county, Washington. A man of vigorous mentality and high attainments, sincerely devoted to his profession and possessing a pleasing personality, he has not only gained a high reputation as an educator but is just as highly regarded as a man and citizen.

Captain Lash was born at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of September, 1891, and is a son of W. S. and Katherine D. (Farr) Lash, the former of whom is an electrical engineer and is now connected with the Picatinny arsenal, in New Jersey, the family residing at Dover, that state, in the old stone house that was occupied by General Washington during his New Jersey campaign. Captain Lash completed the course of the public schools and was graduated from Pennsylvania State Teachers College in 1911, after which he became a vice principal of the Coolbaugh township high school in his native county.

One year later he took a trip to the Pacific coast, with no intention of remaining, but he was attracted by this section of the country and decided to locate. His first educational work here was as teacher of the district school at Gravel Point, Clark county. During his first months here he was very homesick, but when that feeling wore away he began to like the country and has never since had a desire to leave it. His second position was as superintendent of the schools at Battle Ground, where he remained two years, after which he became principal of the Ellensburg high school, also teaching in the State Normal school there during three summers.

During this time he organized the Second Separate Company of the Washington National Guard, of which he was made captain. During midwinter of 1917 he was offered a better position at Seattle as head of the science department in the high school and was transferred to that place. While there he recruited three companies of troops, which became a part of the Third Regiment of Washington Infantry. He spent much time in drilling the troops, expecting to be called into the federal service, but this appearing hopeless, he resigned and went to Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he went into training as a private. Later he entered the officers training school, in which he received a commission as second lieutenant of the Infantry Reserve Corps. While there he was employed in bayonet drill as company commander. On his discharge from that camp, he returned to Battle Ground, where his wife was living, he having a home there, but he was soon again in the service as supply officer of the Third Washington Regiment. In the summer of 1919 Captain Lash went to New Jersey as coach for a rifle team which won the National Guard championship of the United States.

In the fall of that year he returned to Washington and was made superintendent of the schools at Stevenson, Skamania county, where he remained five years, and in 1924 was offered and accepted his present position as superintendent of the schools at Camas. While at Battle Ground, he established its first accredited high school. The Camas educational system comprises a high school of fifteen rooms, ten teachers and two hundred and fifteen pupils; a junior high school, with six teachers and two hundred pupils; the Central grade school, with ten teachers and three hundred and fifty pupils; the Oak Park school, with four teachers and one hundred and twenty five pupils; the Forest Home school, with two teachers and seventy-six pupils; and the Prune Hill school, with one teacher and twenty-five pupils. In addition to the teachers, each school has a principal, and there is also a general music supervisor and a primary supervisor. Under Captain Lash's able supervision the schools have

made excellent progress and are maintained at a standard of efficiency that will compare favorably with any other schools in the state.

In November, 1912, Captain Lash was united in marriage with Miss Rae E. Everett, who was born in Pennsylvania, in which state they had been acquainted, and who came to Washington to visit relatives. They have a daughter, Barbara E., who was born in Ellensburg in 1916.

In his political views the Captain has always been a republican and has taken an active and effective interest in public affairs. While living in Skamania county he served as chairman of the republican county central committee, and now holds the same position in Clark county. He is a member of Skamania Lodge, No. 207, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed through the chairs; Tacoma Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Afifi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Tacoma, of which he is captain of the patrol; the Sons of the American Revolution; the American Legion; and the Phi Delta Kappa honorary college fraternity. He organized Argonne Post No. 11, A. L., at Battle Ground, the first Legion post in Clark county, but which has since disbanded. He is now commander of Battery E, Four Hundred and Twelfth Field Artillery Reserves. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, of which he is a past president and is now a district trustee. He has been active in educational societies, being a member of the Clark County Educational Association, of which he was twice president in 1914 and 1927; the Kititas Valley Schoolmasters Association, of which he is a past president; the Skamania County Educational Association, of which he was president during 1921-22-23; and is now chairman of the department of superintendents of the Washington State Educational Association. He received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy from the Pennsylvania State Teachers College in 1911; Bachelor of Arts from the University of Washington in 1923; and his Master's degree from that institution in 1926. A well educated, symmetrically developed man, keeping abreast of the times in advanced educational methods, he is recognized as one of the leading educators of his section of the state, and because of his earnest life, high attainments, well rounded character and large influence, he commands to a marked degree the respect and esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

St. John's church of Oregon City is the oldest of any denomination in continuous use north of the California missions on the Pacific coast. The history of St. John's parish, therefore, reaches back to the beginning of the Catholic church in the Pacific northwest. Being the cradle of the archdiocese, the church stands out preeminently as a chief historical monument in this northwest country. In view of these facts, it is interesting to trace the history of St. John's parish and review its records from the advent of the first missionaries to the present time.

The great mission of Oregon was founded November 24, 1838, on the arrival of Fathers Blanchet and Demers at Fort Vancouver. By briefs of December 1, 1843, it was erected into a vicariate apostolic, and on July 24, 1846, it became an ecclesiastical province with Oregon City as its metropolis and St. John's church, the first Cathedral church of the archdiocese of Oregon City.

In October, 1842, Father Blanchet was accompanied by Dr. John McLoughlin to Oregon City, where they selected a site for a Catholic church. Dr. McLoughlin was the donor of the lots on which stand today the church and parochial school. Early in 1843 Rev. Modeste Demers was appointed the first pastor of the Oregon City congregation and went to reside in that town, where he remained until the end of April, 1845. For his lodging Father Demers rented a small house in which he held divine services on Sundays and holy days. It was there he celebrated the holy sacrifice of the mass for the first time at Oregon City, March 3, 1843. Parish records tells us that these services were well attended, even by Protestants, the majority of parishioners being, of course, the native Indians.

On December 5, 1844, Monsignor Blanchet sailed for Europe, having appointed Father Demers his vicar general and administrator of the apostolic vicariate of Oregon. The Oregon City church was erected during his absence. Rev. P. DeVos, S. J., the successor of Father Demers, administered the affairs of the mission and church from May, 1845, to April, 1847. It was he who, duly authorized by ecclesias-

tical authority, on Septuagesima Sunday, February 8, 1846, blessed and dedicated the first church under the patronage of St. John the Evangelist. The names of Dr. John McLoughlin—benefactor of the mission and “governor” of Oregon—and of Walter Pomeroy, architect of the church which had been erected by him in 1845, are listed with those who were present at the dedication ceremonies. Mr. Pomeroy was a convert to the faith.

The original church, a sixty by thirty foot structure (including the sanctuary), was built in the form of a cross at an approximate cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Dr. John McLoughlin, chief benefactor of the mission, contributed six thousand dollars of this sum, and in addition, one thousand dollars for the building of a parsonage and support of a resident priest. To that great Catholic layman the Church of Oregon is infinitely indebted, for had he not given his charitable assistance, it would have been impossible to erect a Catholic church or support a resident priest. This is all the more evident from the fact that the average collection per Sunday then approximated only from five to six dollars. It is a well known fact, too, that Monsignor Blanchet obtained substantial help from the Society of the Propagation of the Faith—a society established in France in the '30s of the last century—to which the whole northwest church has reasons to be particularly grateful. Aid was also received from the Leopoldine Society of Bavaria.

St. John's church has been twice enlarged. It was lengthened to ninety-five feet in 1902 and widened to fifty-four feet in 1913, thereby nearly doubling the seating capacity. The rededication took place August 17, 1913. The original church of 1845 still stands enlarged to its present dimensions and enhanced interiorly with devotional decorations. The lumber used for the ceiling of the original building was brought from Canada around Cape Horn. The rest of the lumber was obtained from native forests, beams of which, hewn twenty-four inches in diameter, may still be seen in the basement of the church. The total cost of both improvements amounted to nine thousand dollars. A parochial residence costing three thousand, two hundred dollars was completed in 1902 and in 1907 the McLoughlin Institute was added as the crowning feature of the educational system of the parish. This institution is the outgrowth of St. John's parochial and high schools and is named in honor of Dr. John McLoughlin, popularly known as the “Father of Oregon.” In 1915 the church property was further improved by the erection of a residence for the Sisters. Although composed chiefly of working people, St. John's parish is noted for its generosity and in the annual archdiocesan subscriptions is among the first on every list.

During the life of Archbishop Blanchet he often officiated at Oregon City while the pastors were sent on missions. Many other priests also officiated temporarily. Herewith are recorded the names of the pastors from the establishment of the mission in 1842 to the present:

Rev. Modeste Demers	'42 to '45
Rev. P. DeVos, S. J.	'45 to '47
Rev. G. LeClare	'47 to '50
Rev. C. Mesplie	'47 to '50
Rev. James Croke	'50 to '52
Rev. M. Accolti	'52 to '53
Rev. M. C. Reilly	'53 to '55
Rev. P. Mackin	'55 to '59
Rev. A. J. Croquet	'59 to '60
Rev. T. P. Pauline	'56 to '63
Rev. Z. Vermeersch	'63 to '67
Rev. L. Dieleman	'63 to '67
Rev. Father Piette	'63 to '67
Rev. E. P. Cazeau	'67 to '68
Rev. A. J. Glorieux (later bishop of Idaho)	'68 to '69
Rev. C. Delahanty	'69 to '70
Rev. Julius De Craene	'70 to '72
Rev. L. Goens	'72 to '75
Rev. G. B. VanLin	'75 to '76
Rev. Patrick Gibney	'76 to '77
Rev. J. S. White	'77 to '79
Rev. P. Mackin	'79 to '80

Rev. G. C. Thibau	-----	'80 to '81
Rev. L. Gouden	-----	'81 to '83
Rev. James Rauw (later vicar general of the archdiocese)	-----	'83 to '88
Mgr. A. Hillebrand (present vicar general and pastor)	-----	'88

At first one might wonder that in forty years so many changes were made in regard to the pastors in charge of the parish. It must be borne in mind that in those days priests were often sent from Portland to hold services here; and that, up to 1885, Oregon City represented only a small community and, consequently only a small congregation; and that very few Catholic farmers had settled in the immediate neighborhood of the city. With the advent of the woolen mill in the early '60s the congregation grew to some extent. The building of the locks in 1871 brought additional families to the city. Then, with the establishment of the paper mills, the congregation increased so rapidly that the present pastor upon his arrival in 1888 found it expedient to give his attention exclusively to the city parish, whereas the spiritual jurisdiction of his predecessors, and even his own in the beginning, covered the entire territory of Clackamas county.

The first members of the parish, as stated above, consisted chiefly of the Indians of the missions. Besides these, old church records mention the following names: Dr. John McLoughlin, Daniel Harvey, his son-in-law, Frank Wilde, Captain James O'Neill, J. N. Banker, Mr. Summers, James Smith, Harry Lambert, Michael O'Loughlin, Lawrence Burns, the wife of Dr. Barclay, Thomas Thornton, Frank Packett and John Klinger. Of the early pioneers of the mission, their descendants form not a small contingent of the parish today—namely the McDonald, Chambers, Porter, Glennon, Armstrong, Meyer, Friederich, Gleason, P. Mooney-Summers, Thomas Mooney and Kelly families, upon whose whole-hearted financial support the present pastor can invariably rely.

Oregon City is literally a polyglot parish, composed mainly of English, Irish, German, French, Polish, Slavonian, Slovenian and Lithuanian speaking nations; and the church membership is now about fourteen hundred souls.

February 8, 1896, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of St. John's church—an event which was fittingly commemorated with solemn high mass, a sermon by the Most Rev. Archbishop Gross, and solemn benediction. The church was filled with clergy from various parts of the diocese, friends from distant cities, members of the congregation, the children of the parochial school, and the Meade Grand Army Post of Oregon City. In the evening there was an elaborate entertainment, representing the best talent of the parish. Mr. Joseph Rice spoke in behalf of the congregation; Mayor H. Straight stressed the importance of freedom of worship; Miss Fannie Porter outlined the history of the parish; Commander Williams of the Grand Army of the Republic gave praise to the work of the Catholic Sisterhoods in the war; and His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Gross brought the memorable day to a happy conclusion by final words of approval and congratulation.

For the men the parish has established the Catholic Knights of America and the Knights of Columbus. These two great Catholic lay societies include a large number of men in the parish today, who annually approach the holy table in a body on Easter Sunday—a most edifying and inspiring spectacle. St. John's is also justly proud of its Ladies' McLoughlin Club, a live-wire organization unselfishly devoted to the material upbuilding of the parish. Special credit is due the ladies who in the summer of 1925 sponsored the movement for the interior decoration of the church. By means of bazaars and other social activities they succeeded in raising a sum of twelve hundred dollars for this purpose. The Altar Society is a distinct organization in which the ladies are also actively interested.

The most precious object of historic veneration in connection with St. John's church is the last resting place of the remains of Dr. John McLoughlin and his wife, Margaret McLoughlin, who died three years after her husband. For many years the graves of Dr. McLoughlin and his wife were in the open churchyard—the first Catholic cemetery—alongside the original church, but in 1915, when the last addition was built to the church, the whole cemetery was covered. The headstones of both graves, however, are now enshrined in the walls of the church building, immediately above which there is a baptismal chapel containing a stained glass window with a fine figure of Dr. McLoughlin as a Knight of St. Gregory. This window was a gift to the church from P. F. Morey, first president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. On Dr. McLoughlin's tombstone is inscribed this epitaph: "Father of

Oregon and Founder of this City." He died in 1857, twelve years after the erection of the church. Before this humble marble slab one may see many a tourist pausing in reverent silence to recall in retrospect the life and deeds of this great historic figure.

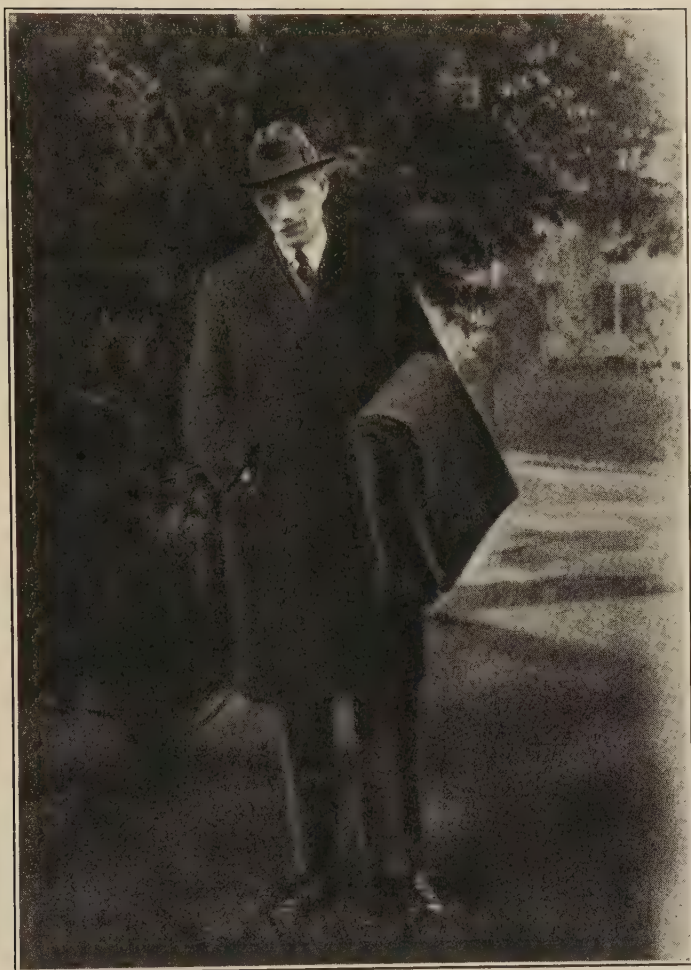
St. John's parish has the unique record of being the first, and perhaps the only Catholic congregation on the Pacific coast, to hold special memorial services for the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps. These two venerable associations have several times during the past years chosen St. John's church as their special meeting-place on Memorial Sunday—the last occasion being in May, 1926.

When the Most Rev. Archbishop Howard paid his first official visit to the cradle of the archdiocese it was a most significant occasion, for by a happy coincidence it marked the eightieth anniversary of the founding of this great northwestern province and of the dedication of an humble parochial church as the first cathedral church of the archdiocese of Oregon City. In the evening of His Grace's visit the Alumni Association of McLoughlin Institute presented a musical program and addresses were made by leading laymen of the congregation and prominent residents of Oregon City. Representing the congregation were: William L. Mulvey and the late James Brady, who were followed by Hon. Joseph E. Hedges, Dr. Hugh S. Mount, and E. E. Brodie, ex-minister to Siam, on behalf of the city.

ROBERT FORBES HYND

The adventurous spirit of Robert Forbes Hynd took him to many parts of the world, and in the school of hard knocks he learned many valuable lessons which enabled him to cope with life's problems and trials. When he came to Oregon he had no assets save youth, energy and determination, and with these he made good, becoming one of the foremost live-stock men of the state, while he also figured conspicuously in other lines of business. Courageous and self-reliant, he hewed his way through a forest of difficulties and worthily won the distinctive title of self-made man. The latter part of his life was spent in Portland, which was honored by his citizenship.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Hynd was born October 26, 1866, and was a son of James and Jessie Hynd. At the age of fourteen he left home and for two years followed the roving life of a sailor. During that period he had the opportunity of seeing many of the great ports of the world, but Portland pleased him the most and he decided that some day he would return to the city and establish his home here. In 1882 he went to the province of Ontario, Canada, and worked as a common laborer in Arthur for five years. He then came to Oregon and secured a job on the first Columbia river jetty. Later he was a deck hand on Willamette river boats and while employed in that capacity he had an experience which changed the whole course of his career. When in Portland he purchased a ticket for the old Marquam Grand Theater and during the course of the entertainment the following question was asked by one of the actors: "Young man, what are you doing with your life?" This remark turned Mr. Hynd's thoughts into a serious channel and he determined to make the most of the qualities with which nature had endowed him. Going to eastern Oregon, he obtained work near Heppner and no one thought that the farm hand of those days was destined to become one of the most influential men of that region. For some time he was employed on ranches in that district, saving the greater part of his earnings, and in 1889 he was able to buy a small band of sheep. These he sold a year later and formed a partnership with W. B. Barrett, with whom he was associated in the sheep business until 1893, when he located in Heppner, becoming manager of the Morrow County Warehouse Company. A little later he formed the Heppner Milling Company, of which he became the active head, and developed an extensive industry, shipping most of the product to the orient. He also organized the Penland Live Stock Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer, and also furthered the progress of that corporation to a notable extent. The firm operated on a large scale, having twenty-five thousand sheep and thirty-five thousand acres of grazing land. Six years after its inception the business was sold to Minor Brothers and it is still a thriving concern. Meanwhile Mr. Hynd



ROBERT F. HYND

continued as manager of the Heppner Warehouse and Milling companies and during that time between three and four million pounds of wool were shipped yearly from Heppner. He also organized the Farmers Elevator Company, which is still in existence, and constantly expanded the scope of his activities. He seemed to know intuitively just when the time was ripe for the institution of a new business project, and his unusual foresight and sagacity enabled him to avoid the many pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and to focus his energies in directions where fruition was certain. At all times he was guided and controlled by an accurate sense of business exigency, and his name was a guarantee of the stability and success of every business with which he was connected. Although Mr. Hynd received but little schooling in his youth, he made up the deficiency later by self-study and was rated among the best bookkeepers in eastern Oregon, qualifying for the work by taking a correspondence course. He was a man of tireless energy, painstaking and thorough in all that he undertook, and he never stopped short of the attainment of his objective. During the disastrous flood of 1903 he sustained great losses but his indomitable spirit enabled him to surmount all obstacles and difficulties and press steadily onward and upward. In 1911 he came to Portland and here spent the remainder of his life, passing away May 26, 1921, when fifty-four years of age.

Mr. Hynd's first wife was Miss Zoe Sigsbee, who had been a teacher in the Heppner schools, and they were the parents of two children, who were drowned during the flood of June, 1903. The mother also lost her life at that time, and Mr. Hynd was seriously injured. In 1904 he returned to Scotland and married Miss Agnes Brown, an old friend of the family. Her parents, William and Elizabeth (Stormont) Brown, lived in Arbroath, and her father was a master mariner. Captain Brown owned a number of sailing vessels and after abandoning a seafaring life was made harbormaster. By his second marriage Mr. Hynd had three children: Robert, who was connected with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Vancouver in 1928 and who is now attending the University of Oregon; William, also a student; and Elizabeth, who will graduate from the University of Washington in 1930.

Mr. Hynd became a Mason while residing in Heppner and was identified with the Scottish Rite and the Shrine in Portland. He was one of the officers of the Piedmont Presbyterian church of this city and an earnest, effective worker in its behalf. His religion was carried into his daily life, in which it found beautiful expression. In all of his business dealings he was scrupulously honest and as a citizen he was loyal, progressive and public-spirited. He was true to the ties of home and friendship and never failed to recognize and appreciate the good in others. His was an admirable character, worthy of all praise, and his record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to all who strive toward a high level of accomplishment.

WILMER SWANK

Great credit is given to Wilmer Swank of Camas for what he has accomplished in a business way, for he entered upon his career here twenty-three years ago with an extremely limited capital, his chief assets being industry, ambition and that sound judgment which is ordinarily called common sense. However, these combined elements have served him well and he has prospered through the years until today he is regarded as one of the community's most successful and influential citizens.

Mr. Swank was born in Fruit Valley, near Vancouver, Clark county, Washington, in 1884, and is a son of A. and Mary (Firestone) Swank, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Virginia. In about 1880 they started from Missouri with ox teams and covered wagons, and crossed the plains with a company of about three hundred wagons. On their arrival in Clark county Mr. Swank bought a tract of land in Fruit Valley, which he developed into a good ranch, continuing to operate it until about four years prior to his death, which occurred in 1915. His wife died in 1910.

Wilmer Swank attended the public schools of Vancouver, after which he took a two years' course in the Portland Business College. He then entered the Northern Pacific Dental College but six months later was, for financial reasons, compelled to give up that line of study. He then came to Camas in 1905 and, under the name of

W. Swank & Company, established a small store in the Camas Hotel building, his principal stock being furniture and hardware. By close and careful attention to business he met with success and in a year or two had to seek larger quarters, at which time he moved into an old frame building at his present location. As he prospered he increased his stock and, having established a reputation for square dealing, business grew rapidly until in 1924 he moved into temporary quarters while the building which he now occupies was erected. It is known as the I. O. O. F. building, of which Mr. Swank occupies three floors, fifty by one hundred feet in size. He carries a full line of house furnishings, shelf hardware, paints, varnish, glass and other lines, and has his stock well arranged and nicely displayed. In 1923 the business was incorporated, but this is practically a close corporation, Mr. Swank owning practically all of the stock, a few shares being held by some of his old employees. In 1912 he also entered the undertaking business, which he runs as an entirely separate organization, though under his name. He has a well equipped funeral parlor and is the only undertaker between Vancouver and Goldendale.

Mr. Swank married Miss Hannah Laver, who was born in the Mill Plain district of Clark county, a daughter of C. W. and Kisia (Gillahan) Laver, the former of whom was born in England, and both of whom now live in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Laver came to Oregon in about 1862, making the voyage around Cape Horn, and first lived on Government island. To Mr. and Mrs. Swank have been born two children, Evaline, who died in infancy; and Roy, who is a student in the medical school of the University of Washington.

Mr. Swank has been active in public affairs of Camas, having served two terms as a member of the city council, two terms as mayor, and also as city clerk, city treasurer and a member of the school board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the York Rite; is also a member of the Mystic Shrine; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the encampment; the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through the chairs; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and the Kiwanis Club. Open hearted and candid in manner, he enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout this section of Clark county and all who know him entertain for him the highest respect and good will, for he has shown himself a man among men and well worthy of public regard.

JOHN EID

As the executive head of a large mercantile house John Eid exerts a strong and beneficial influence in business circles of Canby and is also a recognized leader in civic affairs. His birth occurred in Becker county, Minnesota, in 1871. His father, Christopher Eid, has passed away, but is survived by the mother, Mrs. Inger Eid, who lives in North Dakota.

John Eid was reared in his native state, and the school which he attended was three miles distant from his home. He made the journey on foot and performed his share of the farm work, early acquiring habits of industry and thrift, to which he owes his success in later life. His first money was earned as a clerk and afterward he entered the Hawley State Bank, in which he was employed for six years, filling the positions of bookkeeper and assistant cashier. An expert accountant, he was elected auditor of Clay county, Minnesota, and served for eight years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Eid migrated to Oregon and in 1909 located in Canby. In August, 1910, he purchased stock in the firm of Sandsness & Son and in December, 1911, the name was changed to the present style of the Canby Hardware & Implement Company. Mr. Eid is the dominant factor in the conduct of the business, in which his son Clarence and Wilmer Sandsness are partners. The store formerly occupied the ground on which the city hall now stands but since 1913 the business has been housed in the Odd Fellows building. The store room is sixty by one hundred feet in dimensions, and the basement affords ample storage room. The company carries a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware and the John Deere and International Harvester lines of farm implements. This is the only hardware and implement concern in Canby, and in connection with the store there is a shop devoted to the sale of equipment used by plumbers and tinnerns. The business is efficiently managed, and its growth has paralleled that of the town and the surrounding district.

In 1896 Mr. Eid married Miss Emma Tuft, who was born in Norway and was brought to the United States when a small child. To this union were born four children, all natives of Minnesota. Clarence Leonard, the eldest, was married in Portland to Miss Charlotte Bladorn, by whom he has two children, Clarence Herbert and June Charlotte. Melvin Ingvald, a druggist, married Miss Mabel Schmidt, and they make their home at Juneau, Alaska. Theodore R. is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company and lives in Canby. Norman, the youngest son, died in 1925 as the result of an automobile accident. The mother of these children passed away in 1915, and in 1918 Mr. Eid married Mrs. Mabel (Knight) Bair, a widow. She was born in Canby, in which town her parents settled in 1860, experiencing many phases of pioneer life in Oregon. By her first husband she had a son, Gerald Bair, and to the second union has been born a daughter, Elizabeth Eid.

While living in his native state Mr. Eid held a number of offices in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and since coming to Oregon he has passed through the chairs of the Encampment. He is a York Rite Mason and a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is past master of Champoege Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Canby, Oregon, and has served his lodge as secretary continuously for more than twelve years; and is also a past patron of Canby Chapter of the Eastern Star. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he is cooperating in well defined plans for Canby's development, which he also furthered as a councilman, filling the office for several years. Mr. Eid is now serving as city treasurer and has faithfully discharged every trust reposed in him, thus winning and retaining the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens as well as the approval of his own conscience.

JOHN M. JONES

John M. Jones, who for eight years has rendered notably efficient service as postmaster at Portland, has been connected with this office for thirty-eight years, which period has witnessed a phenomenal increase in the volume of business transacted through the office, reflecting the remarkable growth of the city. Beginning his service in the ranks as a letter carrier, he earned successive promotions and has shown marked executive ability, his office functioning in a manner that has been highly satisfactory to the people of this city.

Mr. Jones was born in Roseburg, Oregon, on the 23d of August, 1871, and is a son of Joseph and Rowena (Wright) Jones, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. His father, who was of Welsh descent, came to Oregon in 1852 with his father, George Jones, who took up a donation land claim near Roseburg, in the forks of the Umpqua river. He was born October 7, 1815, and his wife, Sarah Jones, was born January 1, 1819. Father and son followed farming a number of years. Joseph Jones died at Spokane, Washington, in 1913. His widow is still living in that city, at the age of seventy-eight years. John M. Wright, the maternal grandfather of John M. Jones, was also a pioneer settler of this state.

John M. Jones secured a public and high school education and remained on his father's farm until 1890, when he came to Portland and for a few months worked for the Portland Electric Company. Later in that year he entered the Portland post office, under Postmaster George A. Steele, and was appointed a mail carrier, in which capacity he served for thirteen years, after which for a few months he was an office clerk. He was then made assistant superintendent of the city delivery, having charge of the letter carriers, and next became superintendent of letter carriers, which positions he filled until March, 1914, when he was appointed superintendent of mails, serving until February, 1920, when he became assistant postmaster. In September, 1920, he was appointed acting postmaster, on December 23, 1921, was appointed postmaster, and in 1925 was reappointed, and is still serving in that position. In taking the examination for postmaster, under the Wilson administration, Mr. Jones stood first in a class of twenty-two, and on the incoming of the Harding administration it became necessary for him to take another examination, in which he stood highest in a class of seventeen. He has applied himself indefatigably to every phase of the post office work in which he has been engaged during nearly four decades of service and has proven himself well worthy of the promotions which have come to him. He helped to plan the new post office building, and is official custodian of both this and the old building.

Some idea of the growth of the post office business here may be gleaned from the following comparative statement of receipts: 1849, \$82.98; 1860, \$3,608.99; 1870, \$14,534.66; 1880, \$41,567.67; 1890, \$143,771.14; 1900, \$215,978.47; 1910, \$925,164.52; 1920, \$1,960,009.95; 1927, \$3,101,195.45. There are three hundred and seven regular carriers, forty substitute carriers, three hundred and fifteen regular clerks, twenty-five substitute clerks, thirteen laborers, twelve special delivery messengers, seventy-five sub-stations, with clerks in charge and eight rural routes. There are about thirty trucks and delivery machines, and sixty-three square miles of territory are embraced within the city delivery district. The Portland post office is the central accounting office for the state of Oregon, which includes the auditing of the accounts of over seven hundred post offices in the state. What is now the city of Portland has had sixteen different post offices discontinued, such as East Portland, Montaville, University, St. Johns, and others, which have been replaced by sub-stations. In 1890 there were no letter carriers on the east side of the city, which was then the separate municipality of East Portland. To Mr. Jones belongs the distinction of being the first postmaster of a large city in the west to have been appointed from the ranks, without regard to party affiliation, his appointment coming as the result of his long and effective service, his intimate familiarity with the details of postal work, and his high standing in the examinations, so that in every respect he is well worthy of the position which he so acceptably fills.

In 1910 Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Schaible, of Detroit, Michigan. He is a republican in his political views, and fraternally is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Spanish-American War Veterans, and also belongs to the Ad Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Fidelity Reserve and Loan Company and has shown a keen interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of his city. Loyalty to principle, faithfulness to duty and uniform courtesy in all of his relations have characterized his career, and no resident of Portland commands to a greater degree the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

ANDREW J. RAND

Andrew J. Rand, who is conducting a popular and attractive restaurant at Hood River, has had a long and active career, covering various parts of the country, but is now permanently and comfortably located in one of the choicest sections of the Columbia River Valley. He was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 17th of March, 1865, and is a son of Jack and Mary (Latimer) Rand, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in West Virginia. The father, who was a well known hunter and scout, pioneered over practically all of the western states. In 1887 he settled at Hood River, Oregon, and soon afterwards took up a timber claim on Lost lake, near Mt. Hood, where he lived a few years, and then sold it to Frank Button, after which he again established his home in Hood River, where he lived until his death, in 1916. His wife died about 1882. They became the parents of twelve children.

Andrew J. Rand, the only one now living, was educated in the district schools of his native state, after which he worked in the woods and sawmills of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota until 1889, when he came to Hood River. Here he entered the employ of the Oregon Lumber Company, with which concern he remained for six years, and during the period also ran a boarding house for the company. He then returned to Wisconsin for about a year, after which he went to Montana and followed the logging and sawmill business, doing job work on his own account in that state and Idaho. He was fairly successful in a material way and in 1920 he again came to Hood River and opened a restaurant which he has conducted to the present time. In this business he is ably assisted by his good wife, who is an ideal hostess, and they enjoy an excellent patronage, particularly during the tourist season, when many visitors to Mt. Hood and vicinity come this way.

In April, 1888, Mr. Rand was united in marriage to Miss Jane Barry, who was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of John and Kate (Attridge) Barry, the latter a native of Rhode Island. Mr. Barry, who was born in Ireland, was brought to the United States in boyhood and was reared at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he spent his remaining years, his death occurring in 1907. His wife passed away in

1891. They became the parents of eight children, of whom but three are living, namely: Jane, Mrs. Rand; Mrs. Ellen Asher, of Ione, Idaho; and Mrs. Stella Johnson, of Morley, Idaho. To Mr. and Mrs. Rand have been born six children: Pearl, who was born in Hood River, is the wife of Wilber Spear, of Spokane, Washington, and they have two children, Boyd and Joyce; Earl, born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, is married and has four children, Earl, Kenneth, Joy and Evelyn; Hazel, born at Reed River, has been married twice, first to Raymond Purdy, to which union were born two children, Mark and Charles, and secondly, to Curtis Potts, and they are the parents of two children, Gregory and Mary Catherine; Esther, born in Hood River, is the wife of Thomas Spurgeon and they have a son, Donald; Fred, born at La Crosse, is married and lives in Idaho; and Russell, who was born in Hope, Idaho, is married and has a daughter, Shirley. Mr. Rand is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Hood River and the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Coeur d' Alene, Idaho. He is a man of sterling character and excellent personal qualities, is held in high esteem throughout the community where he lives and is extremely popular among his associates and friends.

CHARLES RICHTON

Multnomah county was the gainer when circumstances compelled Charles Richton to locate here, for he has proven not only a loyal and public spirited citizen, but a competent and trustworthy official, having been for the past fourteen years a deputy sheriff of this county, in which capacity he has given a high type of service. Mr. Richton was born in New York city in 1875 and is a son of Joseph W. and Mary L. Richton, both of whom are deceased. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and then became a telegraph operator, being employed in railroad service for several years. In 1900, because of the poor health of both himself and wife, they came to Portland, Oregon, and soon afterward Mr. Richton went to work in the mines and later in the lumber woods. He became interested in several business propositions, in which he was fairly successful financially, and in 1912 he returned to Portland, where he obtained employment as a clerk with the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1914 he was appointed deputy sheriff, under Sheriff Tom M. Hurlburt, and has served in that office continuously to the present time, having been chief clerk for the past five years. A man of alert mentality, familiar with the details of the office and faithful in the performance of duty, he commands the respect of his associates and is held in high regard throughout the community.

In 1897 Mr. Richton was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth C. Vreeland, of New York. She is a member and a past director of the Portland Women's Club and a member of the Shakespeare Club, being prominent in the social and club life of this city. Of unassuming manner, Mr. Richton possesses those qualities which have gained the favor of his fellowmen, and he is deservedly popular among his acquaintances.

EDWARD J. BALL

The efficiency which characterizes the Portland post office is due largely to the capable and loyal efforts of such men as Edward J. Ball, who has served a number of years in the responsible position of superintendent of mails and is regarded as one of the most competent members of the office force. Mr. Ball was born at Second and Columbia streets, in Portland, and is a son of Chauncey and Margaret (Edwards) Ball. His father came to the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn in 1851, and located first in California, where he engaged in mining until sometime in the '60s, when he came to Portland, where he spent the remaining years of his life. In 1865 he became a member of the city police force and also served as a member of Engine Company No. 4 of the old volunteer fire department. His wife was a daughter of Josiah Edwards, who brought his family across the plains, with horse team and wagon, in 1864, locating in Chehalem valley, Oregon. Both parents are now deceased.

Edward J. Ball received a good public school education, graduating from high

school, and in 1894 entered the Portland post office as a clerk, and has been connected with the office continuously since, except while serving in the Spanish-American war. He rendered faithful and efficient service and, on April 16, 1920, was appointed superintendent of mails, which position he has since filled.

In 1905 Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Habighorst, of Portland, and they are the parents of a daughter, Margaret, now twelve years of age. Mr. Ball is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. A man of clean life and agreeable manner, he has not only gained the sincere respect of the people of this city, but has also won a large circle of warm friends, who esteem him for his genuine worth as a man and citizen.

ROBERT L. RUSSELL

Robert L. Russell, assistant postmaster at Portland, earned his present position through faithful and efficient service in other capacities, in each of which he proved capable and trustworthy, so that his long retention in his present post signifies the satisfactory character of his work. Born at Gaston, Washington county, Oregon, on the 5th day of January, 1884, he is a son of Charles H. and Frances (Rolston) Russell, the latter a daughter of William F. Rolston, who came to Oregon in the '50s. Charles H. Russell came to this state in the '70s and was for many years road master for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company from Portland to Corvallis. He and his wife are now residing in Portland.

Robert L. Russell received a public school education, graduating from high school, after which he took a commercial course in the Portland Business College. He went to work for Lipman & Wolfe, with whom he remained one year, after which he entered the employ of the Portland Oregonian, working in the mailing department several years. In 1907 he was appointed deputy United States shipping commissioner at Seattle, Washington, being later transferred in the same capacity to Port Townsend, Washington, where he served until 1908, when he returned to Portland and entered the post office. He was first assigned to the registry section, later was transferred to the money order section, and in 1914 was appointed postal cashier, which position he filled until 1920, when he became assistant postmaster, in which capacity he has continued to the present time in a manner that has reflected creditably on his ability and judgment.

On August 21, 1907, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Emma O. Woodward, of Portland, but a native of Indiana. They are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Lane, who is a student in St. Helen's Hall. Mr. Russell is a member of the City Club and the Chamber of Commerce. A man of sterling character, strict integrity and alert mentality, his record has gained for him the respect of his associates and the sincere regard of all who have come in contact with him.

W. VERNE AND EMMA C. MCKINNEY

W. Verne and Emma C. McKinney, owners and publishers of the Hillsboro Argus, are rendering a distinctive news service to the people of Washington county, the Argus ranking among the best weekly newspapers in Oregon and commanding a large circulation throughout the county. The Argus was established in 1894 by W. C. Clow and R. H. Mitchell, who later sold and the paper passed through several ownership until 1904, when Mrs. Emma C. McKinney bought a half interest in the paper from the late Claude Robinson, L. A. Long being the owner of the other half interest. In 1907 H. G. Guild bought Mr. Long's interest and two years later sold out to Mrs. McKinney, who thus became the sole owner of the paper. In 1909 L. A. Long, who was one of the pioneer newspaper men of Oregon, returned to the Argus as editor and manager, remaining until 1923, at which time Mrs. McKinney gave a half interest to her son W. Verne, who has since devoted his attention to the paper. The Argus is printed in one of the best equipped plants in Washington county, having a linotype machine, a Huber Hodgman cylinder press, a complete assortment of type

and printing materials and a good bindery, so that the office is prepared to promptly and satisfactorily handle all kinds of printing and binding jobs. The *Argus* is a twelve-page, seven-column paper, issued every Thursday, and is not only one of the largest weekly papers in the northwest, but has no superior as a purveyor of news, being edited in a careful manner and in an interesting literary style, while the typographical appearance of the sheet will compare favorably with any of its contemporaries. The *Argus* has a circulation of twenty-eight hundred and fifty and has proven an excellent advertising medium, entering practically all of the homes of the community and contiguous territory.

Mrs. Emma C. McKinney is a native of Washington county, Oregon, and is a daughter of F. J. and Henrietta (Deelwater) Carstens, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to the United States in young manhood and womanhood and were married in Chicago, Illinois. They lived in Crown Point, Indiana, until 1871, when they came to Washington county, Oregon, locating east of Hillsboro, near where Orenco now stands, where the father bought a farm. Later they moved to Banks, this county, and finally to Hillsboro, where they spent their remaining days, the mother dying in 1901 and the father in 1904. They became the parents of eight children, namely: A. C., deceased; Henry C., who lives at Roy, Oregon; Mrs. Sophia Smith, of Forest Grove, Oregon; Lewis F. and John F., deceased; Mrs. Henrietta Williams, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. McKinney; and Pearl, deceased.

Mrs. McKinney was educated in public schools in and near Hillsboro and in 1896 became the wife of W. Walter McKinney, who was born just west of Hillsboro, a son of J. N. and Sarah McKinney, who were pioneers of this locality, while his paternal grandparents were William and Anne (Walter) McKinney, who came to this state in 1845, locating first in Portland, and later coming to Washington county. His grandmother was born in Middleton, Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1806, and in 1815 went with her father's family to Wayne county, Indiana, where, in 1822, she became the wife of William McKinney, who was a third cousin of James Montgomery, the Revolutionary soldier. In the spring of 1845 the McKinneys started for Oregon, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, in a company in which were sixty wagons. The journey was made under great difficulties. In the Platte country the Pawnee Indians attacked the train and killed and scattered a lot of loose stock. Near Fort Hall the Sioux overtook the company and forced them to stop and cook dinner for three hundred warriors. In Idaho the Indians again appeared and drove off a band of cattle, which they recaptured and returned the following day on being plentifully supplied with provisions. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney became the parents of six children. Mr. McKinney died in Washington county in 1889 and after his death Mrs. McKinney took up her residence with her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Cornelius, in Portland, where she died, at the age of ninety-two years and one day. J. N. McKinney was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, December 26, 1836, and accompanied his parents on their migration to Oregon. He engaged in the cattle business east of the mountains until 1864, when he returned to Washington county and was there married to Miss Jane Cornelius, a daughter of Benjamin Cornelius, who had come to Oregon in the same train with the McKinneys. His first wife died in 1871 and afterward he married Miss Sarah Brown, and they became the parents of W. Walter McKinney, deceased; James Montgomery McKinney, of Vale, Oregon; Herbert Edward McKinney, of Donald, Oregon; and Mrs. Susie McDonald of Tacoma, Washington. Walter received a good public school education, after which he went to work in T. D. Humphreys' abstract office in Hillsboro. Later he was appointed deputy county clerk and while serving in that capacity his health broke down, his lungs being affected. In the hope of gaining relief, he went to eastern Washington, but was not benefited there and returned home, where his death occurred April 10, 1900. He was a member of the Foresters of America, a man of sterling qualities and kindly manner, and was very popular among his associates. To Mr. and Mrs. Walter McKinney was born a son, Walter Verne. Mrs. McKinney had learned typesetting before her marriage, working in the office of the Hillsboro Independent when it was owned by Dr. Linklater, and after the death of her husband she again took up newspaper work, buying an interest in the Hillsboro *Argus* in 1904, as related in a preceding paragraph. She has proven a good business woman and her success has been attained through determined, persistent and well directed efforts, so that she holds a high place in the respect and esteem of all who know her.

Walter Verne McKinney attended the public schools of Hillsboro and while in

high school he enlisted, on March 27, 1917, in the Third Regiment Oregon Infantry, being one of the first four to enlist from Hillsboro. His command became Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry Regiment, One Hundred and Forty-first Division. After a period of training he was sent to Camp Mills, and on December 12, 1917, embarked for overseas, landing at Port St. Nazaire on December 27th. About that time the army made a request for printers and Mr. McKinney's companions, who knew that he had worked some at that trade in boyhood, mentioned his name. He was at once detailed and sent to the central printing plant in Paris, where he at first worked in the office of the purchasing agent, but was soon afterwards sent into the printing plant, with which he was connected continuously until May 22, 1919. On his return to this country, he was honorably discharged at Camp Mills with the rank of sergeant first-class in the Quartermaster Corps. Soon after his return home Mr. McKinney entered the Oregon Agricultural College, in which he took the commercial course, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1923, since which time he has been closely identified with the Hillsboro Argus, in which he has a half interest.

On June 10, 1926, Mr. McKinney was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Barr, who was born and reared in Hillsboro and is a daughter of Frank and Bessie (Sigler) Barr. Mr. Barr is a native of Washington, and Mrs. Barr is a native of Washington county, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are the parents of a son, Walter Verne, Jr. Mr. McKinney is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held offices; the American Legion, of which he was commander for two years; the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is vice president; the Rotary Club; the Sigma Delta Chi, a journalist fraternity; the Alpha Kappa Psi, an honorary fraternity, and was one of the founders of the Fleur De Lis Club, composed of ex-service boys, and which later became the Delta Kappa, a local fraternity. A gentleman of earnest purpose, possessing the real newspaperman's instinct for news and with high ideals as to the makeup of a paper, he has been an important factor in the success of the Argus and is highly regarded throughout the community where he has spent his life, and in the welfare and progress of which he has shown a constant and effective interest.

FRED C. HOLZNAGEL

Fred C. Holznagel, who is rendering satisfactory and appreciated service as postmaster at Hillsboro, Oregon, has had sixteen years experience in postal affairs and is in every respect well qualified for the position which he holds. He was born at Lamberton, Redwood county, Minnesota, on the 24th of May, 1888. His parents, August and Louise (Maibohm) Holznagel, were born in Germany but were married in this country. The father came to the United States in young manhood and located at Lamberton, Minnesota, where he followed his trade, that of a blacksmith, and his marriage occurred there. In the fall of 1888 he brought his family to Oregon, locating in Portland, where for a short time he was connected with the water works. He then moved to Sherwood, Washington county, where he engaged in the meat business until about 1895, when he opened a blacksmith shop at his present location and still devotes a part of his time to that line of work. His wife died March 7, 1925. They became the parents of three children, namely: William, who is unmarried and lives in Sherwood; Ottilia, who is the wife of Albert Voss and also resides in Sherwood; and Fred C. The father is a member of the German Lutheran church and has taken a good citizen's interest in the affairs of his community, having served one term as a member of the city council.

Fred C. Holznagel received his early education in the public schools of Sherwood, after which he attended the preparatory department of Pacific College at Newberg. Before entering that institution he worked in a general merchandise store in Sherwood and on leaving school went to Portland, where he was employed at the same line for awhile, later working in the offices of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company in that city. In 1910 he returned to Sherwood and became a member of the firm of Colfeldt & Holznagel, dealers in general merchandise, carrying on that business for two years, and in 1912 entered the Sherwood postoffice. In September of that year he came to Hillsboro as clerk in the postoffice and has been connected with this office continuously since. In 1919 his faithful and efficient service won for him



FRED C. HOLZNAGEL

the appointment of assistant postmaster, and on March 7, 1924, he was commissioned postmaster, in which capacity he is still serving. He has taken a justifiable pride in the high quality of the service which he has given the patrons of the office, and his administration has been a very successful and satisfactory one.

On April 10, 1927, Mr. Holznagel was united in marriage to Miss Lillie May Rosenkranz, who was born in Diamond, Washington, July 29, 1903. Her mother, now Mrs. Lillie Ballard, lives in Eugene, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Holznagel have a son, Robert Frederick, born February 17, 1928.

Mr. Holznagel is a member of Tuality Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., which he has twice served as master; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland. He belongs to the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce, in the work of which he is actively interested, and in all respects has proven a worthy citizen of his community. Because of his splendid official record and his fine personal qualities he commands the esteem and good will of his fellowmen to a marked degree.

THOMAS G. GREENE

Thomas G. Greene, who is engaged in the practice of law, with offices in the Porter building, was born in Washington county, Indiana, on the 4th day of July, 1860, and is a son of Philo and Sarah (Gabbert) Greene, the former a farmer. In 1866 the family moved to Illinois, where both parents died. Mr. Greene received a public school education and read law at Sullivan, Illinois, later attending the Union College of Law in Chicago. While in the latter city he was employed as a reporter on the Chicago Daily Times, also as a reporter for Bradstreets. Later he went to Helena, Montana, as manager for Bradstreets, and on June 1, 1888, came to Portland as manager for the same concern, filling that position for one and a half years. Next entering the University of Oregon, he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1892, after which he was connected with the law office of Cox, Teal & Minor for awhile, and then engaged in the private practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time. He conducts a general practice, though specializing in commercial and banking law.

On February 22, 1890, Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Hildebrand, of Portland, who graduated with the first class of the Portland high school and is now the oldest living graduate of that school. Mr. and Mrs. Greene are the parents of a son, Thomas G., Jr., and Dorothy, twins. The former graduated from the law school of Leland Stanford University in 1923, and the latter from the University of California in the same year and is now engaged in teaching. Mr. Greene is a democrat in his political views and has shown a proper interest in public affairs, having served as a member of the executive board under Mayor Harry Lane of Portland. He was a candidate for judge of the supreme court in 1900, but was defeated by Judge Charles E. Wolverton of Albany. He is a member of the University Club.

GEORGE S. RODGERS

George S. Rodgers, member of the Rodgers-Hart-Banks Company, one of the oldest insurance agencies in Portland, is recognized as a man of superior business ability, is enterprising in his ideas and methods, and his life work has been crowned with success. Born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1865, he is a son of George B. and Delphine (Shaw) Rodgers. His father, who was born in Scotland, was a steam engineer and was a veteran of the Civil war, having served on Admiral Farragut's flagship. His wife was a granddaughter of Ebenezer Shaw, who was born in Connecticut, in which state the family had been established in colonial days, and from which locality he accompanied his parents on their migration to Pennsylvania, when Indians were still numerous there. Mrs. Rodgers had five brothers in the Union army during the Civil war.

George S. Rodgers secured his elementary education in the public schools and graduated from the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute in 1884. He taught school one

year in Wisconsin and two years in Pennsylvania, after which he went to Denver, Colorado, where he spent a few years in ranching. He then went to San Francisco, California, and became connected with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in 1892 came to Portland, still in the interest of that company. He has been in the insurance business continuously to the present time and stands among the leaders in his line in this city. The firm of which he is a member has long been established and has been active and aggressive in its methods, while at the same time it has observed the strictest ethics and has been honorable in all its dealings.

In 1887 Mr. Rodgers was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Voogt, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they are the parents of two children, George B., who is married and who is office manager for his father's company, and Fred W., who also is with the Rodgers-Hart-Banks Company. Mr. Rodgers is a republican in his political alignment, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine and also belongs to the Waverly Club. He has a beautiful, modern home at Ambleside Park, where he and three other gentlemen, Louis G. Clark, C. S. Russell and Dr. C. J. Smith, bought twenty-five acres of land, which they developed into a beautiful residence park, including an attractive lake, with an island. Here Mr. Rodgers has full opportunity for indulging his hobby, that of raising fine flowers, which affords him a pleasing diversion from the routine of business. He has exercised keen discrimination and sound judgment in all of his affairs and his business record has been such as has gained for him an exalted place in public regard.

CHARLES E. MELDRUM

As part owner of the Lakin Brass Works, Charles E. Meldrum is an important factor in the industrial life of Milwaukie and bears a name well known to the old residents of Clackamas county, where members of this honored pioneer family have lived for three generations in succession. He was born in Oregon City in 1873 and is of Scotch and Irish lineage. His father, John W. Meldrum, was born December 17, 1839, near Burlington, Iowa, and was a son of John and Susanna Depew (Cox) Meldrum. John Meldrum was a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and followed the trade of a stonemason. In 1845 the family started for Oregon, joining a wagon train organized at Council Bluffs early in the spring, and arrived at their destination in the following October. They first located at what was then known as Pacific City, living on a donation land claim, and afterward resided in the vicinity of Lebanon, Oregon. In 1849 John Meldrum joined the rush of gold seekers in California and at the end of six months decided to return to Oregon. On making inquiries at the bureau of Indian affairs in California he was assured that it would be safe to make the trip at that time but while camping at Table Rock in the Rogue River country his suspicions were aroused and as a means of protection guards were posted. During the night the Indians eluded the guards and drove off the horses, also securing a considerable quantity of gold dust, which the members of the party were carrying in their saddle bags. They were obliged to walk to Eugene and there obtained horses, on which they journeyed to their homes. John Meldrum settled in Oregon City and in that section of the state he and his wife spent their remaining years.

When they crossed the plains their son, John W. Meldrum was a child of six and at an early age he became inured to the hardships and privations incident to frontier life. He had little opportunity to attend school but improved his mind by the reading of good books. For some time he worked in the mines of Idaho and eastern Oregon and about 1865 became a deputy surveyor for the United States government. He followed that line of activity for many years and did contracting for the government on subdivision work. In 1888 he was elected surveyor of Clackamas county and in 1890 became county judge, also acting as chairman of the board of county commissioners. Through his instrumentality the country roads were greatly improved and the money tax system was inaugurated, proving much more effective than the labor system. In 1898 Mr. Meldrum was appointed special agent in the general land office and examined surveys in Nevada and Wyoming. In January, 1871, he bought the north half of the Peter M. Rinearson donation land claim on the east bank of the Willamette river and here in 1909-1910 he laid out the townsite of Meldrum, situated ten miles from Portland. He retained and his widow still owns a tract of

eighty acres, to which he moved in 1878, and the remainder of his life was spent on that farm. For many years he was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics was a strong republican. In the activities of the party he took a prominent part and was delegate at large from Oregon to the national convention at St. Louis, which nominated William B. McKinley for president. He was a member of the Pioneer Society and the Oregon Historical Society, while his fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On September 25, 1872, he married Miss Georgiana Pope, a native of Oregon City and a daughter of Charles W. and Sarah E. Pope, who came to Oregon in 1850, and a niece of Governor Abernethy. Mr. Meldrum passed away in September, 1919, leaving a family of three children: Charles E., Eva S. and David T.

Charles E. Meldrum attended the rural schools of Clackamas county and the high school in Oregon City. When an interurban line was established between Portland and Oregon City he obtained work with the traction company and afterward took a six months' course in a Portland business college. He reentered the service of the street railway company and was employed in the shops at Milwaukie until 1899. For two years thereafter he was a fireman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and in 1901 returned to his father's farm. A year later he entered the repair shop of the Portland & Oregon City Railway Company and there remained until 1907. For a period of two years he devoted his energies to the building of transmission lines at Klamath Falls, Oregon, and then became an operator in the power house, filling the position until 1914, when he returned to Meldrum, and was there engaged in farming for eleven years. In February, 1925, he purchased an interest in the Lakin Brass Works at Milwaukie, and has since exerted his best efforts in behalf of the business, which is constantly expanding.

On December 10, 1902, Mr. Meldrum married Miss Ethel Lakin, a daughter of C. A. Lakin, Sr., and to this union has been born one child, Francis C., who is a public school pupil. Mr. Meldrum resides on the farm which his father cultivated for so many years and has added many improvements to the place, which is highly developed. In fraternal affairs he manifests a keen interest and has held a number of offices in the local camp of the Woodmen of the World. He has been through all of the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge and encampment and is grand monarch of the Ancient Mystic Order of Samaritans. His wife is a past warden of the Daughters of Rebekah and president of the Parent-Teachers Association of Jennings Lodge. They have co-operated in many movements for the general good and are highly esteemed by all with whom they have been associated.

LEON HENRY BULLIER

The life history of Leon H. Bullier, well known real estate dealer of Portland, is the record of a man's earnest endeavor from boyhood, his determined struggles in the face of obstacles and his ultimate success. True and loyal in every relation of life, he has well merited his present prosperity and commands the uniform respect of his fellowmen. Mr. Bullier was born in Portland, Oregon, March 8, 1895, and is a son of Albert R. and Levetta (Mather) Bullier. His father was born in San Juan Bautista, San Benito county, California, and was a son of Leon H. Bullier, a native of Bordeaux, France, who came to California in the early '40s. The grandfather was a lawyer by profession, served as judge and was numbered among the prominent and influential men of his day. He died at the age of ninety-two years. Albert R. Bullier came to Portland in the '70s. His wife was a native of Portland and a daughter of John A. Mather, who came here in the '40s, and died in 1905, at the age of sixty-three years. He taught the first school on Front street and founded the Baptist church in this city. He was a direct descendant of Cotton Mather. Mrs. Bullier now resides near Los Angeles, California.

Leon H. Bullier was graduated from the Sunnyside grammar school and Washington high school, and while still attending school he started out to make his own way, his first position being that of warehouse and delivery boy for the Avery Hardware Company, for which concern he worked from 1906 to 1908. In 1911 he went to work as a delivery boy in Dan Kellaher's grocery store and six months later he entered the employ of R. T. Cox, manager of the D. P. Thompson estate, with whom

he remained until January 1, 1916, when he went into business on his own account, opening a real estate office in the Lewis building. His business was developing nicely when, in 1917, he sold out to the Stanley S. Thompson Company in order that he might enlist for service in the World war, but he retained an option to buy back his interests on his return if he so desired. Thompson, who was thirty-one years old, was a British subject, and while Mr. Bullier was in France he left Portland, presumably to avoid the draft, and the abandoned business was taken over by his employees. Mr. Bullier joined the Ammunition Train, with which he was sent to France, where he saw active duty until the close of the war, and on his return to this country was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. He had served with the Twenty-first Company, First Corps Artillery which saw action with the First Division. On his return home he was practically penniless. In September, 1919, Mr. Bullier started to work for his friend F. E. Taylor, head of a very prominent realty firm, as manager of the lease department and met with considerable success, resulting in the construction of several new buildings and the sale of a number of Portland's prominent buildings. In 1923 he went into business for himself again, opening an office in the Porter building, which had just been vacated by a railroad office. He had charge of the rental of the building, which he soon filled with tenants, and, thus encouraged, he has continued the business. Mr. Bullier considers Mr. R. J. Cox and Mr. F. E. Taylor, who were his former employers, as two of his closest friends. On May 1, 1924, Mr. Bullier formed a partnership with Henry Reed, under the firm name of Bullier & Reed, and they gained recognition as one of the best realty firms in Portland, specializing in handling down-town business properties. In all of their operations they maintained a reputation for square dealing and honorable methods, through which they won the public confidence. On May 1, 1928, Mr. Bullier's younger brother, Albert R. Bullier, who had been employed by Bullier and Reed during the life of that partnership, was made a partner in the business and Mr. Reed withdrew to establish a business of his own.

In 1921 Mr. Bullier was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Pauline Thompson, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and they are the parents of a daughter, Marguerite Jeanne, now five years of age. Mr. Bullier gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of Mt. Tabor Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Portland Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E., and Over the Top Post, V. F. W. He also belongs to the Lake Oswego Country Club, the Portland Gun Club, Royal Rosarians, and has been a member of the Portland Realty Board since 1916. His life has been marked by earnest and consecutive effort, guided by sound principles and high ideals, and the success which has come to him is well merited. He has a wide acquaintance throughout this city and to a marked degree commands the respect of all who know him.

GEORGE HASLINGER

Among the desirable citizens furnished by the old world to the United States is numbered George Haslinger, a successful florist and one of the influential business men of The Dalles. He was born in 1879 in Vienna, Austria, of which his parents, Joseph and Julia Haslinger, were lifelong residents. His father was a well known florist of that city, which is noted throughout Europe for its beautiful gardens and parks.

After his graduation from high school George Haslinger matriculated in the agricultural college at Vienna, completing a two years' course, and received thorough training in horticulture and landscape gardening. For some time he was associated with his father in business and in compliance with the laws of his native land served for three years in the Austrian army. Following his release from military duty he traveled for two and a half years, studying plant and flower life in Austria, Germany, Roumania and Russia, and then returned to Vienna, where he spent a year. In 1906 he sailed for America and for eight months was in the employ of a florist at Washington, D. C., thus gaining a knowledge of the business methods employed in this country. He was commissioned by Senator James Hughes, of Huntington, West Virginia, to landscape a German village and after completing the contract decided to locate in the west. In 1908 he arrived in Portland, Oregon, and remained

in the Rose city for six months, working for the Swiss Floral Company. He then ventured in business for himself and allied his interests with those of Hood River, Oregon. Purchasing a tract of land, he built a greenhouse and began raising bulbs and flowers on a small scale. Later he erected two more greenhouses there and supplied his customers with shrubs and potted plants as well as cut flowers and bulbs. Encouraged by the steady growth of his trade, he decided to expand the scope of his activities and in 1923 came to The Dalles, purchasing land, on which he erected a greenhouse fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions. In 1925 he added another, thirty-six by one hundred and fifty feet in extent, and now has fourteen thousand square feet under glass. The plant is heated by oil and completely equipped. Mr. Haslinger concentrates his attention upon its operation and his second son is in charge of the retail flower shop in The Dalles. The eldest son is manager of the plant in Hood River and the father also owns a modern house of eight rooms in that town. In the line of work in which he specializes he is an acknowledged leader and the rapid increase in his business is proof of his executive ability and good judgment.

In 1904 Mr. Haslinger was married in Vienna to Miss Mary Schreckienger, a native of Winterberg, Bohemia, and they have become the parents of five children. Mary, the eldest, was born in Vienna and is a high school graduate. Her husband, C. Taylor, is connected with a garage at The Dalles and they have a daughter, Mary Ann. George J., a native of Washington, D. C., also completed a high school course and is a capable young business man. J. F. was born in West Virginia and is planning to enter college. Frances Elizabeth is a native of Hood River and a junior in the Hood River high school. Powell, who completes the family, was also born in Hood River and is a grammar school pupil.

Mr. Haslinger is one of the enterprising members of the Chamber of Commerce and his fraternal affiliations are with the United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. He enjoys his work, through which his creative talent is expressed, and as the founder and head of The Dalles Floral Company he controls a business of much importance and value to the city. Mr. Haslinger cooperates heartily in movements for the general good and possesses those qualities which inspire respect and confidence.

R. M. DOOLY

R. M. Dooly, president of Dooly & Company, one of Portland's leading fire insurance agencies, presents the remarkable record of having been actively engaged in business continuously since the age of ten years. During that entire period he has remained identified with one enterprise, which he has developed into an important and prosperous concern, in the success of which he takes a pardonable pride. Mr. Dooly was born in Ogden, Utah, on the 4th of January, 1884, and is a son of R. M. and Mary Elizabeth (Helfrich) Dooly. His father was prominent in the business affairs of Ogden, where he organized the private bank of Guthrie, Dooly & Company. In 1884 he went to San Diego, California, as manager for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, in which capacity he served there until 1894, when he came to Portland, Oregon, as manager of the Wells-Fargo Company Bank. He retained that position until 1901, when he went to Forest Grove, Oregon, and organized the First National Bank, of which he became president, but later sold his interests in 1910, retiring from business and returned to Portland where he lived until his death in 1920. His wife passed away in 1926. While at Portland he had established an insurance business, which he placed in charge of his sons on leaving there. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: Frank E., who is engaged in the insurance business in Los Angeles, California; Mrs. James Cole, of Portland; Mrs. Wilson W. Clark, of Portland; and R. M.

R. M. Dooly received his educational training in the public schools, and when a boy of ten years he became identified with his brother's insurance business, delivering policies and doing other work about the office. In 1894, while still attending school, he and his brother Frank, who was sixteen years old, took an office in the Chamber of Commerce building, being backed financially by their father, and became agents for the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, one of the old established companies

of this city. In 1915 Frank Dooly was elected vice-president of the Hibernia Savings Bank, at which time he sold his interest in the insurance business, and in 1920 he disposed of his banking interest and moved to Los Angeles, California, where he has since been engaged in the insurance business. R. M. Dooly carried on the business and after completing his high school work gave his entire attention to it. The subsequent years have been marked by steady and substantial growth in the volume of business, which is now conducted under the name of Dooly & Company, of which Mr. Dooly is president, Ferry Smith, vice-president, and Claude Lilly, secretary and treasurer. Among the well known companies represented by the Dooly agency are the United States Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Federal Insurance Company of New Jersey, the General Insurance Company of America, the Royal Indemnity Company of New York, the Commercial Casualty Company of Newark, New Jersey, the Millers National Insurance Company of Chicago and the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The firm employs nineteen people, six of whom are outside men, and Mr. Dooly, in addition to his executive work, also does a good deal of outside work. He has proven a man of mature judgment, nice discrimination and tireless energy and holds an enviable place among the insurance men of this city.

On October 10, 1917, Mr. Dooly was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jones, of Portland, a daughter of Dr. William and Kate Davis Jones, and they are the parents of two children, Katherine, who is now nine years of age, and Mary Elizabeth, three years old. Mr. Dooly supports the republican party and is a member of the Arlington Club, the Multnomah Athletic Club, the Waverley Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Oregon Surety and Casualty Company. Personally he is straightforward and unaffected in manner, cordial and affable in his social relations, and to a marked degree commands the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

HENRY SCHADEWITZ

For forty-four years a resident of Wasco county, Henry Schadewitz has played well his part, contributing substantially toward the upbuilding and progress of this section of the state through his operations as an agriculturist and a merchant, and is now living retired at The Dalles. He was born September 16, 1857, in Rochester, New York, and his parents, C. H. and Maria Schadewitz, were natives of Berlin, Germany. His father was born January 28, 1828, and the mother's birth occurred in 1829. In 1876 the paternal grandfather of Henry Schadewitz sailed for the United States and at that time was over ninety years of age. He was unable to withstand the rigors of an ocean voyage and was buried at sea.

His son, C. H. Schadewitz, received a good education and remained in Germany until he reached the age of eighteen. In 1846 he sought the opportunities of the United States and located in Rochester, New York, where he followed the trade of carriage-making until 1851. He then started for the gold fields of California, by the isthmus route, and there engaged in prospecting for a few years. Mr. Schadewitz returned to the east by way of Cape Horn and about 1855 was married in New York state. A few years later he again made the trip to California by way of the isthmus of Panama and began the manufacture of wagons and carriages in Stockton. At the end of a few months he sent for his wife and son, who arrived in California in the fall of that year, also sailing around Cape Horn. The hardwood which Mr. Schadewitz used in making his wagons was shipped from the east and for some time he conducted the factory in Stockton. He then purchased a ranch located about eighteen miles north of the city and also filed on a homestead in that vicinity, becoming the owner of a tract of four hundred acres. There he engaged in ranching until 1892, when he disposed of his holdings and came to Oregon. Settling in Sherman county, he purchased a half section of land and also took up a one hundred and sixty-acre timber culture. He was identified with the Masonic order and closely adhered to its beneficent teachings. Death terminated his career December 10, 1893, and Mrs. Schadewitz passed away March 4, 1874. They left a family of three children: Henry; and Charles and Louis, who live in Sherman county, Oregon. The last named is married and has four children: Oliver E., Mrs. Shelton Fritts, Mrs. Jack Hendricks and Louis Virgil.

In the acquirement of an education Henry Schadewitz attended the country schools of San Joaquin county, California, and the public schools of Sacramento. Afterward he worked in his father's shop and in March, 1884, journeyed to Wasco county, Oregon, locating thirteen miles south of Grass Valley, where the town of Kent now stands. He preempted a homestead and also took up a timber culture, acquiring four hundred and eighty acres of land in all. During the season of harvesting he was in California and in October, 1884, returned to the ranch in Oregon. He built a small house on the homestead and also dug a well. The winter was exceptionally cold and Oregon experienced the heaviest snowfall in its history. In the canyon where Mr. Schadewitz lived the snow was ten feet deep and remained on the ground throughout the winter, finally disappearing at the end of February. He plowed up some of the land and planted a garden. The first year he cultivated ten acres of the farm and also followed the carpenter's trade, building houses and barns for the settlers in that district. In 1899, when a railroad was extended through this section of the state, he began raising wheat on a large scale and previous to that time had grown hay, which he sold to the cattlemen of the county. As the years passed he added to his holdings and is now the owner of two thousand acres of fertile land, which is leased to his sons. In 1901 he opened a general store in Kent and successfully conducted the business for five years. Through tireless effort and good management he accumulated a substantial sum and in 1919 purchased a comfortable home in The Dalles, where he has since lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his former years of industry and thrift.

Mr. Schadewitz was married January 13, 1892, to Miss Emma May Parks, who was born in Jackson, Amador county, California. Her parents were John M. and Olive H. (Walston) Parks, the former having been born April 8, 1827, in Kentucky, and the latter on November 2, 1849, in Iowa. Mr. Parks went to California with the gold seekers of 1852 and there engaged in placer mining for some time. He then purchased land in San Joaquin county and operated the ranch for many years. His demise occurred at Acampo, California, April 29, 1893, and Mrs. Parks died April 14, 1911. In their family were ten children: Emma May; Mrs. Mary Ann Schadewitz, of Sherman county, Oregon; Mrs. Cynthia Prehn, Mrs. Martha Viola Hamilton, Mrs. Louise Leora Needham and Archie Lee Parks, all of whom have passed away; John M., who lives in Stockton, California; Delbert S. Parks and Mrs. Nellie E. Toothacher, residents of Stockton; and Mrs. Elzada Thatcher, of Los Angeles, California. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schadewitz were born seven children, all of whom survive except John William, the third in order of birth, and Theodore L., the youngest. Carl H., the eldest, lives on the old homestead and has a wife and one child, John Henry. Mrs. Olive Marie Barnet makes her home in Gilliam county, Oregon, and had three sons: Leo George H., Louis Ernest and Ray Robert, who died January 7, 1928. Mrs. Lola May Barnet resides in Wasco, Oregon, and is the mother of four children: Melvin L., Rosellen May, Carl Alvin and Ernest Eugene. Melvin R. conducts a garage in Moro, Oregon, and has a wife and one son, Melvin Ramsey Jr. Louis M., who cultivates the home farm, is also married and has a daughter, Twila Darline.

Mr. Schadewitz is much interested in public affairs, particularly educational matters, and for many years was a school director. He aided in organizing the first school at Kent, which town he founded and named, and was its postmaster for eight years. Liberal, broadminded and public-spirited, Mr. Schadewitz has thoroughly demonstrated his worth as a citizen and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

H. W. OSBORNE

H. W. Osborne, president of the H. W. Osborne Company, of Portland, is numbered among the able and successful real estate and insurance men of this city, and his high business principles and honorable dealings have secured for him the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. Mr. Osborne was born in Millington, Michigan, in 1888, and is a son of Horace and Helena (Glass) Osborne. The father has always followed the vocation of farming but is now retired from active business pursuits.

Mr. Osborne is indebted to the public schools for his educational training, and his first position was as a traveling salesman, which line of work he followed for

several years. In 1920 he came to Portland and entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he is still engaged. Success accompanied his efforts and in October, 1925, he incorporated the business under the name of the H. W. Osborne Company, of which he is president and manager and which is recognized as one of the strong and reliable concerns in its line in this city. Mr. Osborne is aggressive and enterprising in his affairs, has handled a large number of important real estate deals and is the representative of some of the strongest insurance companies in the country, for whom he has placed a vast amount of insurance throughout this section of the valley. He is a director and a past president of the Clarno Basin Oil Company.

In April, 1914, Mr. Osborne was united in marriage to Miss Marie Swift, of Portland. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Realty Board. A man of sterling qualities, fine public spirit and courteous and friendly manner, he has won and retains to a marked degree the esteem and good will of those with whom he has come in contact.

JAMES MAYNARD KEENEY

As a prosperous rancher and hotel owner James Maynard Keeney was widely and favorably known throughout Oregon and during the period of his residence in Portland he held a secure place in the esteem of its citizens. Of resolute purpose and marked strength of character, he surmounted obstacles and difficulties which would have thoroughly discouraged the average man and pressed steadily onward to the goal of success. He was born in Brownsville, Oregon, October 15, 1865. His father, Elias Keeney, crossed the plains in an early day and settled on a donation land claim near Brownsville.

James M. Keeney was reared on the home farm where he remained until he reached the age of eighteen, experiencing many phases of pioneer life in western Oregon. For two years he was a student at the State University and next attended a business college in Portland. After the completion of his course he returned home and when he attained his majority was given one thousand dollars by his father. With this sum he purchased a flock of sheep in Arlington, Oregon, but lost most of them during the ensuing winter, which was unusually severe. After this venture he opened a livery stable in Arlington and also served as postmaster of the town. Later he entered mercantile circles of Portland, conducting a cigar store at First and Yamhill streets, but through his partner lost the business. In addition he was burdened with a debt of eight thousand dollars, incurred through no fault of his, but by hard work and self-denial paid all of the creditors of the firm and started life anew. From 1893 until 1895 Mr. Keeney was variously employed. Soon after the Maine was sunk in Havana harbor he saw an opportunity to make money and took advantage of it. Leasing a large ranch, he became a breeder of horses, which he sold to the United States government, and was thus engaged for four years. During that time he was offered and accepted the management of a hotel at Shaniko, Oregon, and was so successful that he purchased the property soon afterward. For several years he conducted the business, and then went to Vale, Oregon, where he owned another hotel, which he operated successfully for seven years. Meanwhile he had joined J. N. Burgess in purchasing the Cunningham ranch at Pilot Rock and for eighteen years he was active in the cultivation and improvement of that tract. On disposing of his holdings in eastern Oregon, Mr. Keeney located in Portland and bought a cherry orchard of one hundred acres near Salem. In 1920 he sold his interests in the ranch. His death occurred September 19, 1923, when he was nearly fifty-eight years of age. For years he fought a losing battle against disease but maintained his courageous spirit until the end, being a man of exceptional will power and determination.

Mr. Keeney was married July 20, 1904, to Miss Elizabeth Matlock, a daughter of Tom J. and Mary E. Matlock. In 1853, when a child of three, Mrs. Keeney's father crossed the plains with his parents, who settled near Eugene, Oregon. In 1875 he removed to Heppner, Oregon, and embarked in the sheep business. During the great flood at Heppner in June, 1903, he was seriously injured and his wife was drowned. Their daughter Elizabeth fainted and thus narrowly escaped death by drowning.

Mr. Keeney joined the Elks lodge of Pendleton but had few outside interests, as



JAMES M. KEENEY

he loved his home, finding therein his greatest happiness. In matters of citizenship he was loyal and public-spirited, and his innate courtesy and kindness of heart endeared him to all with whom he was associated. He was a man of straightforward, honest character, broad-minded, unselfish and helpful, winning his way on earth and going out of the world worthy of that eternal life beyond.

C. H. SLETTON

C. H. Sletton, who has served as treasurer of the Hood River Apple Growers Association continuously since its organization, fifteen years ago, has been an important factor in its success and is regarded as one of Hood River's best citizens, well worthy of the respect and confidence which are accorded him. The Hood River Apple Growers Association was organized in April, 1913, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. It was formed as a non-profit organization, being the outcome of the merging of four smaller companies in the Hood River valley. The first officers were, P. S. Davidson, president; J. C. Porter, vice president; C. W. Hooker, secretary; C. H. Sletton, treasurer; L. E. Clark, W. B. Dickerson, A. W. Stone, C. W. Hooker, P. S. Davidson and J. C. Porter, directors. The association began with practically nothing in the way of assets, but, after borrowing five thousand dollars, it bought a cold storage plant, leased two or three private plants, and proceeded to carry out its aims and purposes. Success attended it from the start and its growth has been steady and substantial through the years until today it is regarded as one of the best non-profit farmers organizations in the state of Oregon. The association now has fixed assets of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which one hundred and eighty-seven thousand is set aside for depreciation, and its only obligation is a bonded indebtedness of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1926 the association refunded back to growers forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-four dollars from the budget and seventy-six thousand, one hundred and fourteen dollars from the store department. It did a gross business of three million eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, which included eight hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars of business done by the store which is owned by the association. The association has eleven hundred growers contracts and seven hundred active members. It handles apples, pears, cherries, strawberries and other small fruits, all of which is widely known for its high quality, and about forty-five per cent of the fruit is exported to foreign countries, principally to the British islands. The present officers of the association are as follows: R. J. McIsaac, president; J. H. Mohr, vice president; Arvo Hukari, secretary; C. H. Sletton, treasurer, and Victor Follenius, general manager and sales manager.

C. H. Sletton was born in Becker county, Minnesota, in 1878, and is a son of Jacob C. and Elizabeth Sletton, the latter a native of Minnesota. The father, who was born in Norway in 1847, came to the United States in young manhood and settled in Minnesota, of which he was a pioneer, and there engaged in farming and the grain business. He took an active interest in the public affairs of his community, serving as a member of the board of county commissioners of Norman county, and also as county assessor. He and his wife are now deceased. Of the six children who were born to them, three are now living, namely: Charles H., of this review; Mrs. Minnie Shulstad, who lives in North Dakota, and Mrs. Julia Riedasch, of Seattle, Washington. C. H. Sletton attended the public schools of Ada, Moorehead and Fergus Falls, and also took a two-year course in a business college. He went to work in the office of a department store at Crookston, Minnesota, and later served for about six months as a bookkeeper in a bank at Frazee, Minnesota. In April, 1903, he came to Hood River and for about two years was employed at farm work, after which he took a position in the office of the Bragg Mercantile Company, at Hood River, with which he remained five years. In 1910 he entered the employ of the Hood River Apple Growers Association and on its formal organization he was elected treasurer, which position he has held continuously to the present time. He has handled a large amount of money during these years and has managed his department in a manner that has been very gratifying to the officers and members of the association.

In 1902 Mr. Sletton was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Gleason, who is a native of Wisconsin, and is a daughter of John and Jessie Gleason, both of whom.

are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sletton have two children: Paul, who was born at Crookston, Minnesota, graduated from the Hood River high school and then took the course in journalism at the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1927; and Jessie, who was born in Hood River, graduated from the local high school and is now taking a course in secretarial training and business administration at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. Mr. Sletton is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Crookston, Minnesota. He has been true and loyal to responsibility in every relation of life, progressive and energetic in his affairs and honorable and square in all his dealings, so that he has well earned the high standing which he enjoys in the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen, while his genial manner and strong social qualities have won him many warm friends throughout the community.

EARL J. LOWE

Earl J. Lowe, secretary and treasurer of Ritter, Lowe & Company, realtors of Portland, is a capable and enterprising business man and has been an active factor in the remarkable success of this well known concern. He was born in Saginaw, Michigan, on the 26th day of August, 1890, and is a son of John and Mary J. (McCasey) Lowe. In 1895 the family came to the coast, locating in Aberdeen, Washington, where the father engaged in the logging business for about eight years and in 1903 came to Portland, where he continued in that line of business for some time, but is now retired and he and his wife still reside in this city.

Earl J. Lowe secured a public and high school education, which he supplemented by a commercial course in a business college. In 1909 he became identified with the real estate business as stenographer and bookkeeper, and in May, 1915, engaged in the business in partnership with Albert R. Ritter, under the firm name of Ritter, Lowe & Company, of which Mr. Lowe is secretary and treasurer. They have handled much property in this section of the valley, but are now confining their attention to business properties.

Mr. Lowe has been married twice, first to Miss Ellen M. Fahey, of Salem, who died in May, 1926, leaving two children, Mary Ellen, who is now eight years of age, and Betty Ann, who is five years old. On November 24, 1927, Mr. Lowe was married to Miss Luella C. Redding, of Long Beach, California. The republican party receives Mr. Lowe's support and he has shown a commendable interest in public affairs, particularly such as concern the welfare of his community. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the United Artisans, the Knights of Columbus, the Multnomah Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He also belongs to the Portland Real Estate Board, of which he is vice chairman of the appraisal committee. He is a director of several holding companies controlled by his firm and because of his ability, stanch character and fine personal traits is highly regarded throughout the community in which he lives.

ALBERT R. RITTER

Albert R. Ritter has been one of the active factors in the development and up-building of Portland, where he has been engaged in the real estate business for twenty years. Besides his large agency business, he has operated extensively on his own account and holds a prominent place among those whose activities have tended to promote the advancement of Portland and vicinity. Mr. Ritter was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1877, and is a son of Philip and Louise (Desor) Ritter. The family came to the United States in 1879 and located in Arkansas, where both parents died, the father being killed in a cyclone.

Mr. Ritter received his education in the public schools to the age of twelve years, when necessity compelled him to go to work. He was employed at various occupations and during the ensuing ten years was in many of the western states and Canada. In 1899 he came to Portland and for a few years was variously employed, in the meantime gaining a good knowledge of the city. In 1908 he entered the real estate business, his early dealings being confined to selling residence lots and houses, but

gradually he enlarged the scope of his operations and during the subsequent years has successfully handled many large deals in both residence and business properties. He is now a member of the firm of Ritter, Lowe & Company, of which he is president and Earl J. Lowe is secretary and treasurer, and they enjoy a wide reputation for reliability and square dealing. They are now specializing in business properties exclusively and among their large deals was the sale of Sullivan's Gulch to Ralph Lloyd. Mr. Ritter has a one hundred and ninety-eight year lease on the entire block at Twentieth street and Sandy boulevard, on which he is erecting some fine, modern structures, and he has been very active in the development of that district. He is also largely interested in several holding companies, of which he is president, and in all of his affairs has shown sound judgment that has enabled him to realize a very gratifying measure of success.

In 1902 Mr. Ritter was united in marriage to Miss Lillian B. White, who was born in Oakland, Oregon, and is a daughter of Alvin and Sarah C. (Crouch) White, the latter a sister of Finland Sutherlin, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852 and settled where the town of Oakland now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter are the parents of a daughter, Willetha, who is a graduate of St. Helen's Hall. Mr. Ritter gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Irvington Club, the Wana Lake Club, the Columbia Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Portland Realty Board, of which he was president in 1922, and in 1923 was president of the Pacific Northwest Real Estate Association, while in 1924 he was vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. During 1923 he traveled all over the United States, visiting every county and spending five thousand dollars of his own money in the interest of the real estate business. In this and many other ways he has shown an unselfish spirit in relation to those things which concern the public welfare and throughout this section of the valley he commands the respect of all who are acquainted with his activities. Cordial and affable in manner, he easily makes friends and no resident of this city is held in higher regard.

WILLIAM ANDRESEN

William Andresen, a pioneer merchant of Oregon City, has progressed with the community in which he has resided for more than forty years and during this period has filled important public offices. He had no advantages to aid him at the outset of his career and what he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his time, talents and opportunities. He was born in 1866 in Holstein, Germany, his parents being Carl and Marie Andresen, the former of whom passed away in February, 1883. Subsequently the mother crossed the Atlantic and she is now the widow of John Shuldt, of Oregon City.

Responding to the call of adventure, William Andresen left home when a boy and went alone to Hamburg, Germany. From there he proceeded to Hull, England, and thence to Liverpool, where he boarded a ship bound for Montreal, Canada. He arrived in America in June, 1883, and was handicapped by his ignorance of the language and customs of the country. Mr. Andresen had worked for a year in a railroad office and understood telegraphy. Having relatives in Chicago, he journeyed to that city and obtained a position in his uncle's jewelry store, in which he was employed for two years. During that period he learned the trade of watch making and in 1885 sought the opportunities of the Pacific northwest. Locating in Corvallis, Oregon, he entered the service of a jeweler and also worked for a time in a flour mill.

In November, 1886, Mr. Andresen moved to Oregon City and has since been identified with the business which he now conducts. It was founded by C. H. L. Burmeister, a watchmaker, who opened a jewelry store in 1879 and continued as proprietor of the establishment until his death in October, 1885. His widow then took charge of the business and later formed a partnership with Mr. Andresen, at which time the style of Burmeister & Andresen was adopted. Mrs. Burmeister passed away about 1910, and Mr. Andresen then obtained control of the business, which was incorporated about 1925, the present name of the Burmeister & Andresen Company being assumed at that time. When the reorganization was effected Mr. Andresen admitted

as partners George M. Hankins, who had served him faithfully for a quarter of a century, and J. S. Manning, who had been in his employ for eighteen years.

The business was originally situated on Main street, at the point where the Hawley Paper Company now stores its pulp, and in 1890 it was moved to the Odd Fellows building, in which it was housed for ten years. At the end of that time more desirable quarters were secured in the Gardy building, which Mr. Andresen purchased two years later, and it has since borne his name. At first the watch-repairing department constituted the most profitable end of the business and later the stock of jewelry and silverware was increased. Following the removal to the Odd Fellows building a supply of musical instruments was purchased and later bicycles were added, but that line was discontinued when the business was established in the present building. About this time the firm began dealing in phonographs and supplies, retaining the regular lines, and the next step in the expansion of the business was the introduction of glass and chinaware, kodaks and supplies, to which leather goods, stationery, fountain pens, etc., were subsequently added. The optical department has always been an important adjunct of the business and at first only spectacles were carried. Later testing instruments and up-to-date equipment were installed, and Mr. Manning, a graduate optician, now has charge of this branch of the business. When the firm moved to the present building it had only the corner store and in 1917 secured additional space, which it has since utilized. This is one of the oldest and most reliable mercantile houses of Oregon City, and the steady growth of its trade is an eloquent testimonial to the status of the firm and the quality of service rendered to patrons. Mr. Andresen knows every phase of the business and in its conduct brings to bear mature judgment, clear vision and the requisite executive force.

In 1896 Mr. Andresen was married in Oregon City to Miss Winifred Graham, a native of the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, and a daughter of J. M. and Mary Ann (Davidson) Graham, both of whom are deceased. While in Nova Scotia, Mr. Graham became a master mariner and in 1886 he crossed the border into the United States, bringing his family to Oregon City. He always followed a seafaring life and was captain of vessels operating between Oregon City, Portland and Corvallis. To Mr. and Mrs. Andresen were born three daughters: Marie, who completed a course in the University of Oregon, is the wife of Franklin Miller, Jr., of Albany, Oregon. Helen, who was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College, is the wife of Ed Koen and resides in Oregon City. Alice, who graduated in 1927 from the State Agricultural College, is assisting her father in his business.

Mr. Andresen casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party and for a couple of terms was one of the councilmen of Oregon City. As chairman of the Oregon City and West Linn committee he was largely instrumental in formulating plans for the construction of a pipe line bringing water to Oregon City from the south fork of the Clackamas river, a public utility representing an expenditure of approximately three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. When Oregon City adopted the commission form of government Mr. Andresen became one of its first commissioners and was selected for the office of mayor, of which he was the incumbent for three years. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and during the early days was a member of the fire department and also joined a local band. Mr. Andresen has served the city faithfully and well and enjoys to the fullest extent the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, for his life has been an exemplary one in all respects.

P. H. CRAVENS

P. H. Cravens, one of the owners of the Cravens & Emstrum Hardware Company at White Salmon, is a man of business experience and mature judgment, and since coming to this city has won a high place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, who have found him honorable and fair in all of his dealings. Mr. Cravens was born in Marion county, Iowa, and is a son of Frank and Sarah (Barnhart) Cravens, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Ohio, and both are still living in Iowa, where the father is successfully engaged in farming.

Mr. Cravens was educated in the public schools and the junior high school at Dallas, Iowa, after which he took a business course in Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa. Remaining in that city, he went to work for the Crane Company,

dealers in plumbing supplies, being employed in the office. He was with that concern for four years and in 1911 came to the coast, locating in Portland, where for six months he was with the Crane Company. In the fall of that year he came to White Salmon and bought seven and a half acres of timber and brush land at Husum, Klickitat county, and proceeded to clear off most of the land, which he planted to strawberries. He lived on that place until 1920, when he returned to Iowa, where he remained about a year, when, the lure of the west proving irresistible, he came back to White Salmon and went to work for the White Salmon Hardware Company. He was made manager of the store in 1924, holding that position until 1926, when he and U. I. Emstrum bought the business, which they have since conducted under the name of the Cravens & Emstrum Hardware Company. They carry a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, guns, fishing tackle, sporting goods, house furnishings and utensils, paints, oils, drain tile, Hardy spraying machines and John Deere farming machinery and implements, and under their progressive management the business is enjoying a steady and healthy growth. The firm also owns its own building.

On September 10, 1913, Mr. Cravens was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Vigus, a daughter of Thomas and Gertrude (Law) Vigus, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Vigus was a harnessmaker by trade and followed that occupation in Kansas and Iowa. In 1911 he came to Klickitat county and bought seven acres of brush and wood land, which he cleared and planted to strawberries, and there he resided until his death, in 1925. His widow is still living on the home place. Mrs. Cravens was born in Kansas and was about three years old when the family moved to Iowa, in the schools of which state she received her education. She accompanied her parents on their migration to Klickitat county and remained at home until her marriage. She is an active member of the hardware company, keeping the books and attending to the office work, and also waiting on the trade, particularly the women customers. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Women's Club and has shown a deep interest in the social and civic affairs of her community. Mr. and Mrs. Cravens have a son, Warren H., who was born in Husum, Klickitat county, on December 1, 1914, and is in grammar school.

Mr. Cravens is a member of White Salmon Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., belonging also to the chapter of Royal Arch Masons and to the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the city council and since coming to this city has evinced a commendable interest in the welfare and prosperity of the community. His uniform courtesy and accommodation have favorably impressed his patrons, while his integrity and his consistent conduct have gained for him the sincere respect of all who know him.

JOHN L. KARNOPP

Among the real estate men of Portland, none has been more successful or attained a more worthy place in public regard than John L. Karnopp, who is also interested in various other enterprises, all of which have in their success reflected his progressive spirit and business ability. Mr. Karnopp was born in Kewaunee, Wisconsin, on the 7th of October, 1876, and is a son of Charles and Alina (Kuecker) Karnopp. His parents were pioneers of Wisconsin, where the father was engaged in farming, and was also a Methodist preacher. He is deceased and his widow resides in Portland, Oregon.

John L. Karnopp secured a public school education, after which he entered the Wisconsin State Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1901. During a period of fifteen years he taught school, serving as principal of the high school at Wild Rose and two terms as county superintendent of schools of Portage county, that state. In 1910 he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, with the degree of Ph. B., and in that year came to Portland and engaged in the real estate business, which he has carried on to the present time. He has handled a vast amount of city and farm property and possesses an accurate knowledge of real estate values, being regarded as one of the most dependable men in that business here. In 1918 Mr. Karnopp acquired an interest in the Pacific Coast Mortgage Company, of which he has been president since, and in addition to real estate, is interested in the loan and

insurance business. In 1921 he organized the Prineville National Bank, of which he has since been president, and is also the owner of Ochoco Inn, at Prineville, a splendid building, containing sixty rooms, ten storerooms and a theater. He owns a fine dairy ranch of six hundred and forty acres, on which he maintains a good herd of registered Jersey cattle, and has other ranch properties. He resides in a beautiful home in Arlington Heights, Portland.

In 1913 Mr. Karnopp was united in marriage to Miss Lura A. Burce, who is a native of Wisconsin, and they are the parents of a daughter, Betty. He is a republican in his political affiliation and has shown a keen interest in public affairs. Fraternally he is a York Rite Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He takes an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce and stands ready at all times to cooperate in the advancement of measures for the promotion of the material, civic or moral welfare of the community. A man of strong character, attractive personality and friendly manner, he is held in high esteem among his associates and throughout the community commands the respect of his fellowmen.

L. W. MATTHEWS

In the list of the successful and trustworthy lawyers of Portland, no name is more highly regarded than that of L. W. Matthews, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession here for seventeen years, during which period he has risen in public confidence and commands a large and representative clientele. Mr. Matthews was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 11th of September, 1884, and is a son of Lorenzo and Martha (Green) Matthews. He received his elementary education in the public schools and graduated from Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he entered the law school of the University of Oregon, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1911 and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland. He specializes in real property and probate law, in which he is regarded as an expert, and has been uniformly successful.

On June 1, 1913, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage to Miss Eva L. Jones, of Spokane, Washington, and they are the parents of a daughter, Betty Anne. Mr. Matthews supports the republican party and has shown deep interest in matters affecting the public welfare. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1926; Washington Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; Washington Commandery, No. 15, K. T.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R., in which he has attained the fourteenth degree; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Woodmen of the World and the United Artisans. He belongs also to the Riverside Golf Club. He has exemplified a high standard in his adherence to the noblest ethics of his profession and his fidelity in all of life's relations has gained for him an enviable standing in the regard of his fellowmen.

HARRY A. DICKSON

Harry A. Dickson, member of the firm of Dickson & Company, at Brush Prairie, Clark county, Washington, is numbered among the energetic and progressive business men of his community and enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout this section of the country. He was born at Wayside, Union county, Illinois, and is the youngest child of E. H. and Mary J. (Coleman) Dickson. His father, who also was a native of Union county, Illinois, received a good education in the public schools of that locality, and early in life engaged in teaching there. He was a man of vigorous mentality, keenly alive to the interests of his county and state; gave his active support to the republican party and served as a member of the sixty-third Illinois state legislature. In 1907 he brought his family to Washington and located at Brush Prairie, where he taught school and also engaged in farming but later became interested in mercantile affairs, at Brush Prairie, under the name of Dickson & Company. This company is still in active operation and is one of the leading concerns of the locality. The father continued his connection with the business up to the time of his death,

which occurred in 1922. A man of mature judgment in practical affairs and possessing a sterling character which won for him the sincere respect of all who knew him, his death was regarded as a distinct loss to the community honored by his citizenship. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: Ralph, who is a member of the firm of Shattuck & Dickson, Ford dealers, in Vancouver; Lora and Beulah, both of whom are deceased; and Harry A., of this review. Ralph was formerly a member of the Dickson company here.

Harry A. Dickson secured his educational training in the public schools of Illinois and Brush Prairie, after which he was employed in the post office at this place. He took the examination for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis but before receiving the appointment enlisted in the United States Navy in 1917, when seventeen years of age. He went into training at Goat Island and was later ordered overseas, where he served with the Atlantic Mine Laying Unit No. 1, with headquarters at Inverness, Scotland. While engaged in this service he received his appointment to Annapolis, which, however, he did not accept. He was honorably discharged from the navy in May, 1919, and on his return home he entered the Dickson store at Brush Prairie, with which he has since been identified, being now a member of the firm.

In 1922, Mr. Dickson was united in marriage to Miss Wilma Gardner, who was born in Sherwood, Oregon, and is a daughter of Martin and Magdaline Gardner, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter lives with her daughter, Mrs. Dickson. There is one child of this union, Janice.

Mr. Dickson is a member of the American Legion. He is a man of high ideals; is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his community, and his business record has stamped him as a man of honorable methods and up-to-date ideas, while in his social relations his friendly and affable manner has gained for him the regard and good will of all who know him.

J. N. HART

J. N. Hart, who conducts a large general law practice in Portland, has a well earned reputation as a learned, sagacious and successful attorney, and has also been active in the public affairs of his state, giving able and effective service in every position which he has held. He was born in Wayne county, Illinois, May 13, 1869, and is a son of John S. and Minerva J. (Neel) Hart. In 1885 the family came to Oregon, locating in Polk county, where the father engaged in farming and stock-raising, later moving to Benton county. Both parents are deceased, the father dying in January, 1926, and the mother in February, 1924. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served with an Illinois regiment.

J. N. Hart received a good public and high school education and then attended the law school of the University of Oregon. He was admitted to the bar in 1895 and engaged in the practice of his profession at Dallas, Oregon, where he remained eight years. He moved to Baker, Oregon, where also he resided eight years, and in 1912 came to Portland, where he has been engaged in the practice of law to the present time. He has built up a large clientele, handling no criminal cases or collections, and is regarded as one of the most dependable members of the Multnomah county bar.

In 1890 Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Irene Dempsey, who was born and reared in Polk county, Oregon, and is a daughter of James A. and Alice (Embree) Dempsey. Her maternal grandfather was Carey D. Embree, who came across the plains to Oregon in 1844 and was one of the early sheriffs of Polk county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart have been born two children: J. H., who graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and is now practicing law at Juneau, Alaska, is married and has two children. Hallie Ruth, who graduated from the University of Oregon and took a postgraduate course at Leland Stanford University, is now a teacher in the Grant high school in Portland. Politically Mr. Hart has been a lifelong republican and has shown a helpful interest in public affairs. He was elected and served as county superintendent of schools of Polk county, prior to entering upon the study of law. He served as district attorney of the third judicial district from 1900 to 1904, and was a presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1904. In 1906 he was elected to the state senate from Baker county and served in

that body until 1910, rendering a good account of himself as a wise and discriminating legislator. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has received the Royal Arch degrees; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is a stockholder in and attorney for the Portland National Bank, is a director and secretary of the Railway Exchange Investment Company and a director and secretary of the KXL Broadcasters. In uprightness of conduct, absolute integrity in the management of cases entrusted to him, courtesy to opponents and firmness in presenting the facts for every client, he is the ideal lawyer, and commands not only the respect of his professional colleagues, but the confidence and esteem of the public.

F. C. CLAUSEN

Agricultural progress in the Columbia River Valley has received marked impetus from the enterprising spirit and systematic labors of F. C. Clausen, a pioneer wheat grower of Wasco county and one of its large land owners. Having accumulated a sum more than sufficient for his needs, he is spending the evening of life in ease and comfort and resides in an attractive home at The Dalles. He was born February 1, 1858, in Kolding, Denmark, and his parents, Nicolai and Karen Clausen, were lifelong residents of that country. His father's demise occurred in 1858 and the mother long survived him, passing away in 1907. They had eight children, four of whom attained years of maturity: F. C.; Jorgen, who lives in San Francisco, California; and Erik and James, both deceased.

F. C. Clausen received a common school education and laid aside his textbooks at the age of sixteen, as his assistance was needed on the home farm. His country was engaged in war with Germany, which took the province of Schleswig-Holstein as indemnity from Denmark. The family lived near the boundary line dividing the two countries and two brothers of F. C. Clausen served in the Danish army. Being unwilling to swear allegiance to Germany, he left his native land and on April 7, 1875, sailed from Hamburg on a vessel which bore him to New York city. He then purchased a ticket for San Francisco, California, and for a period of four years was engaged in dairying near Sacramento. In partnership with his brother James, he operated a wheat ranch in the Sacramento valley for two years and then decided to migrate to Oregon. Selling his interest in the ranch to his brother, he came to The Dalles in the spring of 1881 and soon afterward filed on a homestead on the Deschutes river, twenty miles southeast of the town. He proved up on the land and later secured a timber claim. As fast as his resources permitted Mr. Clausen increased his holdings and is now the owner of three thousand acres of land in Wasco county. A tract of one thousand acres is devoted to the growing of grain and the balance is used for pasture and stock farming. Endowed with keen powers of discernment, Mr. Clausen was the first man to recognize the fact that grain could be produced in this locality and the old cattle and sheep raisers were averse to the idea, saying that the land could be utilized only for grazing purposes owing to the dryness of the soil. In 1882 he planted his first crop of wheat, which was destroyed by grasshoppers, but the next season he had better luck and in forty-five years of farming has had only one failure. His equipment is up-to-date and the fields are divided by well kept fences. A modern house has been erected on the ranch, which is further improved with substantial barns and other outbuildings. The place is well irrigated and water from the spring is pumped to the house and other buildings. Mr. Clausen follows diversified farming and has found that the best results are obtained by summer fallowing. The soil yields good crops and he keeps about fifty head of horses for the farm work. His cattle and hogs are of high grade and he owns about one hundred and twenty-five head of stock, which he allows to run in the wheat fields after the grain is harvested. Every detail of the work has been carefully planned and the ranch has proven a profitable investment because it is operated on an economic basis. Mr. Clausen is a firm believer in scientific methods of agriculture and has demonstrated their value as factors in productiveness. In 1910 he leased the ranch to his sons, James and Otto, who are successfully managing the place and also own valuable stock farms.



F. C. CLAUSEN

Since his retirement Mr. Clausen has lived at The Dalles in a desirable home, which he purchased in 1910, and during the busy season supervises the work on his farm. He has proven his faith in the future of The Dalles by judicious investments in real estate and is a stockholder in the Wrentham and Columbia Warehouse Companies, while he also owns a half-interest in two substantial business blocks, which were recently erected in the city.

Mr. Clausen was married August 31, 1881, in Sacramento, California, to Miss Christina Petersen, who was a native of Sweden and made the voyage to the United States in April, 1875. It was during their honeymoon that Mr. and Mrs. Clausen made the trip to Oregon, traveling to The Dalles in a wagon drawn by four horses. Theirs proved an ideal union, which was terminated by the death of Mrs. Clausen on October 17, 1904. In their family were eight children, all of whom were born on the old homestead in Wasco county and received liberal educational advantages. Arthur, the first born, died at the age of six years. James is married and has one child, Edna. Cora is deceased. Edna completed a course in The Dalles high school and was graduated from a nurses' training school maintained by one of the largest hospitals in Cleveland, Ohio. She is anæsthesian at The Dalles Hospital and also acts as housekeeper for her father. Otto is married and has two children, Fred and Virginia. Arnold was graduated from The Dalles high school and in 1911 received the degree of Civil Engineer from the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. During the World war he enlisted in the United States Engineers Corps, becoming sergeant of his company, and later was promoted to the position of chief engineer. He spent two years overseas and is now filling a responsible position in Chicago, Illinois. Emma supplemented her high school education by attendance at Reed College in Portland, Oregon, from which she was graduated. For two years she was a student at the University of Washington and is now dietician at Dornbacher Hospital in Portland. Clara, the youngest child, died at the age of seven years.

Mr. Clausen is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland and two of his sons are Masons. His fraternal relations also extend to the Woodmen of the World. For eight years he was one of the commissioners of Wasco county and during his tenure of office the county built and paid for the finest courthouse in the state, with the exception of the one in Portland. A strong advocate of educational advancement, Mr. Clausen was a member of the school board of his district for twenty-four years and has always evinced a keen desire to cooperate in movements for the general good. A man of stable purpose and marked strength of character, he has sown wisely and well and his life has been a succession of harvests. For nearly a half century he has resided in Wasco county, where he has a wide acquaintance, and enjoys to the fullest extent the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

J. A. WEBBER

The Webber Machine Works of Vancouver, one of the best equipped and most complete plants of the kind in the Columbia River valley, represents the results of the persistent and well directed efforts of J. A. Webber, who began his business career here in a modest way about twenty-five years ago and whose record since then has been marked by steady and continuous progress, until he is now enjoying a well merited prosperity.

Mr. Webber was born at Cedar Lake, Illinois, in 1859, a son of Joseph A. and Mary E. Webber, and received his educational training in the public schools, to which he was compelled to walk four miles night and morning. He later apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade in Chicago, where he worked for three years, and then went to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he spent three years in learning the trade of blacksmithing. In 1885 he came to the Pacific coast, locating at Port Townsend, where he was employed in the railroad shops for awhile, and then moved to Seattle, Washington, just after the big fire there. He established a blacksmith shop of his own, which he operated for six years, and in 1892 went to Portland, Oregon, where he spent several years in the same line of business.

From there Mr. Webber came to Vancouver, where he worked for Samuel Marsh until 1902, when he established a small blacksmith shop at 102 Fourth street. About

that same time he opened an implement store at Fourth and Main streets but later turned his attention to the machine shop business, beginning operations in an old frame building at his present location at Fourth and Columbia streets. His first equipment consisted of a small foot-power lathe and a drill press. Business came slowly at first but the high quality of his work and his close attention to his interests soon gained for him an increasing patronage and in the course of time he gained recognition as one of the leading machinists of the city. In 1917 his original building was replaced by a two-story brick structure, fifty by fifty feet in size, and he gradually added to his equipment until he is now prepared to promptly and efficiently handle any sized job in his line, having a milling machine, lathes up to sixty inches in size, shaper, radial drill, gear cutter, belt cutter, hack saws and other machines and tools to be found in an up-to-date shop, the entire equipment being valued at approximately ninety thousand dollars. He also does welding, for which he is well prepared, and no job is too small to receive his careful attention. Mr. Webber has patented and manufactures the Webber Splitting Gun, for the splitting of wood, which has been very favorably received, a larger number of them now being in use. He employs from nine to fifteen men, and his business is steadily increasing.

Mr. Webber was married in Minnesota to Miss Mary Nelson, a native of that state, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Elmer, who was born in Seattle, is associated with his father in business; Harry, who is married, is with his father; and James, also with the Webber Machine Works, is married and has had two children, one who died in infancy and Mary Joe.

Mr. Webber has been interested in the public affairs of his city and served for eight years as a member of the city council. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member for thirty-three years, the Artisans and the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce. He is a man of progressive spirit, sound business judgment and sterling integrity; enjoys the confidence of all who have had dealings with him, and throughout the community is held in high regard for his excellent personal qualities and his genial manner.

HENRY HARKSON

Among the sons of Denmark who have found America to be the land of opportunity stands Henry Harkson, who from the time of his arrival in this country has made steady progress and is now one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of Portland, where he is successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was born in Denmark, on the 3d of January, 1863, and was there reared and educated, attending a preparatory school. In 1883, at the age of twenty years, he came to the United States and located in Nebraska, where, in order to complete his education and readily acquire a more intimate knowledge of the English language, he attended Elkhorn College. He clerked in stores for some time and in 1885 established the first store in Davey, in which he met with success, carrying the business on until 1906. During that period he also owned two other stores at Cresco, Iowa, one a general store and the other a hardware store. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank at Davey, of which he was president for many years. On March 1, 1906, Mr. Harkson came to Portland and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, to which he has devoted his attention continuously since. He specializes in mortgage loans and, being a man of keen discrimination and a good reader of men, he has been more than ordinarily successful in his business affairs. For a number of years he had a partner, Lewis C. Otto, the business being run under the name of Otto & Harkson, but Mr. Otto died in 1924. In January, 1925, Mr. Harkson's son Sherman became his partner and is secretary and treasurer of the company.

In 1887 Mr. Harkson was united in marriage to Miss Clara Johnson, a native of Denmark, who came to the United States in 1874, and to them have been born three sons: Harold, who is married and has a son and daughter, is cashier of the Santa Ynez Valley Bank, at Solvang, California, of which institution his father is the principal stockholder; Sherman, who is married and has a daughter, is secretary and treasurer of the Otto & Harkson Realty Company, of Portland, of which his father is president; and U. S., who is married and has a son, is manager of the Henningsen Produce Company, at Shanghai, China, in which his father is financially interested.

Mr. Harkson is also president of the Multnomah State Bank at Lentz, Oregon. He has served as Danish consul at Portland for the past sixteen years and has ably looked after the interests of his countrymen here. He is a member of Portland Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E.; the Modern Woodmen of America, the Danish Brotherhood, of which he is a past president, and is a past president of the Danish Aid Society. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and gives his hearty support to all movements for the promotion of the public welfare along material, civic or moral lines. Recently Mr. Harkson was specially honored by being knighted by the King of Denmark, the only person in Oregon to be so distinguished, the appointment coming as a mark of appreciation for his splendid services in behalf of his countrymen in the United States. A man of sound business principles, good judgment in practical matters, and of sterling integrity in all of his affairs, he is well worthy of the high place which he holds in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, while among his associates he is extremely popular.

C. A. LAKIN, Sr.

Among the men of enterprise, ability and determination to whom Milwaukie is indebted for its growth along industrial lines is numbered C. A. Lakin, Sr., the founder of the brass works which bears his name. A member of one of the pioneer families of the Columbia River Valley, he was born January 12, 1857, in Portland, Oregon, and his parents were Thomas Newton and Mary L. (Pickett) Lakin, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. The father was born in 1817 and when a young man of thirty-five responded to the call of the west, crossing the plains in 1852. After a short stay in Hillsboro, Oregon, he moved to Portland and as a member of the firm of Campbell & Lakin, organized in the latter part of 1852, he opened one of the first stores devoted to the sale of men's furnishings in that locality. Later Mr. Lakin was identified with other firms but continued in the same line of activity until his retirement from business. While a resident of Hillsboro he was elected justice of the peace and thereafter was always known as "Squire" Lakin. A business man of high standing and a good citizen, he was esteemed and respected by all with whom he was associated. In 1899 he was called to his final rest and his wife passed away about 1897. In their family were six children: Clementine, now deceased, who was a native of Ohio and became the wife of J. Dommer; George, who was also born in the Buckeye state and now living in the vicinity of Milwaukie; E. C., deceased, who was born in Hillsboro and became a master mariner, operating boats on the Willamette and Columbia rivers; Ida, who died in 1868, when a young girl of thirteen; C. A.; and Lewis, who has passed away.

In the acquirement of an education C. A. Lakin, Sr., attended Portland Academy and afterward aided in making a preliminary survey for the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1875 he entered the Oregon Brass Works, a Portland industry owned by D. M. Moore, and worked in the plant for twenty-one years, advancing through the various departments. His next position was with the Portland Street Railway Company and afterward he was employed by the Northwest Steel Company, but lived in Milwaukie, to which he had moved in 1885. During the early days he was part owner of an iron foundry, which was conducted in Milwaukie for about five years by the firm of Atkinson & Lakin. He established the Lakin Brass Works, purchasing his equipment from the Northwest Steel Company and moving it to Milwaukie. Through close attention to detail, well matured plans and judicious management he fostered the growth of the business, of which he has a highly specialized knowledge, and has admitted his son, C. A. Lakin, Jr., to a partnership in the firm. The plant has a capacity of about one thousand pounds of brass, bronze and aluminum castings per day and the product is sold principally to railroads and logging camps. The output of the foundry is of high grade and the business has assumed large proportions.

In 1879 Mr. Lakin was married in Portland to Miss Rosalie Hubler, a native of Albany, Oregon, and a daughter of Noah Hubler, one of the early settlers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Lakin became the parents of eight children: Ralph Merle, who is connected with the Portland Street Railway Company and has a wife and four children; Clementine, who is the widow of F. C. Atwell and lives in Irvington, a Portland suburb; Ethel, the wife of C. E. Meldrum and the mother of one child.

Rose, who is Mrs. G. E. Hislop, of Seattle, Washington, and has two children; Birdie A., who died in 1911, when twenty-two years of age; Ada, who married G. W. Stein, of Portland, and has one child; C. A. Lakin, Jr., who joined Battery B, of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Field Artillery, and went to France with the American Expeditionary Force, being stationed abroad for eighteen months and participating in some of the most notable engagements of the World war. He married Miss Marie Stein and both are prominent in social affairs of Milwaukie. T. N. Lakin resides in Portland and has a wife and one child.

C. A. Lakin, Sr., is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled a number of offices, and his wife is affiliated with the Daughters of Rebekah. They are useful and influential members of society and occupy a high place in the esteem of their fellow citizens.

CARL A. APPELGREN

In a profession which requires a keen intellect, close application and a constantly widening comprehension of the relations and responsibilities which go to make up civilized society Carl A. Appलगren has steadily advanced and is now numbered among the successful lawyers of Portland, while he has also aided in framing the laws of the state. A native of Sweden, he was born July 26, 1871, and his parents were Magnes and Maria Appलगren. In the public schools of Sweden he acquired his early education and when a youth of eighteen yielded to the lure of the new world, arriving in Portland, Oregon, August 5, 1889. He entered the abstract office of his uncle, John A. Allmen, with whom he remained for some time, and next accepted a position with the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. He continued with the corporation until 1909 and in the meantime had become a law student at the University of Oregon, from which he won the degree of LL. B. in 1910. Mr. Appलगren had been admitted to the bar in 1909 and has since practiced in Portland, specializing in real estate law. He is well versed in the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and his ability is manifest in the logic of his deductions and the clearness of his reasoning.

Mr. Appलगren was married September 2, 1896, to Miss Bessie Wyhus, a native of Norway, and they have become the parents of three sons: Carl, who is a salesman and makes his home in Portland; Frederick, who took the fisheries course at the University of Washington and was graduated with the class of 1928; and Edward, who is attending the University of Oregon and intends to enter the legal profession.

Mr. Appलगren is allied with the republican party and in 1913 became a member of the state legislature. During his tenure of office he closely studied each question brought before the house and manifested a zealous and watchful regard of public rights, espousing the moral side of every issue. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and also belongs to the order of Vikings. In 1903 he was active in forming the Columbia Male Chorus and aided in making that organization a success. Mr. Appलगren is a member of the Multnomah County and Oregon State Bar Associations and subordinates all other interests to the demands of his profession, of which he is an able exponent.

DOUGLAS R. TATE

One of the able and well known business men of Portland is Douglas R. Tate, president of Tate, Westenfelder & Berg, who has been a resident of this city for eighteen years, during which period he has risen in the esteem of the people of the community and is numbered among its enterprising and trustworthy business men. Mr. Tate was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1878, and is a son of James Edward and Frances (Hargrove) Tate, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of South Carolina, and both are now deceased. Mr. Tate was a member of the grain exporting firm of Tate, Muller & Company, was a director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and was a man of prominence and influence in the business circles of Baltimore.

Douglas R. Tate secured his preliminary education in the public and high schools

of his native city and attended Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. On leaving college he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but about five months later went to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which in 1906 sent him to Tacoma, Washington, to establish a northwestern agency, of which he had charge until September, 1910, when he came to Portland and took charge of the business of Hartman & Thompson, who represented the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. He remained active manager for that concern until April, 1925, when he and H. Westenfelder and Otto Berg formed a partnership and took over the business, which was incorporated under the name of Tate, Westenfelder & Berg, on April 23, 1925. They are the local representatives of the Baltimore company, as well as of the Maryland Insurance Company, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, the Fireman's Insurance Company, the Hanover Insurance Company, the Queen Underwriters, and other well known companies, and they also sell surety bonds and casualty insurance. They command a large business throughout this territory and by their sound methods and uniform courtesy have become well established in public confidence.

In March, 1911, Mr. Tate was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Colburn, of Maryland, who died in 1923, leaving one child, Douglas R., Jr. Mr. Tate is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, and is connected with the Insurance Exchange of Portland. His political alignment is with the democratic party and he takes a proper interest in public affairs. His success is the legitimate result of his loyal and efficient efforts in whatever position he has been placed, and in all of which he has proven a man of keen judgment and absolute integrity. Genial and unassuming in manner, he has a wide acquaintance throughout this city and all who know him hold him in high regard.

JOHN OLSEN

John Olsen, an influential member of Portland's Scandinavian-American colony, has had an adventurous and picturesque career, learning many valuable lessons in the training school of life, and occupies an enviable position in legal circles of the city, in which he has followed his profession for a period of sixteen years. He was born in Denmark, December 21, 1881, and his parents, Lars and Ane (Andersen) Olsen, have passed away. His father was an enterprising business man and engaged in contracting for many years.

John Olsen attended the public schools of Denmark and at the age of fifteen left home. For seven years he followed a seafaring life, visiting all parts of the world, and arrived in the harbor of San Francisco the day on which President McKinley died. Mr. Olsen shipped out for London, England, and was five months and seventeen days en route. After visiting his parents he shipped out of Hamburg, Germany, for Savannah, Georgia, on a Norwegian bark and after it was sold he was a sailor on vessels operating along the Atlantic coast. He spent two years on Julius Fleischmann's yacht, which was laid up for the winter in 1905. A Danish ship was in port at that time and Mr. Olsen took the place of one of its sailors on the return trip. He spent a few months in his native land and in 1906 secured passage on a ship bound for the United States, bringing with him a younger brother. They proceeded to Kenmare, North Dakota, joining a brother who had taken up land in that vicinity. John Olsen filed on a homestead in North Dakota and on June 1, 1908, became the owner of the land. On the next Fourth of July he lost his left hand as the result of an accident and sold the ranch, which he was no longer able to cultivate. Courageously facing this misfortune, he took up the study of law at Valparaiso University of Indiana and was graduated with the class of 1911. He was admitted to the bar and has practiced in Portland since January, 1912, specializing in probate work. In this field he has met with gratifying success and never handles criminal cases. Since 1913 he has been attorney for the Danish consulate and his clientele has assumed large proportions. His office is located on the fourth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building and he also has financial interests, being a director of the Multnomah State Bank.

In 1913 Mr. Olsen married Miss Nettie E. Dunlap, who was born in Huron, South Dakota, but was reared at Grants Pass, Oregon. They have become the par-

ents of four children: Janet, Gerald, Margaret and Jean. Mr. Olsen is active in the affairs of the Danish Brotherhood and the Danish Aid Society. He is a member of the Multnomah County Bar Association and also belongs to Webfoot Camp, No. 65, W. O. W. In politics he is a republican and cooperates in all movements for the growth and betterment of the city and state with which his interests are allied. Mr. Olsen exemplifies in his conduct the high ideals of an ancient and noble calling and his genuine worth has won for him a secure place in the esteem of his fellowmen.

GILBERT E. HAMAKER

Gilbert E. Hamaker possesses those qualities which are indispensable to the successful lawyer and is regarded as one of Portland's leading attorneys. He was born October 4, 1869, in Rochelle, Illinois, and his father, Louis C. Hamaker, was a progressive agriculturist. The family afterward went to Nevada, Iowa. Louis C. Hamaker has passed away and his widow, Mrs. Sara E. (Phillips) Hamaker, is now living in Idaho.

After the completion of his high school course Gilbert E. Hamaker became identified with the drug business, in which he continued for several years. In the fall of 1899 he went to Pe Ell, Washington, and engaged in the same business. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of law and was in January, 1901, while a resident of Pe Ell, admitted to the bar. He practiced there for a time and in 1906 located in Chehalis, Washington, becoming associated with Judge Henry S. Elliott. In 1910 Mr. Hamaker left that city and came to Portland, where he has since followed his profession. He devotes the greater part of his attention to the general practice of law, a subject on which he is thoroughly informed, and his clientele has assumed large proportions.

Mr. Hamaker was married July 6, 1892, in Webster City, Iowa, to Miss Flora E. Currier, a native of Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of a son, Robert. In 1917 he responded to the call of his country and was assigned to duty with a machine gun company attached to the Third Oregon Regiment of Infantry. During the eighteen months which he spent at the front he was gassed and shell-shocked, participating in a number of notable battles, and is now deputy clerk of the district court of Multnomah county.

Gilbert E. Hamaker is an adherent of the democratic party and served for three terms as city attorney while living in Chehalis, proving his worth as a public prosecutor. In Masonry he holds the thirty-second degree and is also a member of the Mazamas Club and the Multnomah County Bar Association. A broad-minded man, he looks at significant questions from a rational standpoint and reaches his conclusions after hard and logical thinking. He respects the unwritten ethics of his profession and stands deservedly high in public esteem.

ROBERT C. COFFEY, M. D.

Among the modern institutions of which the residents of the Rose city are justly proud is the Portland Surgical Hospital, founded by Dr. Robert C. Coffey, an eminent surgeon of international repute. Of English and Irish lineage, he is a scion of a family that was established in America in 1700. His forbears settled in North Carolina in 1756 and afterward intermarried with the Boones. Dr. Coffey was born in North Carolina in 1869 and his parents, Patterson V. and Nancy M. (Estes) Coffey, were also natives of that state. His father was an agriculturist and in 1888 migrated to the west, settling in Idaho. In 1891 he came to Oregon and spent the remainder of his life in this state, in which his wife also passed away.

In the public schools and Globe Academy of North Carolina, Dr. Coffey obtained his early education and continued his studies in the University of Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1892. After serving as an interne in the Louisville City Hospital, he located in Moscow, Idaho, and there followed his profession for five years. While there he served on the first state board of medical examiners of Idaho. He also was vice president of the Idaho State Medical Society. On

the expiration of that period he moved to Colfax, Washington, where he spent two years. While there he served as secretary of the Washington State Medical Society. In March, 1900, he came to Portland, opening the North Pacific Sanatorium, which he conducted for ten years as a general hospital. For four years he was connected with St. Vincent's Hospital and in 1915 started the Portland Surgical Hospital in a private residence at No. 611 Lovejoy street. Each year additions have been made to the building. The grounds include the block bounded by Lovejoy, Nineteenth and Marshall streets. This is the largest individual private hospital in the country. A high degree of efficiency is maintained in the operation of the institution, which utilizes the services of approximately one hundred persons, including doctors, nurses and other employes of the Dr. Robert C. Coffey Clinic and Hospital. He has devoted much time to research and study and has given to the profession over seventy-five papers as well as several valuable books on surgery. On this subject he has become widely recognized as an authority and is quoted exhaustively, by many authors of books on surgery.

In 1893 Dr. Coffey married Miss Clarissa Ellen Coffee, of North Carolina, and three sons were born to them. The eldest, Dr. Jay Russell Coffey, received the M. D. degree from the University of Oregon, following this with a postgraduate course under Dr. Bloodgood, of Baltimore, Maryland, and for three years was associated with the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. Wilson Bryan Coffey is business manager of both clinic and hospital. Robert Mayo Coffey is a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan.

Along social lines Dr. Robert C. Coffey is connected with the University, Waverley and Multnomah Clubs. In the organization of the American College of Surgeons he took a prominent part and is serving on its board of governors. He was made president of the Oregon State Medical Society in 1909, of the Western Surgical Association in 1926, and in 1927 was chosen as the executive head of the Pacific Coast Surgical Association.

JAMES P. O'BRIEN

For almost a half century James P. O'Brien has been actively identified with railroad interests and during the greater part of this period has filled positions of large responsibility. He is now rendering effective service as general manager of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, with headquarters in Portland, and because of his long and honorable record is held in high regard by all who know him. Mr. O'Brien was born at Winsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 26, 1862, and received his educational training in the public schools of his home city. In 1880, when eighteen years of age, he began his railroad career as a clerk in a freight warehouse in Winsted. Later he became agent, and then chief dispatcher, for the Connecticut Western Railroad at Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained until 1889, when he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there filled the positions of general agent, superintendent and purchasing agent of the St. Joseph Terminal Railway Company. Early in 1890 he was appointed master of transportation of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, and later in the same year became assistant superintendent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company at La Grande, Oregon. In 1891 Mr. O'Brien was made chief clerk in the office of the general superintendent of that company at Portland, but, in October, 1892, he resigned that position to become assistant superintendent of the Iowa Central Railroad at Marshalltown, Iowa. There he successively held the positions of superintendent and general superintendent of that company and in July, 1894, he returned to Portland as superintendent of the rail lines of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. In July, 1904, he was promoted to the general superintendency of that company and of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, and on June 1, 1905, was appointed general manager of the same companies, while in 1909 he also became vice president of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. His jurisdiction over the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon ceased when the Harriman lines were separated in October, 1911.

When the United States railroad administration took over the railroads of this country, in December, 1917, Mr. O'Brien was retained as general manager of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, filling that position until August

1, 1918, when he was appointed federal manager of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation lines, the Southern Pacific lines north of Ashland, the Northern Pacific Terminal of Oregon, the Pacific Coast Railroad, the Pacific & Eastern Railroad and the San Francisco & Portland Steamship line. At the termination of federal control, he was appointed general manager of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company and elected vice president of the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company. The latter discontinued operations in October, 1924, and closed out its organization shortly thereafter. At present Mr. O'Brien is also a director of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, vice president and a director of the Camas Prairie Railroad Company, president and a director of the Union Pacific Stages, Inc., a director of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, a trustee of the Spokane Union Station and a member of the East Portland Freight Terminal Board. Thus has Mr. O'Brien been closely connected with some of the most important railroad interests of the northwest and his record has stamped him as a man of unusual ability in administrative and executive affairs. He has at all times given his very best efforts, and thoroughness and efficiency have characterized his career, so that among the railroad officials of this part of the country he sustains an enviable reputation.

Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage to Miss Anna Ryan, of Winsted, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a daughter, Lillian, who is the wife of Coe A. McKenna, of Portland. Mr. O'Brien gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Arlington Club, the Ad Club and the Chamber of Commerce. A man of splendid personality and friendly disposition, he enjoys a wide acquaintance and has a host of warm and loyal friends, who esteem him for his genuine worth as a man and citizen.

EDWIN J. HALL

The life record of Edwin J. Hall contains much of inspirational value, for he was a self-made man in the truest sense of the term, having worked his way upward unaided until he had become a national character in the wholesale grocery business. He long enjoyed an enviable reputation as one of the most enterprising and progressive grocery men on the Pacific coast and organized the wholesale grocery firm of T. W. Jenkins and Company, absorbing the brokerage company of T. W. Jenkins and Son. He served as vice president and general manager until the time of his death. He was in his fifty-ninth year when death called him on the 27th of January, 1925, having been born at Auburn, Indiana, May 27, 1866, of the marriage of William Alexander and Susan Hall. The father engaged in merchandising prior to his removal to Yakima, Washington, where he devoted his attention to the contracting business and where both he and his wife passed away.

Industry and close application characterized Edwin J. Hall from early life. He provided the necessary funds for his public school education by working on farms and in fact scorned no employment that would yield him an honest dollar. He was a young man of twenty years when in 1886 he responded to the lure of the west, going to California, and a year later coming to Portland, Oregon. As he had no money, he accepted the first position offered him—that of running an elevator in the old Esmond Hotel. A week later, however, he obtained a place in the office of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, while subsequently he entered the service of the Wells Fargo Express Company. His next change brought him into the wholesale grocery business in which he was destined to win notable success and distinction. He became connected with the firm of Allen & Lewis and for several years worked in the office under Mr. Lewis, Sr., being thus trained by one of the most successful men in the grocery business. Later he entered the employ of the firm of Kelly & Clark in Seattle but after a few months returned to Portland and became city salesman with the wholesale grocery house of Lang & Company. Eventually, in association with Mr. Lang and others, he organized the Idaho Grocery Company and went to Lewiston, Idaho, to take charge of the business. The enterprise prospered and not long afterward, owing to his efforts, it was merged with the Lewiston Mercantile Company, an old established house. Mr. Hall was greatly complimented for his work in this connection. Soon after his return to Portland he



EDWIN J. HALL

organized the firm of T. W. Jenkins & Company of which he was vice president and general manager, with which he was thus associated throughout the remainder of his life. The remarkable success which followed his undertakings gained him nationwide recognition and his attendance at wholesale grocer's conventions was considered a valuable asset to the business. In modern parlance, Mr. Hall was known as one of the keenest grocery men on the coast.

On the 5th of September, 1892, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Kate Huston, daughter of Littleton and Annetta Huston, of Keokuk, Iowa. Her father enlisted for service in the Civil war and served as a private of the Seventeenth Iowa Regiment until promoted to a captaincy, with which rank he was honorably discharged at the close of hostilities. Mr. and Mrs. Hall became the parents of a daughter, Helen, who is now the wife of George I. Steele of San Francisco. Mrs. Hall took a very prominent part in Red Cross work during the World war, and her daughter, Helen, organized the Red Cross Motor Corps.

Mr. Hall at all times manifested a deep and helpful interest in public affairs, but the demands of his business precluded his activity in political ranks. He held membership in the Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal circles was known as a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Hawthorne Lodge, F. & A. M., and to the Mystic Shrine. He was likewise affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Auld Lang Syne Society. His natural sympathy for ambitious but poor boys found tangible expression in material aid, and at his death many who had benefited by his assistance paid him merited tribute. His loss was most keenly felt in his own home, for he was a loving husband and father who counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would enhance the happiness and welfare of the members of his household. His widow, who resides at 750 Thompson street in Portland, has many friends throughout the city.

CAPTAIN PATRICK HASSON

High on the roll of Vancouver's honored dead is written the name of Captain Patrick Hasson, who devoted much of his life to military affairs and won his title by fidelity to duty and gallant service on the field of battle. About two years before the Captain's demise the story of his notable career was told as follows by Fred Lockley, the well known newspaper writer, and appeared in the Oregon Journal of December 2, 1925:

"Captain Patrick Hasson, U. S. A., retired, is a long-time resident of Vancouver, Washington. I interviewed him at his home there recently. He saw service in the Rogue River war in 1856, in the near-war during the dispute with Great Britain over the ownership of San Juan island, in the punitive expedition under General Wright after the Steptoe defeat, in the Civil war and in the Indian wars in the southwest against the Apaches and Comanches. He enlisted more than seventy years ago and after his retirement from the army settled at Vancouver.

"I will celebrate my ninety-first birthday on December 23," said Captain Hasson. "I was born in Ireland in 1834 and emigrated to America when I was sixteen. I was twenty-one years and twenty days old when I enlisted. I was detailed for duty with the Fourth Infantry. The regiment to which I was assigned was stationed on the Pacific coast. I was sent with a number of other recruits that had been assigned to the Fourth Infantry, to join my regiment. We went from New York city to San Francisco by way of the isthmus of Panama. I was attached to Company E and sent to northern California, where my company was stationed. The regiment was pretty well scattered. For example, Company H was engaged in the fight at the Cascades of the Columbia on March 26, 1856, while we were fighting the Coquille Indians in Coos and Curry counties. Major John F. Reynolds, with a detachment of Third Artillery, was stationed at Port Orford. General Wood was in charge of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. He made frequent trips to Vancouver. In March, 1856, when he sailed for Vancouver Barracks, he took with him Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Buchanan, in command of the Fourth Infantry, with ninety-six officers and men, and left them at Crescent City in northern California. When he arrived at Vancouver he issued orders for Captain Edward O. C. Ord, with a detachment of the Fourth Infantry, to reinforce Major Reynolds at Port Orford. Captain Floyd Jones, also of the Fourth Infantry, was ordered from

Fort Humboldt to Crescent City to report to Colonel Buchanan, while Captain Smith, who was stationed at Fort Lane, was ordered to march with a detachment of eighty dragoons across the coast range to Port Orford. Colonel Buchanan was ordered to bring all available troops with him to Port Orford prepared to fight or to hold a council with the Indians.'

"It may not be amiss to give a brief statement right here to explain why the troops were being concentrated at Port Orford. This was in March, 1856. A week or so before, or, to be exact, on Washington's birthday, while the settlers and volunteers were having a dance at Whaleshead, as Gold Beach was called, the Indians rose and killed Ben Wright, the Indian agent; Captain John Poland, who commanded the company of volunteers; and more than twenty-five other residents of that section, including a man named Giesel and his two sons, while they took his wife and two daughters prisoners, one of whom, by the way, is now a resident of Portland. The Indians had also burned more than sixty cabins of the settlers along the coast, and the settlers had taken refuge in Miner's Fort, where they were besieged for more than a month, until the arrival of the troops from Crescent City.

"And now let Captain Hasson resume: 'On March 26 Captain Ord with Company B of the Third Artillery and a detachment of men from the Fourth Infantry, our force amounting to one hundred and twelve men in all, attacked the Indians at their village twelve miles above the mouth of the Rogue river. This conflict is known as the Mackanootney Village Indian fight and in the encounter we lost one man. On March 20 Company B of the Third Artillery had a brush with the Indians near the mouth of the Rogue river and on March 24 Company C of the First Dragoons and a detachment from my company, Company E of the Fourth Infantry, had a fight with the Indians on the Illinois river near the big bend of the Rogue. Captain Smith, with part of Company C of the First Dragoons and part of Company E of the Fourth Infantry, left Fort Lane on March 14. They followed the course of the Illinois river toward its mouth and on the 24th they discovered Indians. Leaving Lieutenant Sweitzer and the men of Company E in charge of the pack train, Captain Smith, with the dragoons, attacked the Indians, who fled. Lieutenant Sweitzer later charged a number of Indians, who also retreated. One of his men was wounded by a bullet in the neck. Captain Smith reached Port Orford on April 5.

"On March 13 Captain Augur marched from Port Orford to Oak Flat, but finding that Colonel Buchanan had not yet arrived, he camped. The Indians attacked him near the mouth of the Illinois river but retired after five of their number had been killed. Captain Abbott of the volunteers started south to meet Colonel Buchanan but was attacked at the mouth of the Chetco river. His men dug in on the beach or took refuge behind drift logs. The next day Captain Ord, with Lieutenant Jones and one hundred and twelve regulars, came to their relief and drove off the Indians, with the loss of one soldier. A number of Indians were killed. The soldiers destroyed the Indian village and returned to Port Orford.

"General Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, arranged for the Indians to meet with him and the soldiers for a council. Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan, who was in command of our regiment while our regular colonel was on leave of absence, sent word to the various chiefs to meet for a council at Oak Flat. On May 21 the Indians attended the meeting were willing to make peace. They said that they were tired of fighting and promised to deliver up their guns and surrender. Tyee John was the only one to hold out. He said he was willing to live in peace with the whites but that this was his country long before the white men came here and he would not leave it and go on a reservation. He said that his heart was sick of fighting and that he was willing to go back to Deer creek and live peacefully. Captain Smith told the Indians that if any of them were found off the reservation with guns in their hands they would be hanged. The upper Rogue River Indians agreed to surrender to Captain Smith on May 26 at the Meadows. Those along the lower Rogue river and the coast Indians agreed to come to a point six miles below the mouth of the Illinois river. Captain Smith was to escort the upper Rogue River Indians to Fort Lane. Major Reynolds was sent to meet the pack train from Crescent City, which was under the escort of Captain Ord. Captain Augur and his troops camped just below the big bend of the Rogue river and Captain Smith, of whose command I was a member, was sent to the big bend to receive the surrender of George's and Limpy's bands of hostiles, as well as the Galice Creek, Cow Creek and Applegate bands of Indians.

"We reached there at about dusk and went into camp where the town of Agness is now situated, one of the most beautiful spots I have ever seen. Not long after dark two squaws swam the Rogue river and came to our camp and asked to see Captain Smith. They told him that Tyee John and a band of warriors were going to attack the soldiers at daybreak. We were camped on a grassy plateau beside the river. Captain Smith ordered us to break camp and establish ourselves on a ridge about a quarter of a mile back from the river. We had two days' rations. Captain Tichenor, founder of Port Orchard, was the contractor who had charge of the government pack train and was serving as guide. Captain Smith told him to make his way back to Oak Flat, where the rest of the troops were stationed, to secure reinforcements. Lieutenant Sweitzer was detailed by Captain Smith to select a site that could be defended and chose for our camp a knoll about eight hundred feet long and one hundred and fifty feet wide. The approach from the south and the north was quite steep, while on the east the approach was more easily negotiated. We moved camp that night.

"The next morning a number of Indians approached our camp, calling out to Captain Smith that they had come to surrender. They came closer and sized up our six-pounder and looked critically at our arrangements. Captain Smith told them to lay down their arms as agreed, but instead of doing so they went back to discuss the matter with the other Indians. Lieutenant Sweitzer was in command of the detachment of Company E, in which I was serving. We were guarding the western approach to our camp. As the Indians disappeared we saw our sentinel fall, and a second later saw the powder smoke rise and heard the report of the gun that had been used to shoot him. We were ordered to take refuge behind trees but there were more soldiers than trees. The Indians had climbed to the top of a nearby knoll and were picking us off. They had better guns than we had. We had muskets, while they had rifles. One of our men, without any orders, digging with his bayonet and using his tin plate as a shovel, dug himself in. The other men, seeing what he was doing, followed his example and we soon had rifle pits that protected us somewhat. The eastern slope was commanded by our howitzer, so the Indians did not attempt to attack us from that side. They would charge up the side of our knoll and we would repulse them, but not without loss. They kept this up all day. We had moved camp the night before and had had little or no sleep, and we got but little sleep this night, either. We had used all the water in our canteens and the wounded were moaning for water.

"The next morning at daybreak the Indians attacked again. They knew we were thirsty and they would call out, "Mika hias ticka chuck." One of the Indians who could speak English would keep calling out, "One more sun no water, no muck-a-muck, no soldier. All dead." When Captain Smith threatened to hang any Indian found off the reservation they had made a lot of ropes of cedar bark to hang us. Chief John, who was in command of the Indians and who had a strong voice, would call out to Captain Smith, "O, Captain Smith: If you promise to go on the reservation and not travel around the country I will not hang you. See this rope. It is for you because you do not want to stay on a reservation where you can have plenty of plows and wagons, plenty to eat, and white men to teach you." All of the second day, as we fought off their attacks, with our throats parched for water in the hot spring sunshine, they would call out tauntingly, "Halo, chick Boston. Mika hias ticka chuck." (No water, white man. Wouldn't you like some water?) They would call out that white soldiers were not worth the powder and lead it would take to kill them, so they had plenty of ropes to hang us with. They did not know that we had sent Captain Tichenor out for help, and of course we did not know whether he had been able to get through to Oak Flat or had been captured, but you can believe that we watched with straining eyes all of that second day. Eleven of our men were dead and sixteen or seventeen wounded, and many of the injured were delirious and begging for water.

"Late in the afternoon Chief John called out to his warriors to charge and not to stop until they had killed or captured all the soldiers. Just as the Indians were starting up the hill to finish us we saw Captain Augur with seventy-five men of Company G, Fourth Infantry, emerging from the ravine. We gave them a cheer as best we could and jumped out of our rifle pits and charged the Indians. We were answered by a ringing cheer from our comrades of Company G as they charged the Indians from the rear. Chief John turned to meet the new attack, but it didn't last long, and soon the Indians were streaking away like race horses. Captain Augur was

riding a white mule. As they charged he took a gun from one of his men and led them in the attack. He was said to be the handsomest officer in the entire army, and he certainly looked good to us. Captain Augur lost two men in the fight. We dug a pit on the flat where the town of Agness is now situated and in it we buried our dead. We captured the Indian canoes and some Indians. In each canoe we placed one wounded man, one prisoner and two soldiers and went down the river to Oak Flat, where Buchanan had established his headquarters. From there the Indians were taken to Port Orford and thence to the Siletz reservation. Afterward we went back to northern California.

"In May, 1858, Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, commander of the garrison at Walla Walla, Washington, with Companies C, E and H of the First Dragoons and a detachment of Company E, Ninth Infantry, went out to chastise the hostile Indians. Captain Taylor of Company C and Lieutenant Gaston of Company E were killed, as well as some men in the fight that took place, and Colonel Steptoe buried his howitzers, left his dead and escaped during the night. Colonel Wright was sent out that fall to punish the Indians. He did a good job and gave them a lesson they never forgot. Our company and most of the other troops in northern California were ordered north to serve under Colonel Wright. We were stationed at Fort Vancouver. General W. S. Harney was in charge of the Department of Oregon and when the long-brewing troubles at San Juan island finally came to a head General Harney ordered Captain George E. Pickett and his company of sixty men to occupy the island."

"I am going to interject here a brief explanation of the San Juan dispute. In 1854 Colonel I. N. Ebey, collector of customs for Puget Sound, which at that time was a part of Oregon territory, visited San Juan island and found that a flock of sheep had been brought over by the Hudson's Bay Company to pasture on the island. As no duty had been paid upon them he began to investigate the matter. Charles J. Griffin, Canadian justice of the peace for British Columbia, disputed Colonel Ebey's right to interfere with the sheep, claiming that San Juan island was a part of British Columbia. The next year some of the sheep were seized and sold to pay the customs duty. Both governments were appealed to for redress.

"On June 5, 1859, Lyman A. Cutler, an American settler, killed a pig that had repeatedly broken into his garden. It turned out that the pig was the property of Justice of the Peace Griffin, who refused ten dollars for it and demanded one hundred dollars. Threats were made that Cutler would be arrested and taken to Victoria for trial. The American settlers on the island appealed for protection from the Indians and others had asked that soldiers be sent to protect them. General Harney, in command of the district of Oregon, with headquarters at Vancouver, on July 18 ordered Captain George E. Pickett, in command of Company D, Ninth Infantry, stationed at the blockhouse on Bellingham bay, to go to San Juan island to protect the settlers from incursions of the northern Indians and to afford adequate protection to American citizens in their rights as such, and to resist all attempts at interference by British authorities residing on Vancouver island, by intimidation or force.

"General Harney sent word to Colonel Casey that Major Haller had been ordered to go from Port Townsend to San Juan island. Captain Pickett, with his company, arrived on the island on July 29 and was notified the following day by Justice of the Peace Griffin, acting for Sir James Douglas, that he must not further trespass on land belonging to British Columbia. On August 3 three British warships dropped anchor in front of Captain Pickett's camp. The officers came ashore and proposed to Captain Pickett that he either leave or allow joint occupancy of the island. Captain Pickett informed them that he had no authority to permit British troops to land, and that if they attempted to do so the consequences could not fail to be regrettable in case of a collision, which would be certain to occur. He sent word to General Harney, who wrote to Governor Douglas as follows:

"I placed a military command upon the island of San Juan to protect the American citizens residing on that island from the insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver island, and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, recently offered them by sending a British ship of war from Vancouver island to convey the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan island for the purpose of seizing an American citizen and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver island to be tried by British laws. I have the honor to inform your excellency that I shall not permit a repetition of that insult, and shall retain a command on

San Juan to protect its citizens, in the name of the United States, until I receive further orders from my government.'

"On August 8 General Harney ordered Colonel Casey, commander of Fort Steilacoom, to send four companies of the Third Artillery to San Juan island. President Buchanan was not the type of man that Roosevelt and Cleveland were, and he gracefully backed down. He relieved General Harney from duty in Oregon and sent General Scott, who at that time was at the head of the army, to Vancouver barracks with instructions to accept the British proposal of joint occupancy and that each government should maintain a force of not to exceed one hundred men on San Juan island. This proposition was accepted and each government kept a force of troops there until 1871, when the matter was submitted to arbitration, and Emperor William of Germany decided in favor of the claims of the United States government. With this elucidation, Captain Hasson's story may be resumed:

"Captain Pickett was one of the most picturesque men I ever saw. His hair was as black as a crow's wing and as soft and silky as a woman's. It hung to his shoulders. His mustache and beard also were soft and silky, and black as night. Colonel Silas Casey, under whom Captain Pickett was serving, reinforced Pickett, so we were sent to San Juan island, but there was no fighting. The matter was settled by arbitration. A force of one hundred men was left on the island and we were ordered to report at Fort Steilacoom, where we stayed for eight or ten months. There I met Lieutenant Augustus V. Kautz, whose son is now living in Portland.

"From Fort Steilacoom our company was ordered to Fort Yuma, where we fought Indians. My enlistment expired just before the Civil war broke out and I went back to Philadelphia and tried to form a company. I provided the funds for feeding the men and was unable to raise the full quota as my supply of money was exhausted. I obtained a position in the quartermaster's department, with which I was connected until the close of the war, serving with the Army of the Potomac. In 1867 I was made a second lieutenant of the newly organized Fourteenth Infantry and for the next few years I had plenty of fighting in Arizona and New Mexico. In April, 1872, I was commissioned a first lieutenant and in July, 1884, was sent to Vancouver barracks. On April 8, 1889, I was promoted to the rank of captain and retired from the army March 28, 1892. Near Orchards, in Clark county, I bought a two hundred-acre ranch, which I set out to prunes. I thought all you had to do to make a fortune raising prunes was to set the trees in the ground and let nature take its course. I found I was mistaken and that producing prunes is a matter of skill, knowledge and hard work, so I sold my orchard in 1902 and returned to Vancouver.'" During the campaign at Williams, Arizona, November 8, 1867, Captain Hasson commanded a company and in that engagement the Indians experienced one of the greatest defeats ever suffered by them and one which really broke the backbone of Indian resistance in that district, the United States troops leaving more dead and taking more Indian prisoners than had been done in years of Indian warfare previously. In that conflict Captain Hasson was wounded in the right arm by a poisoned arrow, which he withdrew, and through sheer physical force extracted the poison from the wound before it was absorbed into the blood, but often in after life he experienced painful twinges which were superinduced by the terrible poison which the Indians had extracted from rattlesnakes. For this act of strategy he received a brevet rank of first lieutenant. Captain Hasson spent the remainder of his life in Vancouver and manifested a deep and helpful interest in matters affecting the welfare and progress of the city.

While in Ireland during the Fenian troubles of 1866, Captain Hasson met Miss Rose Devlin, a native of Scotland, and in September, 1874, they were married in Omaha, Nebraska. They were a devoted couple who journeyed together through life for more than a half century. On February 9, 1927, their union was severed by the death of Mrs. Hasson, and her husband passed away September 20, 1927, when nearly ninety-three years of age. They had become the parents of two sons. Charles A. Hasson, the elder, was born at Fort Cameron in southwestern Utah in 1876, and John was born at Fort Douglas, that state, in 1878. They attended the public schools of various localities and completed their studies in Vancouver. They remained on their father's ranch until 1898 and then enlisted in the First Regiment of Washington Volunteer Infantry. Charles' term of service covered sixteen months, ten of which were spent in the Philippines, and after the close of the Spanish-American war he returned to Vancouver. He was employed in the navy yards at Bremerton and

Seattle, Washington, for eight years while in the civil service and on the expiration of that period returned to Vancouver, where he has since resided. John Hasson became a commissioned officer in the Thirty-Fifth Volunteer Infantry in 1899 and in 1901 was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Cavalry. He has since served in the regular army and during the World war was made quartermaster of the Thirty-Sixth Division. For fourteen months he was stationed abroad and now holds the rank of lieutenant colonel. He spent some time in Baltimore, Maryland, and is at present connected with the Army Industrial College at Washington, D. C.

Strong and courageous, Captain Hasson passed through many hardships and dangers in the course of his long and eventful military career and never faltered in the performance of duty. While a strict disciplinarian, he had the rare quality of tact and won the respect and affection of his comrades in arms as well as the esteem of those with whom he was associated in other relations in life. An intrepid Indian fighter, he aided in the actual "winning of the west" and stood as a high type of American manhood and citizenship.

CAPTAIN GEORGE POPE

Captain George Pope, veteran seaman, merchant and florist of Portland, was in the eighty-fifth year of his age when called to his final rest on the 25th of June, 1925. A salt-water seaman for many years, he eventually took up his abode in Portland and became a prominent factor in business circles of the city. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, November 7, 1840, and was reared by his grandfather, having lost his mother in early life. Studious by nature, he took full advantage of the educational opportunities accorded him but when a lad of twelve years put aside his textbooks to enter a shipbuilding plant. There he was employed for a period of five years and gained a thorough knowledge of boat construction. His father, who had emigrated to America and was following the profession of engineering in New York, sent him such glowing reports of the advantages which might be enjoyed here that George Pope determined to come to this country. Making his way to the Pacific coast, he located first in San Francisco, where he became associated in business with his uncle, Roger Pope. It was in the summer of 1874 that he came to Portland and here he worked for the government for a time in the survey of public lands. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went east to enlist and gave his aid to the Union cause until the close of hostilities between the north and the south, being stationed most of the time in the Brooklyn navy yard, where his early training as a shipbuilder proved of value. He was also on many of the fighting ships and following his honorable discharge from military service worked for the Anchor Line out of New York to Glasgow. In 1872, associated with a brother, he built a ship for the Portland and Sandwich Islands trade and later sailed this around Cape Horn to Portland. Subsequently he sold the ship to Corbett & MacLeay and in the employ of that firm made more than twenty-five trips to the Islands and other eastern ports. After his retirement from seafaring life he opened an office in Portland as a shipping agent and in this connection developed a very successful business, representing the construction department of Lloyds in Oregon and Washington. His interests were later conducted under the firm style of Pope, Anderson & Company, shipping and commission agents. He also purchased and developed a fine hop farm near Hubbard, while his work as a floral specialist received the following newspaper comment at the time of his death: "Portland lost a floral specialist of the first magnitude in the death of Captain George Pope, veteran seaman and pioneer merchant. His chief contribution was the production of several new species of sweet peas with which he worked for more than fifteen years. His gardens at 1170 Woodstock avenue were always a center of attraction for flower enthusiasts and he is said to have done more than any other one man to promote a love for flowers among the people of Portland. One of the Captain's hobbies, in addition to his own gardening, was encouragement of sweet pea raising by children. For a number of years he conducted sweet pea shows, exhibiting specimens raised by the youngsters of southeast Portland. Prizes amounting to as much as two hundred and fifty dollars offered by local merchants at his solicitation were awarded. E. J. Steele, pansy raiser of the city, declares that Captain Pope worked with untiring energy to interest people in flowers. 'I put in a long day with him

soliciting prizes for one of his shows,' said Mr. Steele. 'Although the Captain was even then advanced in age, he was still fresh and enthusiastic after I was completely tired out, such was his self-sacrificing devotion to his flowers.' Local growers are agreed that he was a wonder with sweet peas, being well read on every phase of their culture by watching for plant 'sports' and by selecting seeds carefully he was able to develop splendid plants and unusual varieties. One of his best known sweet peas was the 'Multnomah,' a rose-pink blossom, for which he had considerable demand. Although his efforts were not commercial he had numerous demands for seeds from all sections of the country. Captain Pope undertook his work as a sweet pea culturist after retiring from business. During his declining years he not only worked at his hobby but talked it also. He will be remembered by his many friends for the bouquets which he often took to their homes."

In 1842 Captain Pope was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Fawls, who was a native of Scotland and proved a real helpmate, sailing the seas with him for a number of years and becoming a confirmed "salt." She is very active for a woman of her years, retaining her faculties in remarkable degree. At the time of the celebration of their sixty-first wedding anniversary Captain and Mrs. Pope received congratulatory messages from England, Scotland and Canada and from twenty-nine states of the Union. Captain Pope was a member of the Institute of Naval Architecture and belonged to the Royal Society of Arts in London, England, for a quarter of a century.

The following poem, entitled "The Battle of Jutland," was written by Captain Pope and dedicated to the St. Andrew's Society of Oregon:

Have you heard the brilliant story
How our Sea Dogs fought the Hun
Off the Northern Coast of Jutland,
And how well the job was done?

'Twas this way, when May was ending
Stout Sir John let loose the strands
That had leashed his gallant Squadrons,
Scattering them with magic wands.

So they swept across the Ocean,
Proudly breasting every sea,
'Till they spied the High Sea Squadron
Of the Hun, upon their lee.

'Twas Sir David with his cruisers,
Who first struck Von Hipper's fleet;
And the small fry went on pounding,
Hurling shot and shell like sleet.

Thus they steamed towards the southward;
Give and take the battle call,
When Von Scheer's fleet joined Von Hipper,
And the fight was free for all.

Then Sir David veered to northward
Fighting bravely two to one,
But he knew what he was doing,
For he led them to Sir John.

Now they sped, both friends and foemen,
Fighting furious to the north;
Then Von Hipper's head line crumpled,
And the great Hun got his worth.

At this time, there came a-bowling
Britain's greater battle fleet
To the rescue of Sir David,
Making sure the Hun's defeat.

Then the mist and fog came falling,
 Then also came the murky night,
 And when the morning sun was rising
 There was not e'en a Hun in sight.

Tho' the Hun claims he was victor,
 No matter what the truth might be,
 There still remains this certain factor—
 That old Britannia Rules the Sea.

L. S. AINSWORTH

One of the most highly respected citizens of the Hood River valley is L. S. Ainsworth, who is a representative of one of Oregon's old and highly honored families, and who in his own career has fully maintained the prestige of the family name. He was born in Portland, Oregon, April 1, 1877, and is a son of Captain George J. and Margaret (Sutton) Ainsworth, the former born in Oregon City, Oregon, April 13, 1852, and the latter in San Francisco, California, November 17, 1852. The paternal grandfather, John Cummings Ainsworth, who came west to California in 1849, became prominent in the early commercial affairs of Oregon and is referred to at length in the sketch of J. C. Ainsworth, on other pages of this work. George J. Ainsworth attended the public schools of Portland and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the first class to graduate from the University of California, in 1873. He then returned to Portland and worked on the Columbia river in various capacities for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. In the meantime he studied and prepared for the examination for a captain's certificate and received his master's papers in 1875. He served as a river captain for one year and was then made superintendent of the company by which he was employed, having his headquarters at Portland, and retained that position until 1880, when the company sold out to Henry Villard, by whom Mr. Ainsworth was retained as superintendent for two years. In 1882 he went to Oakland, California, and took charge of his father's business, which commanded his attention until his father's death, in 1893, when he was made executor of the estate, in which capacity he served until his death, which occurred at Portland, October 20, 1895, at the comparatively early age of forty-three years. He is survived by his widow, who now resides in Berkeley, California. They were the parents of two children, L. S. and Mabel, who was born in Portland and is the wife of Edwin Mays, of Berkeley, California. Captain Ainsworth was an active member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was honored with the thirty-third degree, being also a member of the Mystic Shrine. The maternal grandfather, John Sutton, went to California in 1849, and there served as a marine engineer. He was in the United States navy during the Mexican war, and followed steamboating on the Pacific coast until he was lost with the steamship "George S. Wright," which went down, with all hands, in Alaskan waters in 1873.

L. S. Ainsworth received his education in the public schools and under private tutors, and then for one year had charge of the office of his father's estate. He went to work for the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, being employed in the office at Portland for one year, after which he became a purser on Columbia river boats of The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company, running from Portland to The Dalles. He followed that work for five years and then went to Paisley, Lake county, Oregon, where he opened a general merchandise store, which he ran for six years. While there he and Dr. A. A. Witham organized the Farmers Mutual Telephone Company, one of the first of its kind in southern Oregon, and built one hundred miles of line. In 1910 they sold out and Mr. Ainsworth went to Portland, where he remained until 1911 when he came to the Hood River valley and bought six acres of land in the Belmont district, one mile southwest of Hood River. There he built a nice home and planted cherries and other fruits, making a very attractive place.

Mr. Ainsworth has been married twice, first, in 1904, to Miss Charlotte Henley, who was born in Berkeley, California, a daughter of Captain James B. and Katherine L. (Ballely) Henley, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Ainsworth died June 20, 1905, and in 1908 Mr. Ainsworth was married to Miss Katharine Sitton, who was



L. S. AINSWORTH

born in Salem, Oregon, and is a daughter of Charles E. and Relief (Spadding) Sitton, the former born in Yamhill county, Oregon, and the latter in Massachusetts. The Sitton family came across the plains with ox teams and covered wagons in 1843, Grandfather Sitton locating on a donation claim in Yamhill county. He was one of the first settlers in the Willamette valley and today his sons and grandsons are among the prominent and influential citizens of Yamhill county. In his young manhood L. S. Ainsworth was an expert amateur tennis player, taking part in many hard-fought battles on the courts, and has also been a keen hunter and fisherman, which are his favorite forms of recreation. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through the chairs, and Mrs. Ainsworth is a member of the P. E. O., which devotes its activities to the welfare of girls. Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth enjoy a wide acquaintance through their section of the Hood River valley and, because of their kindly and hospitable dispositions and their estimable qualities, they are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

A. L. ADEE

An outstanding example of what may be accomplished by sheer persistence and determination, backed by sound judgment and right business principles, is afforded in the record of A. L. Adee, a member of the Vancouver Manufacturing Company, who, beginning his business career with a very limited capital, has gradually forged ahead and is now enjoying very gratifying success. He was born and reared in Monroe county, Michigan, and is a son of L. S. and Mary E. Adee, the former of whom was for many years engaged in farming in that state. About 1913 the father sold his interests in Michigan and came to Vancouver, where he and his wife spent their remaining years, both being now deceased.

A. L. Adee spent his early life on his father's farm and then, going to the southern states, engaged in logging, having charge of a very large logging camp on the line between Arkansas and Louisiana for about one and a half years. He then took a contract to cut logs in Pike county, Arkansas, which occupied his attention for about four years, and in 1906 he came to Washington, locating in the northern part of Clark county, where he was employed at carpenter work. He followed that occupation for some time and then came to Vancouver and gave his attention to the building and selling of homes, which he continued until becoming interested in his present enterprise.

This business had its inception in the Ruddick Novelty Company, which was established in 1914 and was operated for a year or more, when it went into bankruptcy. Mr. Adee had been associated in his building operations with O. D. Westcott, and they were among the creditors of the Ruddick company. In payment of their claim they took Ruddick's patent on a nursery chair and in 1917 they organized the Vancouver Manufacturing Company, manufacturing the nursery chairs about four years, on East Sixth street, where they had only about five thousand square feet of floor space and they did all of the work. By good management and wise economy they were fairly successful and in 1921 they branched out into the manufacture of other furniture, for which they then had room, as in the previous fall they had erected the building which they now occupy and which affords them about twenty thousand feet of floor space. They are giving their attention largely to the making of bedroom furniture, using native woods, mostly hemlock, with the exception of a few panels of hard wood. Their products are sold in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and California, and in the two former states they do their own selling, the territory being covered by Mr. Adee, while Mr. Westcott gives his personal attention to the factory. They employ from eighteen to twenty men and do an annual business of about seventy-five thousand dollars. Their success is remarkable when it is noted that they had but two hundred and fifty dollars cash capital when they started the business, which has been developed to its present size through the earnings of the business.

In November, 1894, in Michigan, Mr. Adee was united in marriage to Miss Lottie V. Poe, a native of that state, and they are the parents of two children. Mildred is now the wife of J. A. Mullen of Long View, Washington, and by a former marriage has a son, Clyde L. Cecilia is the wife of W. A. Meda of Vancouver, and they have a son, Milton D.

Mr. Adee is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and his religious connection is with the Christian church. He is a man of great energy and alertness in business affairs, is loyal and true in every relation of life, and his many excellent personal qualities have commended him to the good opinion of all who know him.

SEYMOUR H. BELL

Seymour H. Bell was born in Illinois and started out in life for himself when a boy of twelve. In 1887 he located at Grays Harbor, Washington, and has since been identified with the development of the Pacific coast region. He came to Portland in 1908 and has resided there since. He formerly engaged in logging, lumbering, public service utilities and banking. Mr. Bell is married and has a son, Allen H., who is a first lieutenant in the United States reserve army.

J. W. MORROW

A well known business man of the Rose city was chosen by Fred Lockley as the subject of the following sketch, which appeared in the Oregon Daily Journal under date of February 27, 1926:

"J. W. Morrow, of the Union Pacific Company, is one of Portland's pioneer railroad officials. When I interviewed him recently he said, in answer to my question, 'Yes, Morrow county is named for my father, whose name was Jackson Lee Morrow. He was born in Kentucky. My mother, whose maiden name was Nancy McEwen, was born in Indiana. My father went with his parents to Iowa, where he met and married my mother. They crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853. Late that fall they went to Steilacoom, where father started a store. He served as a lieutenant in the Indian war of 1855-56. He had to take some horses to the troops and was told to select a squad of men to go with him. The first one he chose was Harvey Scott, whom he selected because of his skill as an ax-man and his knowledge of the country.

"'Later father was detailed for duty on an island with what were supposed to be friendly Indians. One other soldier was with him. His companion went to Olympia one afternoon, saying he would return the next day. About ten o'clock that night an Indian knocked on the door, saying he was sick and wanted some medicine. The moment the door was opened a lot of Indians crowded in. Father grabbed the first thing handy, which proved to be a heavy iron poker, and struck the leader of the Indians over the head, laying him out. The other Indians ran out of the cabin. Father dragged the knocked-out Indian out of the house and locked the door. The Indians kept up an excitement all night long. During the night one of them got up on the roof. The next morning a steamboat with some troops came to the island and the Indians beat it.

"'I was born at Steilacoom, May 5, 1859. In 1863 we moved to what is now called Oldtown, at La Grande, Oregon, where my father ran a store. Before long he was elected treasurer of Union county.

"'Father opened a store in what is now Morrow county in 1872. I went to work there when I was sixteen. In 1878 they had quite a scare in Heppner on account of the Indian war. They built a fort on a lot belonging to A. S. Wells, back of the Palace Hotel. It was really a cellar roofed over with poles, with straw and dirt on top. Frank Maddock was captain of the volunteer company and my father was first lieutenant, while A. S. Wells was second lieutenant.

"'Father's store was located on what was known as Stansbury's flat. George W. Stansbury bought the land on which Heppner is located in 1869 from a man named Estes. Among the earliest settlers around there were Mike Quaid and his brother Tom. Mike was the salt of the earth. Tom came with my father to look the country over to see where would be the best point for a store. They decided that Stansbury's flat was a central location, so my father began building a store, while his partner, Henry Heppner, bought the stock of goods.

"'Among the old-timers that I think of with a great deal of pleasure are Nels and Jim Jones, Lum and Tom Rhea, who organized the First National Bank, Ed and Tom

Matlock and Jerry Brosman. I lived at Heppner from the time I was thirteen until I was forty-two. When we moved there what is now Morrow county was a part of Umatilla county. My father was a member of the state legislature in 1885. He was instrumental in having Morrow county cut off from Umatilla county and Heppner chosen as the county seat. By act of the legislature Heppner was made the temporary seat on February 16, 1885. Fearing that Lexington might get the county seat away from them, the citizens of Heppner took up a subscription and built the court house at Heppner. It was dedicated July 4, 1885. My father gave me a half interest in his store. The firm was known as J. L. Morrow & Son. In the spring of 1885 J. M. Hager bought the store.

"Heppner became an incorporated town in the spring of 1887. Henry Blackman was the first mayor. In 1889 the citizens secured the right of way, donated a site for a depot, and a branch line was built by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company from Willows to Heppner. In the fall of 1889 Tom Quaid, Lum Rhea, Henry Blackman, J. B. Natter and my father organized a company and built the Palace Hotel. For eight years I was county clerk of Morrow county and also served as joint senator from Morrow, Grant and Harney counties. One of the things I take pride in having done was the starting of the first newspaper in Heppner. About forty-five years ago, when in San Francisco, I met John W. Redington, a newspaper man, who served as scout with O. O. Howard during the Nez Perce war. I bought a press, type, paper, etc., and shipped them to Heppner, installing Redington as editor. For some time I was proprietor of the Palace Hotel. Phil Meacham, owner of the Imperial Hotel here in Portland, ran the Palace Hotel in Heppner before coming to the Rose city. About twenty-three years ago I went to work for the railroad and have been with it ever since.'" Mr. Morrow is now general tax agent for the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, a part of the Union Pacific system, and discharges his duties with fidelity and efficiency, giving to the corporation the services of an expert.

In 1885 Mr. Morrow was married in Heppner to Miss Katherine Rea, whose death occurred in 1916. They had four children, two of whom, Alice and Elizabeth, are deceased. The son, Jackson L., responded to the call to the colors in 1917 and remained in the service of his country until the close of the war. He is financially interested in the McKinzie-Goff Aviation Company and resides in Portland, where he married Miss Irene Johnson, and they have become the parents of two sons, James William and Jackson L. The daughter, Hazel, is the wife of M. V. Sutherland and the mother of two children, Donald and Billy. Mr. Sutherland is well known as a steel construction engineer and also owns a restaurant in Portland. His father, John D. Sutherland, was long in public life in Oregon, acting as assistant to various secretaries of state.

Mr. Morrow is an adherent of the democratic party and served as state land agent, receiving his appointment from Governor Chamberlain. In Masonry he holds the thirty-second degree and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Throughout his career Mr. Morrow has been a tireless worker and his progress has been commensurate with his industry and ability. He has experienced many phases of pioneer life in Oregon and is well informed on matters pertaining to the history of the state, to which he is deeply attached. Nature has endowed him with a pleasing personality and his genuine worth is attested by a wide circle of steadfast friends.

BROCKWELL STATTER

Brockwell Statter is one of the influential business men of Portland and has long been prominently identified with the cement industry. A native of England, he was born in 1878 and when a child came to the United States with his parents, Thomas and Mary Statter, who settled in Multnomah county, Oregon, in 1888. His father was connected with the steamship business for many years and is now living retired.

At the age of ten years Brockwell Statter began his studies in Oregon and received a public school education. For ten years he was employed by the firm of Balfour Guthrie & Company, later turning his attention to the steamship business, and was next connected with a firm of importers and exporters. Meanwhile he worked

his way steadily upward, qualifying for positions of executive control, and in 1910 became manager for the Pacific Portland Cement Company. For eighteen years he has filled this important office and has charge of all the business north of California. Mr. Statter has a highly specialized knowledge of the cement industry and this, combined with his administrative power and mature judgment, has enabled him to develop a large business for the corporation which he represents. The Pacific Portland Cement Company was organized May 10, 1901, in California, and the Portland office was opened about the year 1907. The plants are located in California and have a daily capacity of fifty thousand sacks of cement and sixteen thousand sacks of plaster. This is one of the largest cement companies operating on the Pacific coast and the bulk of the business in Oregon is with general contractors and dealers. The corporation maintains a high standard of production and there is a wide demand for the output of its plants.

In 1906 Mr. Statter married Miss Lillian de France, a native of Portland and a granddaughter of A. G. Cunningham, one of the city's early settlers. The children of this union are Dorothy, Marion and Brockwell. Mr. Statter is a member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, the Meadow Lake Country Club, the Waverly Club and the Arlington Club. Through his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce he is endeavoring to promote Portland's growth and prosperity and in politics he maintains an independent course, voting for the candidate whom he considers best qualified for office. Mr. Statter is broad in his views, progressive in his standards and high in his ideals—a man whom to know is to esteem and respect.

HUGH MACMASTER

The most important commercial enterprise in Camas, Washington, is the general store of MacMaster & Company, which is not only the oldest concern here but is also doing the largest business. The president of the company, Hugh MacMaster, has been very active and influential in matters affecting the welfare and progress of the community and is justly regarded as one of its representative citizens.

He was born in Scotland and is a son of A. E. and Elizabeth (McIndoe) MacMaster. In 1874 the family left Scotland and landed at Quebec, Canada, on the 24th of May—Queen Victoria's birthday. They lived in Canada for nine years, first in Ontario; afterward for a short time just outside of Ottawa; and then in Compton county, Quebec, where they remained until 1883. In the summer of that year the father came to the Pacific coast, stopping first in Portland, where he was employed for a short time at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, and then came to Camas, Washington, where he built a house and store combined. He then sent for his family, who arrived in September of that year, and here he and his wife spent their remaining days, the father dying in September, 1888, and the mother in December, 1907. They had thirteen children, of whom four sons died in Scotland, the others being as follows: Elizabeth, who is the widow of A. Duffin and lives in Camas; Hugh, of this review; Jessie, who was the wife of William Mills, and is deceased; Donald, deceased, who was at one time judge of the court of Clark county; Agnes, who is the widow of Henry Craw, of Newburg, Oregon; Violet, who is the wife of David Burcham, of Long Beach, California; Isabel, who is the widow of John Scott, of Montreal, and is a past president of the Women's Club of that city; Mary, who is the widow of W. F. Bowman, of Scotstown, Quebec, Canada; and Annie, who was bookkeeper for E. P. Edwards in Portland and is now deceased.

Hugh MacMaster received a public school education and was employed for one year in a wholesale drygoods house in Montreal. After coming to Washington he spent three years in a paper mill of the Columbia River Paper Company. On the death of his father he took over the management of the store at Camas and has been at the head of the business continuously since. The original store building was an unpretentious affair, the store room being fourteen by twenty feet in size, while the family lived up stairs and in the rear on the first floor. In 1885, the increasing business requiring more room, the father erected a two-story building, twenty-six by fifty feet in size, at the corner of Third and Columbia streets, the upper story being used as a lodge hall for a number of years. In July, 1890, Hugh MacMaster took his brother-in-law, Allen Duffin, into the firm, and in 1893 a younger brother, Donald

MacMaster, was also given an interest in the business. During this period, the business having outgrown the building, a one-story addition, twenty-two by sixty feet, was erected. Having studied law in his leisure time, Donald MacMaster removed to Vancouver to practice his profession in 1898, disposing of his stock to a sister, Violet MacMaster, who early in 1902 sold her share to George Self, who continued a member of the firm until 1908. In April, 1915, A. C. Allen, of Ridgefield, was admitted as a partner. On September 1st of that year, Allen Duffin's connection was terminated by his sudden death, he having been a member in the firm for over twenty-five years. Kent L. Chappell entered the firm in April, 1916, and the full membership at the present time is Hugh MacMaster, who is president; K. L. Chappell, vice president; A. C. Allen, secretary and treasurer; and Mrs. A. Duffin. In 1916, the business having again outgrown its building and the Crown Willamette Paper Company wishing to extend their buildings in that direction, there was an exchange of properties, MacMaster & Company securing two lots on the southwest corner of Fourth and Clark streets and on these erecting a modern store building, two stories high, of reinforced concrete, seventy by one hundred feet in size, with full basement, and having twenty offices and apartments on the second floor. This is a splendidly designed building, of attractive architectural style, and the store room is as light, sanitary and pleasing as could be devised. The firm carries a full line of general merchandise, including dry goods, furnishings, shoes, hardware, groceries and allied lines; employs a force of courteous and accommodating clerks, and draws a large trade from a wide radius of surrounding territory.

In October, 1891, at Camas, Hugh MacMaster was united in marriage to Miss Ella Patton, whom he had met in school in Canada, and whom he had again seen while on a visit to his old home there in 1888.

Mr. MacMaster has taken an active interest in local public affairs, having served two terms as a member of the city council, one term as mayor and also as clerk of the school board. He is president of the Farmers Cooperative Creamery Company; is a director of the Citizens Bank of Camas, and while the Chamber of Commerce was in existence here he served as chairman of the good roads committee, having always been a strong advocate of improved highways. He is a past president of the Camas Cemetery Association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Kiwanis Club, while his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes an active interest. A man of sterling character and upright principles, an able and progressive business man and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, he has long commanded to a marked degree the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen and has well merited the prosperity which has come to him.

R. L. SABIN

An able attorney with a background of forty years of professional experience, R. L. Sabin has contributed materially toward the prestige of the Portland bar, at the same time exerting his talents in behalf of the city, and is also a successful agriculturist. He was born May 20, 1860, in Windsor, Wisconsin, and his parents were Samuel Henry and Adelia (Bodine) Sabin, natives respectively of Ohio and New York. His father was born in 1824 and when a young man of twenty-two drove to Wisconsin with an ox team. He ran logs on the river and in breaking the sod used eight yoke of oxen. In 1849 he was married and in the spring of 1850 his adventurous spirit took him to California. The trip across the country was made by means of a covered wagon drawn by horses and for four years he engaged in prospecting in the mining district of the Golden state. He returned to the east by the water route, sailing on the steamship John L. Stevens, which drifted for three days, owing to engine trouble, and the vessel was nearly wrecked. During the Civil war Samuel H. Sabin enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. For many years he engaged in farming in the Badger state, prospering in his undertakings, and in 1873 brought his family to the Pacific coast. They were passengers on the steamer Ajax, which took them to San Francisco, and during the winter of 1873-74 they lived in Eugene, Oregon, where the sisters of R. L. Sabin opened a private school. His father was dissatisfied with the country and in 1874 returned to Wisconsin with all of the family except his oldest daughter, Ella, who came to Portland. She was

the first woman to become principal of a high school here and in 1888 was elected superintendent of the city schools. In 1891 she returned to Wisconsin and her fame as an educator won for her the position of president of Downer College of Milwaukee. For thirty-three years she remained at the head of the institution, which made notable progress during that period, and since 1924 she has been president emeritus of the college.

In the family were eleven children, of whom R. L. Sabin was the fifth in order of birth. He was reared on the homestead and attended the schools of that locality, also assisting his father in the cultivation and improvement of the farm. In 1883 he completed a course in the normal school at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and succeeded Thomas Walsh, the present United States senator from Montana, as principal of the schools at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, where he spent a year. He was elected superintendent of the schools of Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1884 and established an enviable reputation as an educator. In 1888 he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degree of LL. B., and on July 31 of that year located in Portland, where he has since followed his profession. He was retained by the Merchants Protective Association, of which he was elected secretary in September, 1891, and acted in that capacity until 1927, when the organization was discontinued. His name appears on the directorates of the Noon Bag Company and the Portland Gas & Coke Company, and Reed College board of regents. Mr. Sabin's interest in agricultural affairs has continued throughout life and in 1901 he purchased a quarter section of land near Boring, Oregon. He cleared the timber from the tract, prepared the soil for the growing of crops, and has transformed the place into a productive farm, enhancing its value with modern improvements. For several years he operated a dairy on the ranch, which is now devoted to general farming, and the work is performed by men employed by Mr. Sabin for this purpose.

On the 2d of June, 1892, Mr. Sabin was married in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to Miss Carrie S. Hanson, and they have two children. Sarah, the elder, is a graduate of the University of California and a teacher in one of the high schools of Oakland, that state. The son, Robert L. Sabin, Jr., completed a course in Portland Academy and was graduated from Reed College. He read law in the office of Angell & Fisher, well known attorneys of Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1917. In the same year he entered the service of his country and was trained at the presidio in San Francisco, winning the commission of a second lieutenant. He was sent overseas with Headquarters Company, attached to the Ninety-first Division, and was stationed for some time in Belgium, after participating in the Argonne offensive. Merit won him promotion to the rank of first lieutenant and in May, 1919, he returned to the United States. In 1921 he was graduated from the Columbia Law school and is now numbered among Portland's talented attorneys. He married Miss Katherine Russell, of this city, and they have become the parents of a son, John Russell.

R. L. Sabin, Sr., has also been identified with military affairs and at one time was a lieutenant in the Oregon National Guard, of which he was a member from 1890 until 1894. For three and a half years he was a member of the city executive board, receiving his appointment from Mayor Lane in 1905, and later become a member of the library board, on which he served for eleven years. This was followed by five years of service on the school board and since 1921 he has been a member of the board of tax conservation commissioners of Multnomah county. He is one of the charter members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and has served for many years on its agricultural committee. Mr. Sabin is also connected with the City Club and the Progressive Business Men's Club, while his political support is given to the republican party. He enjoys the respect and esteem of his associates, and his life has been a force for good citizenship.

A. A. COMRIE

Resolute and energetic, A. A. Comrie has concentrated his efforts upon the attainment of a definite end and his pronounced ability has placed him with the leading insurance men of Portland. He was born in Morris, Minnesota, in 1883 and is a son of William H. and Alice (Braman) Comrie, the latter also a native of this state. The father was born in the state of New York and went to North Dakota in 1881,

locating in Fargo. There he was engaged in the grain business for many years and is now living retired in that city.

A. A. Comrie received a public school education and for two years was associated with his father in the grain business. In 1903 the son entered insurance circles of Fargo and his success as a solicitor led to his appointment as state agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. For nine years he filled that responsible position and later went to Minneapolis, becoming identified with the Charles W. Sexton Company, insurance brokers. Mr. Comrie was made a member of the firm, which opened an office at Portland in 1919, and in 1921 he was placed in charge of this branch. His knowledge of the subject of insurance is comprehensive and exact and under his expert management the business of the firm in this territory has enjoyed a rapid growth. He is secretary of the company, which specializes in insurance on manufacturing plants, particularly those devoted to woodworking operations, and the business now extends throughout the northwest. It was founded in 1882 by Charles W. Sexton, who remained at the head of the concern until his death in 1920. The firm still maintains its headquarters in the Flour city and carries on its books the names of persons who have been clients of the company for more than forty years, an eloquent testimonial to the reliability and standing of the corporation. Ten persons are employed in the Portland office, which is located in the Board of Trade building, and the business ranks with the largest of the kind in the city.

In 1909 Mr. Comrie was united in marriage to Miss Susan Dillenbeck, of Detroit, Michigan, and they have become the parents of two children, William and Katherine. Mr. Comrie is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Arlington Club, the Waverly Country Club and the Oswego Country Club. The Portland Chamber of Commerce numbers him among its progressive members and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. His business associates entertain for him high regard and in social and fraternal circles of Portland he also occupies an enviable place. Mr. Comrie enjoys his work and his success proves that he has chosen the line of activity for which nature intended him.

OSCAR ALMAMEN NEAL

An able advocate and a wise counselor, Oscar Almamen Neal has long occupied a position of prominence in legal circles of Portland and represents the third generation of the family in Oregon. He was born October 11, 1870, in Hood River, Wasco county, and his parents were Jesse and Lucy M. (Read) Neal, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of New York. The paternal grandfather, Peter Neal, made the overland journey to Oregon in 1843 and filed on a donation land claim in Marion county. Later he removed to Hood River, in which he built and operated the first sawmill, and was also one of the early agriculturists of that locality. Kittredge Read, the maternal grandfather of Oscar A. Neal, crossed the plains in 1853 and settled on a donation land claim in Marion county. Jesse Neal also followed agricultural pursuits and passed away in Hood River county in 1881.

Afterward his widow established her home in Marion county, at which time Oscar A. Neal was a boy of ten, and his public school studies were pursued in Turner. In 1890 he completed his high school course and left the home farm in the following year, becoming an apprentice in a blacksmith shop. He mastered the trade, which he followed until the fall of 1897, when he matriculated in the law school of the University of Oregon, and was graduated with the class of 1899. Previous to that time he had been a stenographer in the employ of A. King Wilson, a Portland attorney, and began practice in his office. In 1906 they formed a partnership and the firm of Wilson & Neal was intrusted with legal interests of importance. Mr. Neal specializes in commercial law, on which subject he is thoroughly informed, and his legal knowledge is much in demand. He is also identified with business affairs and serves on the directorates of a number of large corporations of Portland.

Mr. Neal was married February 18, 1902, in this city, to Miss Margaret J. Sinclair, who was born in Illinois and came to Portland in 1900. Mr. Neal cast his first presidential ballot in 1892, voting for Benjamin Harrison, and has never wavered in his allegiance to the republican party. When a young man he joined the Oregon National Guard, with which he was connected for three years. He is an Elk, a

member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and the Multnomah County and Oregon State Bar Associations and the American Bar Association. Mr. Neal is highly esteemed by his professional colleagues, as well as those with whom he has been associated in other relations of life, and shapes his conduct by the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE BROUGHTON

Diligent and persevering George Broughton hewed his way through a forest of difficulties and is now enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. He was long identified with the lumber industry, stimulating the pulse of trade in Portland to a notable extent, and he has been a resident of the city for twenty-eight years. His birth occurred in Clackamas county, Oregon, on the 18th of January, 1858, and his father, William Broughton, was a native of Leicestershire, England in which country he was reared and became a carpenter. When a young man he responded to the call of adventure and came to the United States. He sought the opportunities of the Pacific northwest and obtained work at his trade in Oregon City. There he met and married Miss Sarah Ann Willis, whose parents had migrated to Oregon from Missouri. Previous to his marriage he was in the employ of a building contractor, and afterward cultivated a ranch in Clackamas county. While following agricultural pursuits he made pack saddles during the winter months for use in the mines of Idaho and in 1864 he returned to Oregon City to educate his children and ran a sawmill, which he operated for a number of years, and was also a builder of boats. He was an expert craftsman and a capable business man whose word was always to be relied upon. Of his seven children, five survive: George Broughton; Mrs. Albert Lacey, of Springwater, Oregon; Mrs. George Sansum, whose home is in Portland; Mrs. George Dedman, of Skagway, Alaska; and Mrs. Charles Burdick, a resident of San Francisco, California.

George Broughton, the only son, was educated in the old seminary at Oregon City and received his commercial training from his father, for whom he worked until the latter's death in 1876. At the age of eighteen the son took charge of the sawmill and assumed the burden of providing for his six sisters. He successfully conducted the business until 1890, when the old water mill was carried away during a flood, which also destroyed his box factory. The water rose fifteen feet in one night and at the time of the catastrophe Mr. Broughton had gone up the valley on a log drive. After the flood he purchased land in the lower section of Oregon City and there erected a steam sawmill, of which he was the owner until 1900. In that year he came to Portland and embarked in the piling business, remaining alone for some time. He then formed the firm of Broughton & Wiggins, which conducted two sawmills on the lower Columbia river and established a large coastwise trade, a considerable portion of which was derived from California and Mexico. Mr. Broughton was one of the foremost operators in this line in the northwest and remained at the head of the firm until 1925, when he sold his interest to his partner and retired because of failing health. Each step in the development of the industry was the outcome of carefully formulated plans and close attention to detail, while in the management of the larger factors in his affairs he manifested the wisdom, foresight and decisiveness of the successful executive.

On October 26, 1882, Mr. Broughton married Miss Clara L. Taylor, whose parents, James M. and Velonia (Foster) Taylor, came from Iowa to Oregon in 1874 and were numbered among the early settlers of Clackamas county. In the paternal line Mrs. Broughton is descended from Noah Chappell, who was a gallant soldier in the Continental army, and to his service in behalf of the colonists she owes her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Broughton have a family of four children. Vesta, the first born, is Mrs. Walter Durham, of Portland, and the mother of two sons: Walter Jr. and George Broughton Durham. Alda is the wife of Samuel H. Pierce, attorney for the school board of Portland, and they are the parents of three children: Barbara L., Samuel Jr. and Clara Louise Pierce. Harold J. Broughton has a mill on the upper Columbia river and is a well known lumberman. He married Miss Rita Fraley, of Eugene, and they have two daughters, Emily Jean and Mildred. The fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. George Broughton is also named Mil-



GEORGE BROUGHTON

dred and has become the wife of Allan C. Hopkins, who is connected with the advertising department of *The Oregonian*.

Mr. Broughton gives his political allegiance to the republican party and his public spirit was expressed by service on the common council of Oregon City. In 1881 he became a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of that city and also belongs to the Hoo-Hoos, an organization composed of lumbermen. Although at times he met with difficulties and reverses of fortune, his buoyant spirit never succumbed to defeat and the prosperity which he now enjoys has been worthily won. He has a wide acquaintance and holds a high place in the esteem of his fellowmen.

DAVID CAUFIELD

On the corner of Eighth and Main streets, in Oregon City, not far from the courthouse, is an old style two-story wooden building, which is one of the historic landmarks of this part of the state. This structure, which has withstood the elements for more than three quarters of a century, was erected in 1849, by Robert Caufield, the father of David Caufield, who has spent the greater part of his life in Oregon City and was long numbered among its prominent business men, while at the present he is enjoying the fruits of his well directed labors in former years.

Robert Caufield was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1805 and after attaining his majority came to the United States. He located in Cincinnati and was employed in gilding steamboat cabins, also in doing high-grade cabinet work. In 1836 he became acquainted with Jane Burnside, who was born in Ballymena, near Belfast, in County Antrim, April 16, 1817, and left the Emerald isle when a child of eight. During the winter of 1825 she lived in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and the next spring crossed the border into the United States, spending a year in Buffalo, New York. From that city she traveled to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, going from there to Philadelphia in 1829, and later to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was married in 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Caufield remained in Cincinnati until the fall of 1846, when they moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where they spent the winter, and in the spring of 1847 started across the plains with a wagon train of which Joel Palmer, later Indian commissioner for Oregon, was captain. At that time David Caufield was but two years old and his brother Robert was a child of four. The party traversed the newly opened Barlow route and while crossing the Cascade mountains Mr. Caufield's oxen became exhausted and he went for assistance to a near-by settlement. On Dickey prairie he obtained from John K. Dickey and Clifford Callahan fresh oxen, which conveyed the family to Oregon City. Before starting for the Pacific northwest Mr. Caufield had purchased a supply of merchandise and with this he stocked a general store in Oregon City. In its conduct he was assisted by his wife, who took charge of the millinery department. A few doors away was the store of Mrs. Markham, whose son Edwin achieved fame as the author of the poem entitled "The Man With the Hoe." Mr. and Mrs. Caufield also became well acquainted with Dr. John McLoughlin, with whom they often consulted. Their store was situated on the west side of Main street and the business was managed by Mrs. Caufield during her husband's sojourn in California in 1849. Fortune there eluded him and like many other gold seekers, he returned home rich in experience but poor in purse. In 1850 he was elected treasurer of Clackamas county, being the first incumbent of the office, and became one of the first judges of the county. In 1852 he took up a donation land claim three miles from Oregon City and cultivated the tract until 1859, when he moved to Oregon City, in which he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Caufield were Presbyterians but when the local services of that denomination were discontinued they joined the Congregational church. They possessed many admirable qualities and were highly esteemed by all with whom they were brought in contact. Death summoned Mr. Caufield in 1891 and his wife was called to her final rest in 1899. Their family numbered five children: Robert F., who attained the ripe age of eighty-two years, passing away on his birthday, March 22, 1925; David; Charles H., formerly a banker and now engaged in business with his son in Oregon City; Clara E., who was the wife of P. F. Morey and died July 21, 1927; and Edwin G., of Oregon City.

The last named was born in Oregon City in 1859 and received a public school education. For some time he was employed in the George A. Harding drug store and

later engaged in the drug business for himself. Subsequently he admitted C. G. Huntley to a partnership and for several years they were members of the firm of Caufield & Huntley, building up a profitable business, of which Mr. Huntley afterward became the owner. In 1891 Mr. Caufield turned his attention to financial affairs, becoming associated with his brother Charles, and from 1891 until 1916 was cashier of the Bank of Oregon City, since which time he has lived retired.

In 1882 Mr. Caufield was married in Oregon City to Miss Maria S. Putrow, a native of Rhode Island and a daughter of A. D. and Mary A. (Davis) Putrow. They came to Oregon City in 1872 and Mr. Putrow became head carder in the woolen mill. Mr. Caufield gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and during 1897 and 1898 was mayor of Oregon City. In 1906 he was recalled to that office and served in all for four terms, ably representing the municipality. He has ever manifested an unselfish spirit of devotion to the general good and is treasurer of the Clackamas County Humane Society, of which his wife is secretary.

The following record of his brother's career was prepared by Fred Lockley and published in the Oregon Journal in January, 1922:

"Recently I visited David Caufield, of Oregon City. When I asked him to tell me of some of the interesting things he had seen or taken part in during the early days of Oregon he said: 'One of the first things I saw that made a vivid impression on my memory was Joe Meek cutting the rope that dropped the trapdoors for the four Indians who were being hanged at Oregon City for the Whitman massacre. All four of the traps were sprung at once. A big crowd had gathered from all over the Willamette valley. Joe Meek was a man you couldn't help liking. He was square-shouldered, had long hair, and he could pretty nearly talk a bird out of a tree, he was so entertaining. The next thing I remember of historic importance was the funeral of Dr. McLoughlin in 1859. My father was one of the pallbearers. I attended the funeral and I have never forgotten it.

"When I was a little chap Maggie Kilburne and Eddy Markham were among my playmates. I went to school in the Baptist church. The Rev. Chandler and Rev. Ezra Fisher were the teachers. Father outfitted my brother Robert a time or two to go to the mines. He promised to outfit me, but when it came time he always said, 'Some other time; you are needed on the farm.'" So when the mining excitement started in Idaho in 1863 I decided not to wait any longer. I saddled my horse, said nothing to anyone, and struck out for Placerville and the Boise basin mines. At the foot of Laurel hill I overtook George Coggan, who hired me to drive one of his teams to Placerville. He was a race-horse man and was killed just east of Pendleton during the Bannock war. At Placerville I landed a job shoveling tailings at eight dollars a day. Meals were a dollar and a quarter and the same price was charged for a bunk, each lodger furnishing his own blankets. Pies were one dollar each, so a person couldn't save much money, particularly if he were fond of pastry. We worked at Placerville, Centerville, Hogum, Bannock and Boise City. At Boise City I cast my first ballot in 1864, voting the straight democratic ticket. No, they weren't very particular in those days and, anyway, I looked about twenty-one, if I did lack a couple of years. Later I went to Canyon City and John Day. After coming back from Idaho I got a job as deckhand on the Willamette. Later I worked on the Reliance, the Onward, the Fannie Patton, the Relief and other river steamers. No, I was not a deckhand all the time. I served as mate on the Shoshone, the Governor, the Grover, the Beaver, the Willamette Chief, the Occident, the S. T. Church and the McMinnville.

"General M. M. McCarver, one of the pioneer settlers of Oregon City and the man who, with Peter H. Burnett, took up the site of Linnton, wanted to start a new town, so along about 1867 he went up to the Puget Sound country. He found on Commencement bay a place he thought would have the makings of a city. Job Carr had taken up a claim along the waterfront. McCarver offered Carr ten dollars an acre. He told Carr he was going to start a town there and said that he could retain five acres which in time would make him well-to-do. McCarver was financed by the Portland bankers, Steele and Starr. Starr went up with McCarver to size up the site. They bought the Carr claim. Carr was the first settler within the present city limits of Tacoma. McCarver bought him out and took a claim near his. About the time I went up Lucius B. Starr, James W. King and Thomas Hood came. Starr put up a little cabin and a few weeks later I helped build McCarver's home, which was the first frame house in Tacoma. In July, 1868, McCarver with his family moved to the homestead.

"McCarver suggested shortly afterward that we take a look over the country for minerals. He was enthusiastic about sawmill possibilities and also about shipping facilities. McCarver, Howard Carr and I went on horseback up Puylopa river as far as Van Ogle's ford. McCarver turned back there, the understanding being that Carr and I should search for minerals. We went on to the Jackson place, where we left our horses, and with blankets, frying pan and guns, went on up the creek. We found pieces of coal here and there along the stream and followed it until we could find no more. Then we came back and searched each bank carefully until we came to a point where an old tree was lying over the stream. We found quite a little coal below this, so we rooted out the old tree and discovered a vein several feet thick. We took samples back to McCarver, who was very much interested. He had an idea we would also find iron ore there, which, with plenty of coal, in time to come would make the new town a manufacturing center. I lived with the McCarvers a long time when Tacoma had a population of twelve to twenty people. You couldn't help liking the family, they were so sincere and friendly. McCarver was one of the finest men I ever met. He had a large broad forehead, heavy eyebrows, a large, well-shaped nose, firm chin and heavy head of hair. He was a kindly, pleasant man of fine appearance, six feet in height, well built and a good horseman. He was one of the few men I have worked with in whom I can find no fault. He was an unusually far-sighted man—a man of vision. I knew his daughters, Elizabeth, Virginia and Naomi, very well. We always called Elizabeth Betty. Virginia, whom we called Jennie, became the wife of Thomas W. Prosch and both were killed in an automobile accident in 1922.

"I came pretty near being a rich man when Tacoma was founded. I took up one hundred and seventy-six acres of land. I sold one hundred and sixty acres to Mr. Ferry, retaining sixteen acres. Some years later, when Tacoma looked as if it was going to make a city, some one offered me one hundred and fifty dollars for fifteen acres. That looked like a whole lot of money for so small a piece of ground, so I took it, keeping one acre that afterward sold for five hundred dollars. That sixteen acres is now covered with skyscrapers and big store buildings. You see in the early days there was so much land to be had for nothing that when they could get real money for it the pioneers usually decided to take the money and take their chance on getting some more free land. If McCarver could come back now for a visit to the town he founded he would sure say, "Watch Tacoma grow."

"I was married December 3, 1876. Rev. D. B. Gray, a Congregational minister, performed the ceremony. For a while after my marriage I was mate on the Occident. Later we moved to the Norton farm, twelve miles east of Oregon City, and from there to a ranch in the mountains in a district called Hell's Half-acre. In 1892 I started a grocery store in Oregon City. After a few years I became a contractor and painter. Then for five years I was lock tender at the Oregon City locks." For many years Mr. Caufield was numbered among the leading painting contractors of the city and is now living retired.

His wife, Mary R. (Beatie) Caufield, is known as "Mollie" and for many years they have journeyed through life together, celebrating their fiftieth wedding anniversary on December 3, 1926. Mrs. Caufield's parents were Charles F. and Nancy Jane (Litell) Beatie, the former of whom was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and the latter in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Beatie was reared in Missouri but received his higher education in the south and for two years attended a college in Virginia, discontinuing his studies because of ill health. He left St. Joseph, Missouri, with his brother, Robert C. Beatie, who induced him to migrate to California instead of to Oregon, as he had planned. A year later Charles F. Beatie embarked at San Francisco in a sailing vessel which encountered a severe storm at the mouth of the Columbia river and was unable to reach the harbor of Portland until six weeks later. Mr. Beatie bought from John Larkin a donation land claim near Beaver Creek in 1851 and in 1877 became a resident of Oregon City. To Mr. and Mrs. Caufield were born seven children. Their first son, Charles, died in 1894, when seventeen years of age. Marjorie is the wife of Livy Stipp and lives in Oregon City. Ethel was married to H. G. Thompson and their home is in Spokane, Washington. Carl F., the fourth in order of birth, is living in Portland, Oregon. Jack Roscoe, of Tillamook, Oregon, has a wife and two children, Waldo and Joe. Lee James went to France with the American Expeditionary Force and was assigned to the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Engineers. He was stationed abroad for about a year and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. His home is situated near Oak Grove, in Clackamas county, and he has a

wife and one child, James David. Waldo Emerson, who also fought in the World war, was a sergeant in Headquarters Company of the First Division, he was attached to the intelligence section and at Cantigny on May 25, 1918, was cited for bravery. In the Argonne offensive of October 2, 1918, he sacrificed his life for his country and after his death was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French nation.

CAMERON SQUIRES

A typical westerner, Cameron Squires is liberally endowed with the qualities of energy, enterprise and determination, which have brought him rapidly to the fore in business circles of Portland, and financial affairs of importance also claim his attention. He was born February 16, 1889, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and his parents were George C. and Mary S. (Smyth) Squires, the former an attorney of high standing.

In the acquirement of an education Cameron Squires attended the Hill school at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and obtained his start in life in the lumber industry, with which he was identified for eight years. On the expiration of that period he came to Oregon and in 1917 organized the Portland Motor Car Company, which at first handled only the Packard machines. Later the Nash cars were added, and the firm also secured the local agency for the Hudson and Essex automobiles. Since its formation Mr. Squires has been president of the company and has made this one of the leading automobile firms of the city, fostering the growth of the business by tireless effort, judicious management and the maintenance of a high standard of service. The Wilcox Investment Company, of which he is treasurer, is one of the substantial financial corporations of Portland and the Crater Lake National Park Company, of which he serves as president, has also profited by his executive force and good judgment. He is a director of the Electrical Products Corporation, a Portland firm which manufactures Neon signs.

Mr. Squires was married in September, 1917, to Miss Claire Wilcox, a daughter of Theodore Burney Wilcox, whose sketch is published elsewhere in this history. To Mr. and Mrs. Squires have been born three children, Josephine, Georgina and Claire.

Mr. Squires casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party but is not active in politics. He is one of the influential members of the Chamber of Commerce and along social lines is affiliated with the Multnomah Amateur Athletic, Oswego Lake, Waverly and Arlington Clubs. Alert to his opportunities, Mr. Squires has converted them into tangible assets, and in winning success he has also gained the esteem and good will of his fellowmen, for the principles of truth and honor have constituted his guide throughout life.

CHARLES S. RUSSELL

Among the men who are making history in the Pacific northwest is numbered Charles S. Russell, of Portland, who has won notable success in the lumber industry, and in the conduct of his business brings to bear the knowledge and wisdom resulting from the experience of nearly a half century in this field of activity. A native of Memphis, Michigan, he was born in 1860 and his parents were the Rev. William A. and Elizabeth (Prall) Russell, the former a Congregational minister.

Charles S. Russell was reared in the Wolverine state and received a public school education. For five years he worked for the Detroit Free Press, filling the position of a reporter and also in the business departments for the paper. It was in 1880 that he obtained his start in the lumber business, entering the employ of Henry Stephens & Company, a northern Michigan firm, with which he was identified for twenty-three years. During that period he became an important factor in the management of the business, taking charge of the lumber operations of the corporation, and was also elected secretary and treasurer. In 1903 he allied his interests with those of Portland and embarked in the wholesale lumber business in association with Fred C. Ross and Charles E. Dant, operating under the style of Fred C. Ross & Company. At the end of two years Mr. Ross withdrew from the partnership and the business has since been conducted under the name of Dant & Russell. The members

of this firm also organized the Russell-Dant Company, which is a timber-holding corporation. Dant & Russell have contracts with various mills and export over three hundred and fifty million feet of lumber per year. They ship their output to all parts of the world and are the largest individual exporters of lumber on the Pacific coast. In addition they own and operate a fleet of steamboats and this branch of the business is controlled by the Columbia-Pacific Shipping Company. Mr. Russell is president of the firm of Dant & Russell and a recognized authority on matters pertaining to the lumber industry. A business man of exceptional acumen and ability, he has left the strong impress of his individuality upon his work and is also connected with financial affairs, serving on the directorate of the United States National Bank of Portland.

In 1885 Mr. Russell married Miss May Shoup, now deceased, who became the mother of a son, William S. He is associated in business with his father and has a wife and one child, W. N. The second union of Charles S. Russell was with Mrs. Beulah Stevens, to whom he was married November 25, 1927. Mr. Russell is a republican and conscientiously discharges the duties and obligations of citizenship but has never aspired to public office. In Masonry he holds the thirty-second degree and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Chamber of Commerce, the Arlington Club, the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club and the Multnomah Country Club. Mr. Russell has progressed through the medium of his own efforts and is admired for his talents and respected for his integrity and firmness of character.

NORTHWEST BLOWER KILN COMPANY

One of the important industries of Portland is the Northwest Blower Kiln Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of improved equipment for the proper drying of lumber, and which, in the comparatively short period of nine years has gained a well merited reputation among lumbermen throughout the Pacific Northwest region. This company was first organized in 1919 as a Washington corporation, and in the following year was also incorporated in Oregon. Prior to its incorporation the business had been started as a partnership by Howard B. Oakleaf and M. L. Mueller, who soon found that the possibilities of their business justified an increase in working capital and manufacturing capacity. Mr. Mueller, who lives in Seattle, Washington, is president of the corporation and Mr. Oakleaf is secretary, treasurer and manager. The business had its inception in the fact that Mr. Oakleaf, while engaged in government service during the World war, found it necessary to devise a method for drying lumber quickly and properly in order to meet the urgent demands of the air service, with which he and Mr. Mueller were connected. The new system proved so eminently satisfactory that they determined after the war to give the lumber industry the advantage of the same process, the result being the organization of the present company for the design and erection of the kilns. Though the original kilns were devised for preparing lumber for airplane propellers, their application is practicable to all kinds of lumber and the kilns are now recognized as the most valuable improvement in lumber mill equipment that has been devised in many years. The superior features of the Northwest blower kilns are briefly as follows: faster drying for like quality; better quality at the same speed; more circulation per horsepower; the same circulation for less power; one way and positive circulation without end drift; uniform circulation along the boards; uniform circulation over all layers of lumber; minimum fans, bearing and shaftings, all of which are external and accessible while kiln is in operation; permanent materials for duct construction and air distribution; maximum radiation efficiency and range of heat; positive, uniform and nonreversing air movement; maximum kiln earnings for minimum outlay. Thus the economic phases which commend the Northwest blower kilns as the best investment are that they produce the highest possible quality of dried stock, their capacity is greater per kiln and per dollar invested than any other design, perfect results are obtained immediately and continuously without lost time or experimental drying, and any and all lumber items can be dried perfectly, regardless of size, grade or ultimate use. A partial list of the larger installations of these kilns includes the following: Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Chemainus, British Columbia, fifteen kilns; Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills, Bellingham, Washington, four-

teen kilns; Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company, Snoqualmie Falls, Washington, twenty-eight kilns; Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Everett, Washington, thirty-eight kilns; Long-Bell Lumber Company, Longview, Washington, sixty-eight kilns; Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Longview, Washington, eighty kilns; Potlatch Lumber Company, Elk River and Potlatch, Idaho, fifty-two kilns; Clearwater Timber Company, Lewiston, Idaho, sixty-three kilns; Pacific Spruce Corporation, Toledo, Oregon, fourteen kilns; Ewauna Box Company, Klamath Falls, Oregon, twenty-four kilns; McCloud River Lumber Company, McCloud, California, forty-seven kilns; Yosemite Lumber Company, Merced Falls, California, eighteen kilns; Pickering Lumber Corporation, Stand-ard, California, twenty kilns. The Northwest Blower Kiln Company maintains the largest expert kiln organization in the country. Each of its engineers and chief operators has had at least fifteen years' technical and practical experience in the drying of lumber, covering every character and class of lumber which has ever been successfully kiln dried. The company furnishes periodic inspections of its operations, and in addition maintains constant service which includes answers to questions raised by kiln operators who experience peculiarities with their stock. This correlates the kiln operations on different classes of lumber in various localities to enable each of its customers to obtain the benefit of the company's experience at other plants.

DAVID S. STEARNS

David S. Stearns, a Portland capitalist, has sown wisely and well and his life has been a succession of harvests. His labors have been of direct value to the city and his public spirit has been expressed by effective service for the general good. At an early age he demonstrated his ability to provide for his own livelihood and has worthily earned the distinctive title of "self-made man." He has always resided in Oregon and is a member of one of its honored pioneer families. A native of Medford, he was born September 18, 1857, and is of colonial ancestry.

His father, the Rev. Samuel E. Stearns, was born in Vermont in 1813 and in his youth went to Ohio, where he was married November 12, 1844, to Miss Susan Terry Whitaker. She was a daughter of Judge Israel and Lucinda (Schaler) Whitaker and a granddaughter of Major Schaler, a gallant officer in the American army during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Stearns was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and received her education in that state. Her husband engaged in teaching and was also a Baptist minister. It was in 1853 that Mr. and Mrs. Stearns left Ohio, journeying as far as Rockford, Illinois, where his brothers and sisters lived, and from that point they all started for the Pacific northwest. For a considerable distance they followed the course of the Platte river and when they reached Laramie, Wyoming, joined another train of emigrants for protection from the Indians. Captain Hannibal acted as escort to the train, which came to the coast by the Yreka route through the Klamath country.

On reaching southern Oregon, Rev. Stearns and his family settled in the Rogue River valley, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, and this land is now included within the corporation limits of Medford. They lived on that ranch for four years and Rev. Stearns then became a traveling missionary, following that calling until his death, which occurred in Idaho, December 29, 1891. He was an eloquent speaker, imbued with firm faith in the doctrines he preached, and his labors in behalf of the church were productive of much good. The mother passed away in Portland, to which the family had removed in 1863, during the formative period in the history of the city. Rev. and Mrs. Stearns became the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Edwin was port engineer for the Northern Navigation Company and died in 1904, at the age of fifty-two years. Those living in 1911 were; Louisa, the wife of Charles A. Stewart, of Fairview, Oregon; Anna M., the widow of J. Frank Niles and a resident of Walla Walla, Washington; Joseph O., a prominent attorney of Portland; David S. and Gustavus M., the first twins born in southern Oregon; and Andrew J., who embarked in the printing business in North Dakota.

David S. Stearns has experienced every phase of pioneer life in this region and is now the oldest twin in Oregon. He was a child of six when the family came to Portland and during their boyhood he and his brothers, "Gus" and "Joe," earned money by filling and lighting the street lamps. David S. Stearns attended the public schools and was a pupil in the old Central high school, situated on the present site of Hotel

Portland. For a time he carried newspapers and at the age of fifteen became an iron molder's apprentice, working for John Nation, whose stove foundry was located where the Inman-Poulsen lumber mill now stands. Mr. Stearns followed that occupation until 1880, working in all of the old foundries of Portland, and then became a retail cigar dealer. His first store was situated on Front street near Oak and later he secured a more desirable location at No. 65 First street. For about four years he was thus engaged and then became route agent for the Sunday Mercury. His next position was that of advertising solicitor for the Oregon Siftings and later he was employed in a similar capacity by the Daily News, building up the advertising department of that paper. In 1886 he entered the real estate field, starting with John Kieran, practically as his godfather in that line, whose advice and assistance proved invaluable, and was next associated with Colonel W. H. West, with whom he continued until about 1891. Mayor Mason appointed him to fill a vacancy in the office of city assessor in 1892 and at the end of twenty months' service he returned to the real estate business, with which he was identified until 1913. An expert valuator, his advice and opinion were constantly sought and many important transfers of property were consummated through his agency. His holdings in Portland include a fine business block at Nos. 188-90 Fourth street and other valuable property and he is also president of the Grand Rapids Show Case Company, a local agency.

Since his retirement from the real estate business Mr. Stearns has been active in public affairs, instituting well devised plans for the advancement and betterment of his city, county and state. For ten years he has served on the industries committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and in 1923 started the movement for Multnomah county to take over Lone Fir Cemetery. Through his tireless efforts this object was achieved March 12, 1928, when the county acquired possession of what is now known as Memorial Lone Fir Cemetery, which is to be preserved as a memorial to Oregon's pioneers. With the assistance of Hon. Joseph Dunne, Mr. Stearns was able to put the measure through the state senate and for five years acted as chairman of the committee appointed by the Oregon Pioneers Association to take charge of this project.

Mr. Stearns was married February 17, 1884, to Miss Martha A. Wilkinson, a daughter of Isaiah A. Wilkinson, who fought in the Civil war and who died at Evansville, Indiana, from illness contracted while serving in the Union army. Mrs. Wilkinson settled in Brownsville, Oregon, during the childhood of her daughter Martha, who came to Portland in 1883 and lived where the Lumbermen's building now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have a son, David Lloyd, who was graduated from the University of Oregon and is his father's business associate. He married Miss Natrude Larsen, of Miami, Florida, and both are prominent in social circles of Portland.

David S. Stearns is one of the directors of the Oregon Historical Society and an ex-president of the Oregon Pioneers Association, of which he is now the treasurer. He is also identified with the society known as the Sons and Daughters of Pioneers, the Oregon State Motor Association, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Lang Syne Society, and the City Club. In politics he is a republican and champions all projects of reform, progress and improvement. His has been an exemplary life and the years have strengthened his position in public esteem, bringing him a large and ever widening circle of loyal, steadfast friends.

HARVEY S. HUDSON

Harvey S. Hudson, of Portland, who has rendered valuable and appreciated service for twenty-four years as supreme president of the United Artisans Life Association, enjoys the distinction of having been chosen to this position unanimously at every quadrennial election since 1904. This is a well merited compliment, for under his judicious management this organization has had a remarkable record and is now one of the leading associations of its kind in the United States. Mr. Hudson was born in River Falls, Pierce county, Wisconsin, in 1871, and is a son of William S. and Elizabeth Jane (Rogers) Hudson, the latter a half sister of Ben Joslyn's mother. The family came to Portland, Oregon, in 1874, and later the father engaged in the blacksmithing business at Forest Grove, Washington county. Both parents are now deceased.

Harvey S. Hudson received his educational training in the public schools, Pacific University and Willamette University. He engaged in the grocery business at Gaston,

Oregon, which he continued until 1896. When twenty-one years of age he was elected a member of the Oregon legislature, serving one term, and was tendered the position of collector of customs at Nome, Alaska, but declined that post and entered the internal revenue service at San Francisco. Later he was sent to Alaska to organize the new revenue district of Washington and Alaska, and served as chief clerk in that territory for one year. In 1904 Mr. Hudson came to Portland and assumed the presidency of the United Artisans Life Association, to which he had been elected, and has, by successive reelections, held that position to the present time. He has been tireless in his efforts to promote the interests of his organization, with what success may be judged from the statement that at that time the association's assets amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, whereas they are now two million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The association has over twenty million dollars of outstanding insurance and the percentage of surplus in relation to assets is greater than any other life insurance organization in the United States, excepting a few small companies recently organized. The association has over half a million dollars loaned in Portland alone, its business is founded on the legal reserve basis, and is the only fraternal insurance association ever organized in Portland that has lived. The office force comprises twenty people and there are over one hundred field salesmen.

On June 11, 1891, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage to Miss Neva Ann Best, of Gaston, Oregon, and they are the parents of two children, William Maurice, an attorney in Portland, who is married and has two children; and Harvey Edward, who is associated with his father in the insurance business. He possesses a splendid tenor voice and has done much notable concert and church work, being a member of the Trinity church quartet and frequently delighting the radio audiences with his voice. He is married and has four children. Mr. Hudson is a staunch republican in his political views and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Pacific Woodmen Life Association, the United Artisans Life Association, the Alderwood Golf Club and the Portland Chamber of Commerce. A man of determined character and great industry, he has proven the right man for the position which he occupies and his splendid record has gained for him the confidence and respect of all who know of him and of his work.

JARVIS VARNEL BEACH

Jarvis V. Beach, who has been engaged in the practice of law in Portland for almost a half century, is one of that city's honored and respected citizens, a man who has not only been successful in his profession, but has also exemplified in his life the highest type of citizenship. Mr. Beach was born in Millport, Missouri, on the 31st of January, 1854, and is a son of Harvey Henry and Eleanor Isabella (Henry) Beach. The latter, who was a descendant of Patrick Henry, died in 1854 and Mr. Beach later married her sister, Emily E. Henry. In his earlier years Harvey H. Beach engaged in the operation of lumber and grist mills in Missouri but in 1850 went to California, and engaged in mining for a few years, after which he returned to Missouri, where he spent his remaining years. Jarvis V. Beach's maternal grandfather, Hugh Henry, was one of the first settlers of Missouri and the first Methodist church in the northeastern part of that state was organized in his home. Jarvis V. Beach attended the public school, the North Missouri Normal School, at Kirksville, and the Christian University at Canton, Missouri and then engaged in teaching school. In the meantime he took up the study of law, which he continued after moving to California, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar in Los Angeles. Immediately afterward he came to Portland and has been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously to the present time. He served as city attorney of East Portland, and later as city attorney of Portland, and has always sustained a reputation as an able, successful and dependable lawyer, sincere in his motives and purposes and honorable in every relation of life.

In 1888, Mr. Beach was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Olympia Cole, of Salem, and they are the parents of a son, Varnel Cole, who is a graduate of Harvard University and is now engaged in the lumber business in this city. He is married and has one child, Varnel Lee. Mr. Beach gives his political support to the republican party and during all the years of his residence here has shown a live interest in the progress and welfare of his city and county. He served for over twenty years as a member of the city board of education and is a trustee of the Teachers Retirement



JARVIS V. BEACH

Fund Association. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the United Artisans and maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His learning, ability and character have gained for him distinctive recognition as one of Portland's leading professional men and he commands to a marked degree the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

MARRIOTT G. FARR

Marriott G. Farr, manager of the Portland branch of Hathaway & Company, of New York city, possesses business qualifications of high order and has been very successful in handling his company's interests in this city. Mr. Farr was born in Elmira, Chemung county, New York, in 1881, and is a son of W. O. and Anna Morris (Gurnsey) Farr, both of whom are deceased. He attended the public schools of Seattle, going there with his parents when nine years of age, and completed his high school course there. He then entered the employ of the Washington National Bank, which later became the National Bank of Commerce, with which he remained for eighteen years, resigning in order to accept a position with Hathaway & Company, which is the oldest concern dealing in commercial paper in the United States, having been established by Charles Hathaway in 1874. He remained in the Seattle office until September, 1918, when he came to Portland and opened their office in this city, of which he has been manager continuously since. He has shown judgment and discrimination in handling the company's affairs, building up a large clientele and winning a high reputation for his able and honorable business methods.

On May 12, 1908, Mr. Farr was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Kellogg, of Seattle, Washington, and they are the parents of two children, Gladys and Eugene, who are in high school. Mr. Farr is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Kiwanis Club, of which he was president in 1925. A man of straightforward manner and agreeable personality, he has not only gained public confidence as a business man, but is also highly esteemed for his sterling qualities.

ALBERT B. RIDGWAY

Albert B. Ridgway is numbered among the leading members of the Multnomah county bar and holds a high place in public esteem. Born in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of October, 1885, he is a son of Eugene Albert and Isabella J. (Heiberger) Ridgway and a direct descendant of James Ridgway, who came from England to America in the seventeenth century. The family was established in Washington, D. C., soon after the city was laid out, and there Eugene A. Ridgway was long engaged in the contracting business. Both parents are now deceased.

Albert B. Ridgway attended the public schools of Washington, after which he pursued his classical studies in Georgetown University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907. He then entered the law school of his alma mater, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1910. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Washington, but a year later came to Portland, Oregon, where he has devoted his attention to the practice of law continuously to the present time. He conducts a general civil practice, specializing in corporation and banking law, in which he is regarded as an authority, and has gained a representative clientele.

In 1910 Mr. Ridgway was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Cook, of Washington, D. C., and they are the parents of three children, Talbot, Eugene Albert and Franz. The republican party claims Mr. Ridgway's political allegiance and he is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity, the Arlington Club, the City Club and the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Multnomah County Bar Association; the Oregon State Bar Association, of which he was secretary from 1913 to 1924 and president during 1924-25, being the youngest man ever to serve as president of that organization; and the American Bar Association, of which he is a

member of the local board of governors. For the past three years he has been executive secretary of the Oregon Judicial Council and is a member of the commission on uniform laws. He is vice president and a director of the First National Bank of Scappoose and served as attorney for the town of Scappoose at the time of its incorporation. A close and constant student of his profession, possessing keen analytical powers, he is careful and painstaking in everything to which he gives his attention, and has been found to be safe and dependable as a counselor and determined and resourceful in the trial of causes, so that he commands to a marked degree the respect of his professional colleagues and the confidence of all who have employed his services. Personally he is a man of agreeable manner and sterling qualities, whereby he has won a host of loyal friends.

HARRY E. HALL

Harry E. Hall, who is numbered among the capable attorneys of Portland, is essentially a self-made man, having attained his present position through his determined and persistent efforts, backed by sound judgment and right principles. Born in London, England, on the 25th of October, 1868, he is a son of Henry and Esther (Rose) Hall. In 1872, when he was about four years of age, the family came to the United States, locating in Clay county, Nebraska, where the father took up a homestead, on which he carried on farming operations until his retirement. Both parents are now deceased.

Harry E. Hall had but limited opportunity for securing a public school education and remained at home until 1890, when he went to Olympia, Washington, where he resided until 1892, when he returned to Nebraska. He there engaged in the harness business, and during 1895-96-97 he read law and took a correspondence course in law. He then went to Denver, Colorado, and later to Colorado Springs, where he lived until 1902, when he came to Oregon, in which state he has resided continuously since. In 1913 he was graduated from the Oregon Law school, was admitted to the bar and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He carries on a general practice, though doing but little court work, and specializes in probate work and corporation law, in both of which lines he is regarded as an expert. Though deprived of early educational advantages, he has been an inveterate reader and close student and is a well informed man on a wide range of subjects, his knowledge of the law being broad and comprehensive, and he is regarded as a sound and reliable counselor and dependable in everything to which he gives his attention. He was one of the organizers and is president of the Mt. Scott State Bank.

In 1896 Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Edna Gates, who was born in Iowa, but was living in Nebraska at the time of her marriage. They have an adopted daughter, Roberta, now ten years of age. Mr. Hall is a democrat in his political views and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has received the Knight Templar degree of the York rite. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association. He and his wife are earnest members of the Kern Park Christian church. Every measure advanced for the promotion of the community interests receives his hearty support and all who know him hold him in high regard for his attainments and his sterling qualities of character.

CHARLES A. LAMKIN, D. M. D.

Dr. Charles A. Lamkin, of Hillsboro, Oregon, has earned a wide reputation as a skilled, careful and painstaking dentist, and therefore enjoys a large practice, while as a citizen of genuine worth he is held in high regard by his fellowmen. He is a native of the city in which he lives, having been born here in 1882, and is a son of James C. and Mary (Archbold) Lamkin. His father was born in Missouri, November 27, 1846, and died in Hillsboro, June 29, 1924, while his mother was born in Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, and died in Hillsboro, April 4, 1928. She was a

daughter of Edward Archbold, who was born in Washington, D. C. James C. Lamkin was reared and educated in Missouri, where he learned the tinsmith trade, and later followed that line of work in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he was married in 1870. In 1875 he came to Hillsboro, Oregon, where his wife's brother, A. C. Archbold, had been located since 1864. For about a year he was employed in Mr. Archbold's general store, after which he established a tinner's shop, in which he carried a stock of tinware. He added to his stock and gradually developed it into a hardware store, one of the first of its kind in this town. In 1893 he formed a partnership with Mr. Archbold and ran a hardware and tinware business for some time, eventually dissolving partnership, at which time Mr. Lamkin took the tinshop and Mr. Archbold the hardware business. From 1913 to 1920 Mr. Lamkin served as postmaster of Hillsboro, after which he devoted his attention to his tinshop as long as physically able to do so. He took an active interest in the affairs of his city and served two terms as a member of the council. He was a staunch democrat in his political views and was long a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he passed through the chairs several times. He possessed a thirty-five-year veteran's jewel and at the time of his death was almost entitled to a forty-year jewel. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and was twice captured and turned back home when, as a young man, he was trying to reach Price's army. His wife was a member of the Degree of Honor, in which she had passed through the chairs; the Daughters of Rebekah, in which she had passed through the chairs twice, and was the first president of the Hillsboro Coffee Club, a women's civic organization. To Mr. and Mrs. Lamkin were born two children, namely: Alta L., who is the widow of J. M. Wall and lives in Portland, is the mother of four children, Edward, Evelyn, Howard and Allen; and Charles A.

In the Oregon Daily Journal of December 12, 1922, Fred Lockley printed the following interview with this worthy old couple: "Later I dropped in for a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lamkin, pioneer residents of the county seat of Washington county. 'We have lived in Hillsboro more than forty-seven years,' said Mr. Lamkin. 'We bought seven acres on the edge of town when we came here, and now the town has grown all around us and I have given away most of my seven acres, retaining a good-sized lot for our home. I was born in Arkansas, November 27, 1846. I was one of the pioneer hardware merchants of Hillsboro. I was postmaster seven years. I resigned two years ago.'

"'No, I was not born in Arkansas, like my husband,' said Mrs. Lamkin, 'I am a Buckeye. My maiden name was Mary Archbold. My father's name was Edward Archbold. He and John D. Archbold were sons of brothers. John D. Archbold got in with John D. Rockefeller and became first vice president of the Standard Oil Company. My father was born at Washington, D. C. I met my husband at Nebraska City, Nebraska. We were married June 19, 1870, and in 1875 came to Oregon. My brother, A. C. Archbold, came to Oregon in 1864 and was a merchant here in Hillsboro. No, there are not many of the people now here who were here nearly fifty years ago when we came here. The Baileys, Wehrungs, Boscoes, Tongues, Hares and one or two others are still here. We have had two children. My daughter Alta married John M. Wall, an attorney here, and our son, Charles Archbold Lamkin, is a dentist here.'"

Charles A. Lamkin received his early education in the public schools of Hillsboro and before fifteen years of age went to work in Bailey's pharmacy, in which he was employed for ten years. He then engaged in the hardware business, which he carried on for two years, after which he was in the county tax department at intervals for eight years. He then entered the North Pacific Dental College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine, in 1918, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of dentistry in this city. He has a nicely furnished and well equipped office in the Commercial National Bank building and is commanding a very satisfactory practice, due to the uniformly high quality of his work and his courteous and gentlemanly manner.

In 1919 Dr. Lamkin was united in marriage to Mrs. Cora (Rhea) Bagley, who was born in Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, and is a daughter of Thomas A. and Henrietta (Cecil) Rhea, the latter now deceased. Mr. Rhea first came to Oregon with a brother in 1859, when fourteen years old, locating near Eugene, but later going to Morrow county, in eastern Oregon, where he engaged in the cattle business. There he met and married Henrietta Cecil, whose family had crossed the plains, with ox

teams and covered wagons, reaching The Dalles in 1861. Later they too located in eastern Oregon. Dr. Lamkin has been a member of the Masonic order since 1903 and is a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. His wife belongs to the Hillsboro Women's Club and is popular in social circles. The Doctor is a man of splendid personal qualities, loyal and true in every relation, and in this community where he has spent his life he commands the uniform respect and good will of all who know him.

A. D. WAKEMAN

One of Portland's highly regarded business men is A. D. Wakeman, who is conducting an extensive and successful bond business, with offices in the United States National Bank building. Honorable and dependable in all of his affairs, he commands the confidence of all who have dealt with him. He was born in Glenbrook, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and is a son of W. J. and Mary (Relyea) Wakeman. His father died in Connecticut, and the mother later came to Portland, where she is still residing.

A. D. Wakeman secured a good public school education and attended the University of Cincinnati. He came to Portland in 1906 and entered the employ of the Honeyman Hardware Company, with which concern he remains for three years. During the following ten years he was engaged in the building material business, after which he was for three years connected with the Oregon Brass Works. In 1922 he engaged in buying and selling public utility, industrial, railroad and municipal bonds, in handling which he has been notably successful. He is a keen observer of conditions and a close student of financial affairs and is thus in a position to render a high type of service to his clients. Mr. Wakeman is a republican in his political views and takes a helpful interest in public affairs, giving his support to those measures which promise to promote the public welfare. He is a member of the Multnomah Athletic Club and the University Club and is an extremely popular member of the circles in which he moves.

CICERO M. IDLEMAN

For forty-four years Cicero M. Idleman has been engaged in the practice of law in Portland and has not only commanded a large and remunerative practice, but has won and retained the uniform respect of those who have come in contact with him. He was born in Marion, Ohio, on the 18th day of August, 1854, and is a son of Silas and Catherine (Pontius) Idleman. His grandfather, Jacob Idleman, was the first judge elected in Marion county, Ohio, after the organization of the county. The father, who was for many years extensively engaged in stockraising, was the first white child born in Marion county, his natal day being February 10, 1822, and his wife, to whom he was married in 1844, was also a native of that county. Late in life they came to Portland, Oregon, where both died, the mother in 1898 and the father in July, 1903.

Cicero M. Idleman attended the public schools of his native city and had two years in Smithville Academy. He entered Ohio Wesleyan University, but left that institution in his junior year to take a position in the railway mail service, in which he served for two years. In the meantime he took up the study of law under J. C. Johnstone, at Marion, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. On April 16, 1884, he came to Portland and two months later became a member of the law firm of Johnson, McCown & Idleman. This association was continued until 1894, when he became a member of the firm of Carey, Idleman, Mays & Webster, which continued until 1896, when Mr. Idleman was elected attorney-general of the state of Oregon, in which capacity he served four years with marked ability. Since retiring from that office Mr. Idleman has practiced alone, winning a reputation as one of the ablest and most dependable members of the Multnomah county bar.

On April 3, 1907, Mr. Idleman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Denning, a daughter of the late Job Denning, who was a native of Indiana. Frater-

nally Mr. Idleman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. He has long been an active member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, being one of the three who organized that body in 1891. He drew the articles of incorporation and he and his two associates secured the first eighty-five members. Later he served on the committee of fifteen who erected the Chamber of Commerce building. He is a member of the State Chamber of Commerce, the Press Club and the Progressive Business Men's Club. During the World war he served on the legal advisory board and in every possible way contributed to the success of the war. In his political views, Mr. Idleman is a staunch republican, in the support of which party he has done effective work, having served as chairman of the county central committee in 1908, while for twenty years he was president of the Multipor Republican Club of Portland. Well endowed in all that constitutes good citizenship and true manhood, he has honored his community by his life and services and is regarded as one of its representative men.

McDANNELL BROWN

Among the able lawyers and public spirited citizens of Portland stands McDannell Brown, who was born in Marquette, Michigan, on the 9th of August, 1897, and is a son of George Arthur and Ethelyan (McDannell) Brown. In 1903 the family came to Portland, where the father is still engaged in the practice of law. The mother died in June, 1927.

McDannell Brown received his preliminary education in the public schools and in 1917 enlisted for service in the World war, being assigned to a machine gun company, with which he was sent overseas. He was in the active service there for eighteen months, taking part in some of the most important engagements, including the Meuse-Argonne drive. He was promoted to a second lieutenancy while in France and at the close of the war returned home and was honorably discharged. He entered the law school of the University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1923, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. He is attorney for several corporations and has gained well earned recognition as a capable, determined and resourceful practitioner, faithful to the interests of his clients and honorable in all of the relations of life.

On September 23, 1927, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Gretchen Brown, of Salem, Oregon. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. A man of earnest purpose, unquestioned integrity and consistent life, he has won not only the confidence and respect of those who have been associated with him, but his cordial and unaffected manner has gained for him a large circle of loyal friends.

JERRY S. SAYLER

Jerry S. Sayler, of Portland, supreme secretary of the United Artisans Life Association, has had extensive experience in the life insurance business and possesses high qualifications for the responsible position which he is so capably filling. Born in Hopkins, Missouri, on the 3d day of January, 1892, he is a son of Joseph H. and Harriet E. (Strawn) Sayler. His father, a veteran of the Civil war, is a lawyer by profession, still engaged in active practice at Maryville, Missouri, at the age of eighty-three years.

After completing a public school course, Jerry S. Sayler attended the music department of Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1910, entered the insurance business in that city in connection with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Later he was with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in Iowa, remaining with that corporation until 1922, when he came to Portland, Oregon, as an insurance salesman for the United Artisans Life Association. He showed such ability in that line that in 1924 he was made sales manager, which position he held until January 1, 1927, when he was elected supreme secretary, and is still filling that position.

In 1914 Mr. Sayler was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Latta, of Des Moines, Iowa, a daughter of Dr. W. J. and Mary Jane (Harbach) Latta, who were pioneers of

that state. Mr. Saylor is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has received the degrees of both York and Scottish rites; the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Woodmen of the World, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the United Artisans Life Association, and also belongs to the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Eastside Business Men's Club. He gives his political support to the republican party and takes a helpful interest in public affairs. Devoting his attention closely to the interests of the great organization which he represents, his record has won for him a high place in the estimation of all who have come in contact with him.

FORD MASON CAROTHERS

Ford Mason Carothers needs no introduction to the residents of Kelso, for he is one of its honored pioneers and has successfully engaged in merchandising here for a period of thirty-six years. A native of Illinois, he was born near Galesburg, in Cedar township, Knox county, November 12, 1860, and has inherited the sterling attributes of a long line of worthy ancestors, some of whom figured in events which shaped the early history of this nation. His great-grandfather, Peleg Carothers, was an intrepid Indian fighter who served under General Washington during the Revolutionary war and was in command of the blockhouse at Sodus Point, New York. He was taken prisoner by the British and sent to Quebec, Canada, but soon afterward was exchanged. During the struggle for American independence he captured a British officer and took from him a razor hone, which is one of the treasured possessions of Ford M. Carothers. His grandfather, John Carothers, served under General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812 and fought in the battle of New Orleans and other notable engagements. He was paid in land scrip and took up a vast tract in Knox county, Illinois, about 1834. His wife, who was a Miss Mason, belonged to an old and illustrious Quaker family, tracing her ancestry to John Penn, a brother of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

Charles Carothers, the father of Ford M. Carothers, was of Scotch descent and the mother, Alfreda (Ellis) Carothers, was of English lineage. Her forbears settled in this country prior to the Revolutionary war and achieved prominence as shipbuilders, centering their activities in Maine. Charles Carothers was born at Sodus Point on Lake Ontario, July 25, 1826, and supplemented his public school training by attendance at the Presbyterian College of Ashtabula, Ohio, and Allegheny College at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was well qualified for educational work and during the '50s taught Greek, Latin and mathematics at Knox College. During the Civil war he endeavored to enlist for active military service but was rejected. However, he aided the Union cause by becoming a recruiting agent and after the war went to Iowa, settling in the western part of the state in 1867. His wife was born in Somerset county, Maine, and taught school prior to her marriage.

Their son, Ford M. Carothers, attended the public schools of Illinois and Iowa and also received instruction from his parents. In 1887 he came to Kelso, Washington, arriving here just after the town was laid out, and his first job was that of a teamster in the logging camp which had been established for the purpose of clearing the land for the town site. Afterward he worked on a steamboat plying between Portland, Oregon, and Toledo, Washington, and was next a clerk in the general store of which John Nail was the proprietor. Mr. Carothers saved his money and in November, 1892, began his independent career as a grocer, a branch of merchandising which he has since followed with ever increasing success. His trade is drawn from a wide area and the store is situated in a substantial building which he erected in 1893. He carries a large stock of staple and fancy groceries and his commercial transactions have always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor. Many of the customers are still his patrons and his has been the leading grocery in Kelso from the time of its inception, while he also owns valuable timber lands in Oregon.

Mr. Carothers was married May 27, 1889, in Corning, Iowa, to Miss Anna Robb. Mrs. Carothers was born February 14, 1861, in Montgomery county, Iowa, and is of Scotch lineage. Her ancestors were numbered among the colonial settlers of Pennsylvania and in later generations members of the family migrated to Ohio and thence to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Carothers have two children. Helen, born in Kelso, April 30, 1890, is the wife of George Plamondon, vice president of the Woodland State Bank,

and they are the parents of four children: Catherine, Gregory, Louis and Joan. The son, Russell Carothers, was born November 16, 1897, and after his graduation from the Kelso high school took a course in the University of Washington. In 1915, while a student at the latter institution, he joined the coast artillery, and during the World war was called upon for active military duty. He spent two years in France with the Sixty-third Coast Artillery, becoming sergeant of his company, and is now associated with his father in business.

For generations the paternal forbears of Ford M. Carothers have been Presbyterians and he has always adhered to that faith. In politics he is a strong republican and in the early days his father was one of the influential members of that party. Charles Carothers was a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860 and while living in Iowa, Mr. Carothers held a number of offices. He was long a justice of the peace, being elected the last time when he was eighty-nine, and a year later met an accidental death. Ford M. Carothers was one of the first councilmen of Kelso and has always manifested a keen interest in community affairs. He is connected with the Kelso Club and is also a Kiwanian. Along fraternal lines he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife is one of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When he came to this part of Cowlitz county Kelso had but three families and it now has a population of twelve thousand. With deep interest he has watched the progress of the town, whose development he has materially furthered through his activities as a capable and enterprising merchant. Mr. Carothers has been loyal to every trust reposed in him and faithful to every duty and his reward is the respect, confidence and good will of his fellowmen, while at the same time he has won individual prosperity,

EARL C. BRONAUGH

The bench and bar of Multnomah county have been honored by the life and services of Earl C. Bronaugh, of Portland, who is held in high esteem. A man of vigorous mentality, and mature judgment who is accorded the unqualified confidence of his fellowmen, while among his professional colleagues his legal attainments and ability command uniform respect. Mr. Bronaugh was born in Cross county, Arkansas, on the 26th of February, 1866, and is a son of Earl C., Sr., and Araminta (Payne) Bronaugh. His father was born in Abingdon, Virginia, in 1831, and was descended from old colonial stock, his maternal grandfather, Robert Craig, having served in the war of the Revolution. Earl C. Bronaugh, Sr., moved to Arkansas, where he met and married Miss Payne, who was a native of Tennessee, and in 1868 they came to Oregon, locating in Portland, where he was long and successfully engaged in the practice of law, becoming one of the prominent members of the local bar. His death occurred March 6, 1899. He had served as circuit judge in Arkansas during the early '60s and was recognized as a man of ripe learning and incorruptible integrity. His wife died April 19, 1915.

Earl C. Bronaugh, who was about two years old when brought to Oregon, received his elementary education in the public schools of Portland, after which he attended the College of the Pacific, at San Jose, California, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1888. Three years later the Master's degree was conferred on him by his alma mater. Having decided to devote his life to the legal profession, he took up the study of law in the office of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northup, after which he entered the law school of the University of Oregon, from which he received the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1890. In June of that year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice as a member of the firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh. Following the death of Judge McArthur and the retirement of his father, the firm style was Fenton, Bronaugh & Muir, until the partnership was dissolved in February, 1900. Mr. Bronaugh then formed a partnership with his cousin, Jerry E. Bronaugh, under the firm name of Bronaugh & Bronaugh, which existed until January, 1908, when Earl C. Bronaugh was appointed judge of the circuit court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Arthur L. Frazer. He was reelected to that office in June, 1908, serving until June 1, 1910, when he resigned to resume private practice. During the last year of his service on the circuit bench he also served as judge of the juvenile court. On his retirement from the bench the

Multnomah County Bar Association held a banquet in his honor, on which occasion he was presented with a loving cup, and in the presentation speech, Charles J. Schnabel, president of the association, said "It is a remarkable fact and perhaps rightfully appreciated that the highest honor that can be paid to Judge Bronaugh is to recall that in the history of Oregon's judiciary, notwithstanding the multitude of judges that have come and gone in that interval, this is the second occasion when by unanimous and spontaneous consent a testimonial of this character has been paid to a retiring judge. Certainly the highest encomium of a judge's success in the administration of his exalted and powerful office is not the plaudits of the multitude, but the respect and standing accorded him by the lawyers. Men at times who are elevated from the ranks to a position of power and influence degenerate into tyrants, but in Judge Bronaugh's case no man living and having experience with him would think of such an aspersion to his judicial career. He not only loved a square deal, but was himself a square dealer."

On retiring from the bench Judge Bronaugh again became associated with his cousin, the partnership continuing until 1916, when the firm of Snow, McCamant & Bronaugh was formed, which continued until Mr. McCamant was appointed to the supreme court bench, after which it became Snow, Bronaugh & Thompson. In February, 1921, Mr. Bronaugh and his son, Earl C., Jr., formed a partnership, under the name of Bronaugh & Bronaugh, which has continued to the present time. Judge Bronaugh specializes in the law of real property, on which he is regarded as an authority, and he commands a large and remunerative practice. In addition to his professional activity, he is vice president and a director of the Title and Trust Company, a director of the Lumberman's Trust Company and vice president and a director of the Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank.

On June 14, 1888, in San Jose, California, Judge Bronaugh was united in marriage to Miss Grace L. Huggins, a former classmate of his and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa G. Huggins. To them have been born four children, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph E. Hall, of Portland; Lewis J., who married Miss Frances Bragg and is engaged in the automobile business in this city; Earl C., Jr., who graduated from the University of Oregon in 1917, married Miss Berneice Perkins, and is now associated with his father, and who is a member of the State Legislature; and Polly, who is the wife of Orin A. Cheney, of Portland.

Judge Bronaugh is a member of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Portland Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is a past grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of Oregon. He belongs to the Arlington Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been a director for thirty years, the Oregon Historical Society and the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. He maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and his religious membership is with the First Presbyterian church, of Portland, of which he is a trustee. His life has been one of activity and usefulness, actuated by honorable purposes and has been crowned with worthy success.

GEORGE WASHINGTON STAPLETON

With a mind trained to be cautious, accurate in thought and precise in its conclusions, George Washington Stapleton achieved gratifying success as a practicing lawyer and later became one of Portland's leading jurists, serving for eight years as circuit judge. For more than a quarter of a century the Rose city was the scene of his professional labors, and his fidelity to duty, his innate sense of justice and kindness of heart made him universally esteemed. He was born June 10, 1863, in Davenport, Iowa, and was a son of John and Josephine (Sloper) Stapleton. The father was born in Canada in 1833 and left home in 1849, when a youth of sixteen, crossing the border into the United States. In Davenport, Iowa, he married Miss Josephine Sloper, a native of that state, which they left in 1864, crossing the plains with a large emigrant train of one hundred and fifty wagons. They settled near Caldwell, Idaho, afterward migrating to Polk county, Oregon, and subsequently to Klickitat county,



GEORGE W. STAPLETON

Washington. Eventually they returned to Polk county, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1900. The mother passed away in 1911.

George W. Stapleton was a boy of nine when the family came to Oregon and his public school education was supplemented by a college course at Forest Grove. While living with his parents in Washington he began the study of law at Goldendale, that state, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar. For three years thereafter he practiced in Goldendale and then located in Vancouver, Washington, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Judge A. L. Miller. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Stapleton removed to Portland and on April 1 of that year was admitted to a partnership in the law firm of Coovert & Moody, the last named being a son of ex-Governor Moody. This association was continued for a number of years, and he was next a member of the firm of Stephenson & Stapleton, which subsequently became Stapleton & Conley. Although a general practitioner, Mr. Stapleton devoted the greater part of his attention to corporation law, a branch of jurisprudence in which he excelled, and was attorney for the Benson and Yeon timber interests as well as other large firms of Portland. His cases were prepared with great thoroughness and care, and he won many verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients. In 1917 he was appointed circuit judge and afterward was twice elected to that office, of which he was the incumbent until his death on the 1st of May, 1925, when he was sixty-one years of age and at the height of his usefulness. As a jurist he was able, industrious, fair-minded and honest, and his rulings were seldom reversed. He applied efficient business methods to the dispatch of the court's work, disposing of it expeditiously and yet with just and fair consideration of each case brought before his tribunal, and his wise administration of the law won for him the highest commendation.

Judge Stapleton was married June 9, 1886, to Miss Louise Sisson, a native of Deep River, Washington, and a daughter of Charles and Anna Frances (Pickernell) Sisson. During the Civil war Mrs. Stapleton's father joined Company I of the Second New York Regiment of Artillery and reenlisted in 1864. During the period of his service he participated in thirty-two battles, never faltering in the face of danger and miraculously escaping death. He was a timber cruiser and after the war settled in Ilwaco, Washington, where he married Miss Anna F. Pickernell. She had previously engaged in teaching and went to Ilwaco to join an uncle. Besides his widow, who resides at No. 445 Hassalo street in Portland, Judge Stapleton is survived by two daughters: Josephine, who is Mrs. Joseph E. Haley of this city; and Georgia Louise, who is in school.

Judge Stapleton was a prominent Mason and at one time was potentate of the Mystic Shrine at Portland. He was also connected with the Eastern Star, the White Shrine of Jerusalem, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Of a generous and kindly nature he readily won friends, and his force of character, fine intellect and sterling integrity made him a power for good in the city in which he was loved, admired and respected.

HON. FRED W. STADTER

Hon. Fred W. Stadter, judge of the municipal court of Portland, is a man of great strength of character and determined will, a fact which has been strongly emphasized in his career, which has been somewhat varied and during which he has passed through some uncommon experiences. He is rendering capable service on the bench of the court over which he presides and commands the uniform respect of all who know him. Fred Lockley, in the Oregon Daily Journal of December 23 and 24, 1927, printed the following interesting narrative after an interview with Judge Stadter. "If a man wants a thing hard enough he can usually get what he goes after," said Municipal Judge Fred W. Stadter. "I had rather hard sledding getting my education. I had to make every cent count. I determined that some day I would visit the Pyramids and see something of the Old World. I learned stenography, and took the civil service examination for the United States departmental service at large. I received an appointment and was sent to Angel island, California, where I worked for the government in the commissary department of the army a year and a half. From there I was transferred to Manila, in 1903, and during the three years I was in

Manila I had an opportunity of visiting China and Japan. At the end of three years I was ordered back to the United States. I wrote to the commissary-general asking if I could come home the long way around, making the trip on my own time and at my own expense. He gave me permission to do so. At about the time I was going to start, the transport "Kilpatrick" came into Manila with orders to go to Newport News to transport troops to Cuba. When I applied to the colonel for permission to go on this transport he told me he had turned down dozens of applications, and it was useless for me to try. I said, "Colonel, if I can arrange the matter without bothering you in any way, can I go?" He said, "Yes, but I know you can't do it." I went to the commissary clerk, who told me to write out an order for my passage aboard the transport as a government employee and he would sign it. Government employees are allowed to travel on transports without charge, except a maintenance charge of one dollar a day to cover the expense of their meals. The colonel didn't hear any more from me until the transport sailed with myself as a passenger.

"We put in at Singapore, in the Straits Settlements. The English have, of course, a cricket ground, several golf courses, polo grounds, a race course, and there are any number of Hindu and Chinese temples and Mohammedan mosques. A railroad runs from Singapore to the town of Johore Bahru. During the several days that we laid over at Singapore I ran up to Johore, where I was fortunate enough to see the sultan of Johore. The palace was built by Sultan Abubakar. Johore is a sort of Oriental Monte Carlo. While it is near the equator, nevertheless it has a pleasant climate. The population consists largely of Chinese, Malays and Javanese.

"From Singapore we went to Ceylon, an island about two hundred and seventy miles long by one hundred and thirty-five miles in width. One of the striking features of Ceylon is Adam's peak, which is something over seven thousand feet above sea level. Pilgrims from all over the East come there, as the hollow in the summit is supposed to be the footstep of Buddha. Priests guard this footstep. I put in a day seeing the sights at Colombo and then went to Kandy, which is about seventy-five miles from Colombo. There are twelve Buddhist temples and four Brahmin temples in Kandy. The royal palace is also there, and the tombs of the kings. I visited Delada Malagawa, the famous temple in which is the shrine of the tooth of Buddha. In every temple I visited there were numerous worshippers. The temple ornaments, some of which are of hammered gold, are very elaborate. Inasmuch as the people pray aloud, a temple is no place for quiet meditation. Three miles from Kandy is a park called the Royal Botanic Gardens. I never expect to see more wonderful ferns or greater tropical luxuriance than there. Some of the bamboo trees are two hundred feet high, and they tell me that the young trees grow a foot a day. Ceylon is a regular Garden of Eden.

"From the tropical luxuriance and beauty of Ceylon, we went to Aden, a seaport of Arabia. At daybreak I looked out of the porthole and, instead of seeing trees and ferns and beauty, I saw a stretch of barren sand and volcanic rock. When I came out on deck I found the natives had put out in small boats, and you couldn't guess in a year what they were singing. They were singing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." We tossed pennies overboard and they dived and caught the pennies before they could strike bottom. The heat is intense at Aden. They have little or no water. I saw a train of camels coming to Aden, carrying water. A few palms have been planted, and water must be brought by camel train to keep them alive. They also have a condensary there, from which fresh water is condensed from sea water. In early days Aden was the chief seaport for the trade between Asia and Europe. The Romans captured the city before the birth of Christ. They called it Arabia Felix. It is still an important shipping point. They export coffee, hides, opium and other products. The old town is built in the crater of an extinct volcano. I hired a horse and carriage and visited this old crater. This old town is over two thousand five hundred years old. I had the good fortune to view the sunset from behind the jagged pinnacles of the crater. The Red sea, taking the reflection of the red clouds, looked like a sea of blood. It was like a scene from Dante's Inferno.

"After leaving Aden I slept all night on the deck while passing through the Red sea. Moonlight on the sea was a thing of beauty. When we reached Suez we were not allowed to land, because of the quarantine for bubonic plague. While passing through the canal you see the ships in the canal, which look as if they had wandered off into the desert. You can also see large trains of camels, carrying the products of the country to the seaport.

"At Port Said I caught a train for Cairo. My first view of the Pyramids was just at dusk. They were silhouetted against the evening sky. Right then and there I realized the ambition of a lifetime. Next day, from the top of Cheops, I could see a brown, winding ribbon—the historic Nile—and also Cairo, and the other pyramids. With three companions, I made a trip on camel-back to the site of ancient Memphis. It would take me an hour to tell you what I saw during the few days I was in Cairo.

"From Cairo we went to Malta, in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Europe. Malta is on an island about eight by seventeen miles in size. If ever there was a place of historic interest it is Malta. There are some remarkable megalithic monuments there. Phoenicians and Carthaginians, Moors and Christians, and pretty nearly everybody else, have been mixed up in the history of Malta. The father of Hannibal was governor-general of Sicily at the time Hannibal was born, at Malta. From Malta we went to Gibraltar and from there to Newport News and thence to Washington, D. C. So I saw the wonders of the Old World as I had planned when a boy, and I saw them without expense.

"I had but little opportunity of going to school when I was a boy on our farm back in Kansas. I was born at Hedrick, Iowa, December 20, 1877. There were seven children in our family. When I was a few months old father loaded his wife and children and his household effects into a prairie schooner and drove from Iowa to Kansas. When I was thirteen years old I could hardly read or write. My brother John got work herding sheep. He learned to read while herding sheep. My sister Mary got a chance to go to school at Hays, Kansas. John, who had saved his wages as a sheep herder, went to Hays, where he rented a house, and John, my brother Edward, now an attorney at Bend, my sister Mary and I lived in Hays and attended school, Mary doing the housekeeping.

"J. H. Reeder, an attorney at Hays, upon the death of his wife had his mother and sister come to his home to live with him. He offered me my board and lodging if I would milk the cow, cut the wood, tend to the fires and do the work around the house and sweep his office and make the fire there each morning. I accepted this position with great joy. In the first place, my sister and my two brothers could get along with less food if I was not there, and, secondly, Judge Reeder had a fine library. Part of our bargain was that I could read his books. During the summer vacation I worked in the hay field or in the harvest field, to get money with which to buy my school books and to buy clothes. To my great delight, I found in Judge Reeder's library a lot of books belonging to his stepson, among them histories of Napoleon, Alexander the Great and Hannibal. Hannibal was my hero. I remember we had a debate in school, the question being, "Resolved, that Hannibal was a greater general than Napoleon." I was on the affirmative and won the debate. I also ran across a copy of "Robinson Crusoe," a copy of Josephus and a condensed American history. After I had read for an hour or two of an evening, Judge Reeder would say, "Now, Fred, I want you to tell me what you have read." I didn't know it at the time, but this was one of the best things that ever happened to me. It made my memory retentive, it enabled me to express myself, and it gave me a taste for good literature. I stayed at the home of Judge Reeder for six years. I graduated from high school when I was twenty. After doing the work around the house in the morning I would go down to his office and build the fire and wait there till about a quarter of nine, when I would go to school. This meant that I usually spent about an hour in his office. To occupy my time I read Blackstone. To this day I can repeat long passages of Blackstone that I learned at that time.

"After I had been staying with Judge Reeder for a year or two, he said, "There will never be any shortage of men to work in the hay field. Why don't you learn shorthand. You can make more money at that, for there are comparatively few shorthand reporters and you will always be able to find work." I bought a copy of "Dement's Pitmanic Shorthand." I put in my spare time that winter studying so that I knew the word signs. Judge Reeder had me come to court and report the cases. Within a few months I could take notes almost as well as a court reporter. Dement, the author of this book of shorthand, was the champion shorthand writer of the world. I have never ceased to be grateful that I learned shorthand, for here on the bench I make notes on the cases, and I have constant occasion to use shorthand. That settled my working in the hay field. I began getting all the work I could handle, writing briefs for the lawyers. I put in my evenings reading law with Judge Reeder.

"Judge Osborn, of Salina, Kansas, for whom I had done some work, was elected

to the Kansas Legislature the fall after I graduated. He wrote me a letter in which he said, "I am enclosing a pass to Topeka. I will see that you get a job in the Legislature if you come here." Judge Osborn was elected speaker and I became his stenographer. At the close of the session the clerk in charge of the compilation of the laws gave me three months' work copying the laws. The register and receiver of the land office at Wakeeney had become familiar with my work during the Legislature, so he wrote and told me that he would give me three months' work in the land office as soon as I had finished my work copying the laws. After putting in three months in the land office the superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad at Ellis, Kansas, wired me to come there and take a place as his stenographer. I was stenographer in the superintendent's office for two years. I decided to go to Kansas City, so the superintendent gave me a pass and I went to Kansas City. I went to the Remington Typewriter Company. They gave me a rather stiff examination and next day I was sent to the Armour Packing Company.

"My hobby since I was a boy has been ancient history. Today most of my reading is along the line of ancient history or geology. I was particularly interested in the history of Egypt, and I resolved that sometime, somehow, I would visit Egypt and see the Pyramids. Because of my experience in the railroad and because I had studied rates, the commercial agent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad offered me a position, which I accepted. While working there I took the civil service examination for the government service, after which I received the appointment to Angel island. My services, journeys and experiences after that I have already recounted."

On January 29, 1910, Mr. Stadter came to Portland, Oregon, and entered the office of W. P. La Roche who was appointed city attorney in July, 1913, and Mr. Stadter became assistant city attorney, serving throughout the incumbency of Mr. La Roche and later under City Attorney Grant until March 20, 1925, when he was appointed to the bench of the municipal court, in which position he has served to the present time. His record in the city attorney's office has been one of hard and tireless work in the interest of the city, in which he evinced a thorough knowledge of the law and its application, while as municipal judge he has served with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of those who have been familiar with his record.

In September, 1910, Judge Stadter was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Grant, of San Francisco, California, and they are the parents of a daughter, Freda, born October 16, 1911, now a senior in high school. Judge Stadter is a Mason having taken the degrees in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Knight Templar at Hays, Kansas, and he also became a Shriner in Isis Temple, at Salina, Kansas. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Artisans, the Neighbors of Woodcraft, the Grange, the Mazamas, of which he is president, the Anglers Club, the Ad Club, the City Club, the Progressive Business Men's Club and other local organizations. He is a republican in his political views and is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. He takes a deep interest in boys' work, being a merit badge examiner for the Boy Scouts, and a member of the camp committee, contributing in every possible way to their welfare and proper development. He is a lover of outdoor sports and recreation and has been particularly active in the Mt. Hood winter sports, serving as chairman of the Ad Club committee on that affair, which has attained well merited popularity. The Judge is a man of courteous and unaffected manner, though cordial and friendly in his social relations, and throughout this community, where he enjoys a wide acquaintance, he is held in the highest measure of respect and esteem.

RALPH E. WILLIAMS

One of the prominent and influential citizens of the Columbia River valley is Ralph E. Williams, whose activities as banker, farmer and politician have gained for him a place of distinction among his fellowmen. He was born in Polk county, Oregon, on the 15th of September, 1869, and is a son of James J. and Alice (Eckersley) Williams. His paternal grandfather was James John Williams, who moved from Tennessee to Missouri, where he lived until 1845, when he brought his family across the plains to Oregon, settling in Polk county, where he took up a donation land claim, on which he resided until his death. James J. Williams was born in Tennessee in 1832

and accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri and their migration to Oregon. In this state he devoted the major part of his attention to agricultural pursuits, though he also did considerable work as a carpenter and blacksmith. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of Polk county and served two terms. He married Miss Alice Eckersley, who was born in England and in the early '50s came to Oregon with her brother, Otho Eckersley.

Ralph E. Williams attended the public schools and graduated from La Creole Academy, at Dallas. His first business experience was with the mercantile firm of Fenton & Trewitt, at Dallas, and in 1890 he entered the Dallas City Bank as a clerk, while later he was advanced to the position of cashier and in 1900 became president, which position he still holds. In 1905 he organized the Dallas National Bank, of which he has been president continuously since. He also organized the Bank of Fall City, Oregon. He is extensively interested in farm lands, owning the old home farm in Polk county and four other farms, his holdings amounting to two hundred acres in Clackamas county, four hundred and fifty acres in Marion county, and two farms, of one hundred and fifty acres and one hundred acres, in Polk county. He raises grain and livestock, also considerable fruit and hops on all of the farms. He maintains his ranches at a high standard of improvement and gives much of his personal attention to their operation, dividing his time between his farms and the banks. He has resided in Portland since 1911.

In 1911 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Grace Noyes, who was born in Wisconsin, but was a resident of Portland at the time of her marriage. To them have been born two children, Ralph E., Jr., and Harriet. Mr. Williams is a member of Jennings Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Ainsworth Chapter, R. A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and is a life member of Portland Lodge, No. 336, B. P. O. E. He is a veteran member of the Shrine, being one of the thirty-seven oldest members of the order at Portland. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Auld Lang Syne Society, the Waverley Club, the Arlington Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club. He has been a lifelong republican in his political views and has been active and prominent in the councils of his party. He was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1908, at which time he was made a member of the national committee, to which he has been repeatedly reelected, his present term expiring in June, 1932, being now the oldest member of the committee in point of years of service. He served as vice-chairman of the committee in 1923, and was reelected first vice-chairman in June, 1928, at Kansas City. He has been a member of the national executive committee continuously since 1912, during which period he has taken an active part in perfecting arrangements for the various national conventions. A man of mature judgment in practical affairs, doing well whatever he undertakes and absolutely dependable under all circumstances, he commands the confidence and respect of all who know him and has honored his native state by his life and labors.

CHARLES P. KEYSER

Charles P. Keyser, superintendent of parks for the city of Portland, has been connected with this department of municipal affairs for nearly twenty years and has held his present position for eleven years, his long retention as superintendent standing in evidence of the effective service which he has rendered. Mr. Keyser was born in Elko, Elko county, Nevada, on the 13th of December, 1878, and is a son of Joseph L. and Margaret F. (Yeates) Keyser, who were numbered among the pioneers of that state, the father having gone there in 1871 and the mother's family in the '60s by way of the isthmus of Panama to the coast and thence to that state. Joseph L. Keyser, a Confederate veteran, was for a number of years engaged in ranching, and also did a large business as a contractor and builder, but is now living retired from active affairs, at the age of eighty years. His wife also is living.

Charles P. Keyser attended the public and high schools and entered the University of Nevada, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899. He took up civil engineering and was engaged mainly in railroad work in his native state also in California and Utah until 1906, when he came to Portland, Oregon, where he was employed in railroad work for two years. He then engaged in general

civil engineering and in 1909 was appointed engineer for the city park board, in which position he served until 1917, when he was appointed superintendent of parks, in which capacity he has served continuously since. He has made many permanent and worth-while improvements in the parks, in the supervision of which he has proven in every respect capable, and his efforts have been greatly appreciated by the people of this city, who take a justifiable pride in their beautiful parks.

On August 5, 1906, Mr. Keyser was united in marriage to Miss Aimee Sherman, of Reno, Nevada, and they are the parents of a son, Joseph Elliott, who has graduated from high school. Mr. Keyser is a democrat in his political views and is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; Reno Consistory, A. & A. S. R., and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the University Club, the Multnomah Athletic Club, of which he was secretary for five years, the Mazamas, the Rose Festival Association, of which he is a director, the American Rose Society and the American Society of Civil Engineers. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Rosarians and for years has been very active in the directorate of the Portland Rose Festival. He was one of a building committee of three on planning and constructing the Multnomah Civic Stadium. Since the beginning of his park work in 1909 the system has grown from six hundred acres to two thousand three hundred acres. One of the main recreational features was the establishment of municipal golf that has put Portland in the lead in that respect. He and his wife are both descended from old Revolutionary stock, their respective families having been long established in this country. Mr. Keyser is a man of high attainments as an engineer, his ability in that line contributing in large measure to his success in supervising the parks, and few men have labored so effectively and earnestly for the city's welfare, his efforts being attended with gratifying results.

JUDGE ROBERT TUCKER

For more than two decades Portland has been the scene of the professional activities of Judge Robert Tucker, whose name is inscribed high on the Keystone of Oregon's legal arch because of his talents as a lawyer and jurist and his strong sense of duty and honor. In the field of public service he has done notable work, becoming widely and favorably known as judge of the circuit court of Multnomah county, an office which he has filled with distinction for a period of twelve years.

Judge Tucker was born in Knox county, Ohio, a son of John and Rose B. (Welker) Tucker, the former a skilled mechanic. Reared in the Buckeye state, the son obtained his early education in his native county and displayed his strength of character by working his way through the University of Akron, which awarded him the degree of Ph. B. in 1891. His legal studies were pursued in the University of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1893, and after his admission to the Ohio bar he located in Toledo. For six years he practiced in that city with the law firm of Swayne, Swayne & Hayes and his pronounced ability as a trial lawyer won for him the appointment of assistant United States attorney for the northern district of Ohio, western division. He met every requirement of the position, which he held for five years, and then tendered his resignation, returning to private practice. In 1906 he yielded to the lure of the west, opening an office in Portland, and practiced until his appointment as assistant United States district attorney for Oregon. After retiring from that office he engaged in private practice in Portland until 1916, when he was elected judge of department III of the Multnomah county circuit, over which he has since presided. During his service on the bench Judge Tucker has displayed loyalty to the law, coupled with a keen sense of justice and vigor in administering the same, which have stamped him as one of the leading jurists of the state. Methodical and systematic, he discharges the business of his court with promptness and dispatch, and it is a matter of common observation that relatively few appeals are taken from his decisions and in most of these his rulings stand. In 1921 Governor Olcott appointed him to a vacancy in the supreme court occasioned by the resignation of Justice Johns, but this honor Judge Tucker declined, preferring to remain in judicial service on the bench of Multnomah county. Industrious, able, fearless and honest, he possesses exceptional qualifications for the office and was nominated for reelection at the primary election May 18, 1928, receiving the nomination on both the republican and

democratic tickets. His well rounded character, broad experience, finely balanced mind and legal erudition have made Judge Tucker a valuable asset to the bench and he should be retained there for the best interests of the administration of justice.

In 1893 Judge Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude E. Wynn, of Bryan, Ohio, and they have become the parents of a son, Harland Wynn, who is married and resides in Los Angeles, California. A scion of one of the colonial families of this country, Judge Tucker is affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution and also has membership relations with many civic organizations and business clubs of Portland. His Masonic connections are with Columbia Lodge, No. 114, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Oregon Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R., and Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The Multnomah County Bar Association has honored him with its presidency as well as the Oregon State Bar Association. He is a man of broad sympathies and a natural arbiter of human differences—a judge in all that the name implies.

FRANK VAN BEBBER

Among the oldest native sons of the Columbia River valley still living here is Frank Van Bebber, one of the best known farmers and citizens of Woodland, Cowlitz county, Washington, his record having gained for him the respect and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Van Bebber was born in 1854 across the Lewis river from Woodland, in Clark county, Oregon Territory, and is a son of John Harrison and Rodha Ruth (John) Van Bebber. His father was one of the first settlers of the valley, having come here in the '40s and taken up land at Caples Landing. A short time afterward he moved to Vancouver, which at that time consisted of one street of straggling houses and stores, and eventually he went to Nevada, he and his wife having separated. His wife was a daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Whitaker) John, of whom the former was born in Tennessee, March 11, 1802. He moved to Clinton county, Ohio, where, on November 30, 1823, he and Rachel Whitaker were married. Later they moved to Illinois, and from there to Mahaska county, Iowa, where they lived until the spring of 1852, when they came to Oregon. They spent their first winter at Portland, where the father worked at his trade of blacksmithing, and also built a coalpit and made charcoal. In the following spring he started to find an old Iowa friend, Squire Bozorth, who had taken up a claim on the Lewis river, and Mr. John took up land near the Bozorths, living there until the winter of 1861, when he moved to Mill Plain, just east of Vancouver, where his death occurred December 10, 1863. He was the father of eleven children, of whom the only survivor is Mrs. Cynthia Bozorth, the widow of Squire J. Bozorth, Jr., now living at Woodland, at the age of eighty-seven years. After the separation from her first husband, Rodha Ruth (John) Van Bebber became the wife of Christopher Columbus Bozorth in 1863, he being a brother of Squire J. Bozorth, Jr. He was born in Missouri on New Year's day of 1832, accompanied his family on their migration west, and in 1881 opened a store on the river bank at Woodland, being the first to locate at that place, which he named after his father's farm, which was called Woodland farm. He was appointed and served as the first postmaster there and became prominent in local public affairs, serving as a member of the state legislature and four terms as county assessor.

Frank Van Bebber attended school about three months each year, first in a log schoolhouse in Clark county, to which he was compelled to walk six miles. He gave his attention to farm work until nineteen years of age, when, in 1875, he went to Idaho, where for one season he worked in the mines, after which he remained at home for a short time. He was then with his father in the woods at Elhi, near Sumner, Washington, and also worked in sawmills in Pierce county, Washington, about three years. On his return to Woodland, which at that time consisted only of the store owned by his stepfather, Mr. Bozorth, he assisted the latter and also farmed, until 1881, when he went to Spokane county and took up a homestead thirty miles north of Spokane, of which locality he was a pioneer. He remained there eight years, proving up on his claim, and during that period also worked on the railroad. He bought out his brother-in-law, who had gone there and had also taken up a homestead, and he still owns that land but has sold his own homestead. The country was wild and unsettled and he was compelled to cut a trail to the homestead, and during his stay there he almost

built a road from his place to Spokane. In 1892 Mr. Van Bebber returned to Woodland and clerked for his stepfather until 1897, when he went to Dawson, Alaska, where he spent twelve summer seasons and two winters. He was in Nome in 1900 and engaged in freighting there about four years, after which he went to work for the Three Friends Mining Company as superintendent of dredging, filling that position about four years. In 1909 he quit Alaska and spent the ensuing ten years in Portland, where he became a partner in the firm of Leisure & Van Bebber, dealers in stirrups and saddle trees. Later Mr. Van Bebber sold his interest in the company, which is still in existence. While living in Portland, he spent part of each season in the ranch at Spokane, and in 1919 he returned to Woodland and bought the old C. C. Bozorth home, which he now occupies.

In 1876 Mr. Van Bebber was united in marriage to Miss Zerelda Stewart, who was born in Ohio and came to Washington in about 1871 with her parents, S. H. and Clara Stewart, the former a carpenter, who located near Martins Bluff. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Bebber was born a son, Lloyd, who is now engaged in the adjustment business in Portland. Mr. Van Bebber is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which order he joined in Spokane in 1890. He has received the degrees of both York and Scottish Rites, and belongs to Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Van Bebber has had an interesting career and his familiarity with the early days of this section of the country makes him an authority on pioneer history. He is regarded as one of his community's worthy and substantial citizens and is held in high regard wherever known.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON

When one who has been at all familiar with the history of Oregon mentally reviews the past, there arise in his mind pictures of certain individuals—men and women who have been active in promoting the early development of the state, in laying the broad foundation upon which has been built the later progress and prosperity of Oregon. They saw the possibilities of the great northwest with its rich valleys, its splendid mountain ranges and its broad rivers, and they builded here in the fullness of time a great empire. Each county had its men who were prominent in that early development, and among the number in Washington county was William J. Robinson, long identified with that district as one of its pioneer agriculturists. He was a man of many sterling traits of character, reliable, enterprising, trustworthy, and because of these qualities he became widely and favorably known. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1827, and his father was also a native of that state and of Irish extraction. When a young man William J. Robinson went to Indiana and was married in Jefferson county, that state, on the 9th of January, 1848, to Miss Emeline Barnum, a daughter of Daniel Barnum. Mrs. Robinson was born in Jefferson county, September 16, 1829, and was of Scotch lineage in the paternal line. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson established their home in Jennings county, Indiana, and there remained until April, 1851, when they started for Oregon by the overland route, a hazardous undertaking in those early days. By ox team and covered wagon they made the long and arduous journey across the plains and over the narrow mountain passes, spending nearly six months en route, and in September arrived in Clackamas county, where they remained for six weeks. In the following March Mr. Robinson removed to Washington county and filed on a donation claim. Through strenuous effort he cleared the land and brought it under cultivation. He closely studied soil and climatic conditions and demonstrated the value of science and system as factors in productiveness. His fields were divided by well kept fences and his buildings were large and substantial. As the years passed he added many improvements to the place and converted it into a beautiful garden spot. He was one of the earliest settlers in Washington county and hauled the lumber that was used for a building where the first Meier & Frank store now stands at Fifth and Morrison streets in Portland.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, namely: Berrilla, who died at the age of sixteen years; Agnes, the wife of James Walker, of Washington county; Viola, who is the widow of Joseph Smith; Florence I., who tenderly cared for her parents in their old age and who resides in the dwelling which her father built



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM J. ROBINSON

in 1874; Raleigh S., who operates a portion of his father's donation claim and also owns property in Portland; and Luona, who died when a child of three.

William J. Robinson remained on the homestead until his demise on the 23rd of May, 1898, when seventy years of age, and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1911, when nearly eighty-two years old. In their later years they had the gracious and loving attention of their daughter Florence, who displayed the utmost filial devotion in making the evening of life one of physical comfort and mental content to them. Nothing that she could do to further their welfare or happiness was neglected and hers is the precious memory of close association with honored parents. They evinced a deep and helpful interest in matters touching the welfare and progress of the locality in which they had so long resided and their many good qualities won for them the strong and enduring regard of all who knew them. Thus passed from the scenes of this life two who had been most active in reclaiming this region for the purposes of civilization. They early displayed that neighborly spirit which was expressed in kindness and helpfulness to other early settlers, and all through life they continued to show forth those qualities which have made the memory of pioneer times a precious heritage to the present.

GEORGE W. BUCK

One of the most important positions in the administration of the public affairs of Multnomah county is that of roadmaster, the duties of which are being discharged in an able and satisfactory manner by George W. Buck, whose extensive experience as a civil engineer has well qualified him as the director of this department. Mr. Buck was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 3d of December, 1877, and is a son of George W., Sr., and Charlotte Elizabeth (Chadwick) Buck, both of whom are deceased. His father was for many years a master mechanic on the Great Northern railroad.

Mr. Buck attended the public schools, graduating from high school, and then entered the University of Minnesota. During vacations he was employed in survey work on the Great Northern railroad, and through actual practice and study became a civil engineer, and has followed that line of work to the present time. From 1900 to 1905 he was engaged in the building of the freight terminal yards for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Omaha, and also had charge of the location and construction of the double track road from Kansas City to Topeka for the Union Pacific Railroad. He has specialized in location work for railroads and in 1905 came to Oregon, where he ran the first railroad location across the state for the Harriman system, this work commanding his attention during 1905-06-07 on what is known as the Central Oregon line. Later he went to Utah, locating railroad lines for the Utah Copper Company and the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1909 came to Portland as chief locating engineer for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, with which he was connected for three years. He was then with the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Canada, locating and building that company's line over the Okanagan mountains, which work required two years. Returning then to Portland, Mr. Buck bought a ranch in Clackamas county, and for a time divided his attention between engineering work and farming. Later he sold that place and bought a ranch in Yamhill county, which he is still operating as a dairy farm and on which he lived for three years. In 1922 he moved back to Portland and accepted the position of consulting engineer in the legal department of the Union Pacific system, which relation he sustained until January, 1925, when he received from the board of county commissioners the appointment to his present position as county roadmaster. He has complete supervision of the county engineering, and the operation and maintenance of the county highways, buildings, bridges and ferries, and some idea of the importance of the work under his supervision may be gained from the statement that an average of over one million dollars a year is expended in his department. He has proven trustworthy and dependable, safeguarding the public interests and devoting himself to the maintenance of the public highways in the best possible condition.

In 1900 Mr. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Caroline A. Spooner, of Mondamin, Iowa. He is a republican in his political views and is a member of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose,

and also belongs to the Riverside Golf Club, of which he is a director, and the City Club. A man of earnest purpose, unquestioned ability and agreeable personality, he is highly regarded by all who know him and has many loyal friends throughout the city in which he lives.

HARRY R. CLIFF, M. D.

For forty-four years Dr. Harry R. Cliff has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Oregon, and for twenty years of this period has been numbered among the able and successful physicians of Portland, where, since 1920, he has been serving as county physician. Born in England on the 8th of December, 1860, he is a son of Joseph Spence and Ann (Foster) Cliff, both of whom are deceased. After completing the course of the public schools and university, Harry R. Cliff entered Bartholomew's Medical College, in London, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. He served in the British navy for two years, being assigned to the Australian station, and in 1884 came to Oregon, locating at St. Helen's Columbia county, where he entered upon the private practice of his profession. He was successful and remained there twenty-four years, or until 1908, when he came to Portland, where he has been engaged in practice to the present time. His position as county physician and director of Multnomah Hospital has been filled by him in a very satisfactory manner, and he is regarded as one of this city's most dependable and capable physicians.

In 1881 Dr. Cliff was united in marriage to Miss Clara Australia Evans, who was born and reared in Sydney, Australia, and to them have been born two children. Hilda is the wife of Harry Divilviss, of Portland, and they have a daughter, Peggy Jane, aged seven years. Kenneth Harry, of Portland, is married and has a son, Kenneth Harry, Jr., now ten years of age. Kenneth H. Cliff is a veteran of the World war, having served overseas with the Ninety-first Division, in which he was made a sergeant in the medical corps. Dr. Cliff gives his political support to the republican party and has maintained a deep interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the degree of a Knight Templar; the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the University Club and has been a member of the Oregon State Medical Society since June, 1888. He has been greatly interested in everything relating to his profession, has kept in close touch with the latest advances in the science of medicine and commands the respect of his colleagues and the confidence of the public, while he is held in grateful regard by countless persons who have been benefited by his skill and ability.

ELLIS C. BROWN, M. D.

One of Portland's most prominent and successful professional men is Dr. Ellis C. Brown, who, after nearly forty years of active practice, is now practically retired and is devoting his attention to the management of his extensive property interests. Dr. Brown was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the 29th of October, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Ellis) Brown. The family came to Oregon in 1870 and the father bought the Bowles farm, four miles southeast of Oregon City, where he successfully carried on agricultural operations for many years, eventually retiring and moving to New Era, Clackamas county, where he lived until his death. The mother also is deceased.

Ellis C. Brown attended the public schools, graduating from high school, and then matriculated in the medical school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. He then took special post-graduate courses in New York city, graduating from the Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Nose Hospital and the New York Ophthalmic and Oral Institute. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Canton, Ohio, where he remained until May, 1883, when he came to Portland, and here practiced continuously until August, 1920, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. During this period he enjoyed a large

and remunerative practice and gained a well-merited reputation as an expert in his line, effecting many remarkable cures. As he prospered, the Doctor wisely invested in city real estate, and now owns the splendid business block at 124-6 Sixth street, as well as other town properties, and he and his brother, Dr. Samuel A. Brown, own the Ockley Hotel. He is also interested in timber lands and other property. The Doctor is a man of sterling character, strong personality, vigorous mentality and sound business judgment and, because of his splendid professional record and the high type of his citizenship he commands the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen. He is a republican in his political views and has always shown a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of his city.

CEDRIC MILLER

Cedric Miller, who fought for his country in the World war, is now numbered among the successful attorneys of Vancouver and worthily follows in the professional footsteps of his distinguished father, representing an old and prominent family of the state. His grandfather, George W. Miller, was a native of Iowa and went to California in search of gold. On the return trip he crossed the isthmus of Panama and was also in Nicaragua. In 1852 he again journeyed to the Pacific coast and after spending a short time in Yamhill county, Oregon, he settled near Grand Mound, Thurston county, Washington, toward the close of the '50s. There he engaged in farming until 1873 and then moved to Klickitat county, Washington, locating near Goldendale. During the next twenty years he was the owner of several ranches, raising grain and stock, and aided materially in developing the rich agricultural resources of this region. He operated a stage line from The Dalles, Oregon, to Yakima, Washington, carrying the mail between those two points, and was connected with many activities. Prosperity attended all of his ventures and he also found time for public affairs, serving as county treasurer while living in Goldendale, Washington. In the early days he took quite a prominent part in public affairs and for several years served as treasurer of Klickitat county and was a member of the territorial legislature from Thurston county. While en route from Iowa to the Pacific northwest, in 1852, he became acquainted with Miss Manila A. Harper, who was traveling in the same wagon train, and they were married in Portland in 1853. She passed away at The Dalles in 1876 and he long survived her, dying at Vancouver in 1910. In their family were the following children: Mrs. Mary J. Roundtree, a resident of Winlock; Thomas J. and Mrs. Letitia K. Stewart, both deceased; Ben F., a resident of Winlock; Bethena W., who died at the age of sixteen years; Abraham Lincoln, the father of Cedric Miller; George W., deceased; William S.; Mrs. May Arbuckle, deceased; Mrs. Katie V. Allison, deceased; Samuel J., a resident of Walla Walla, Washington; and Martin E., of Los Angeles.

Their son, Abraham Lincoln Miller, the father of Cedric Miller, was born March 29, 1863, near Grand Mound and attended the public schools of Goldendale, afterward working his way through Pacific University. When a young man he was a stage driver and later read law in the office of a Goldendale attorney named Deston. Mr. Miller passed the required examination and the date of his admission to the bar coincided with that of the late Judge George Stapleton. They practiced together for a few years in Goldendale and in 1889 Mr. Miller located in Vancouver. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for this judicial district and afterward was elected to the office, which he filled for one term. His district comprised Clark and its three adjoining counties and in 1893 he was appointed judge of the superior court. For ten years he was the incumbent of that high office and his rulings indicated careful analysis, a comprehensive grasp of the law and an unbiased judgment. On retiring from the bench he returned to private practice and was senior member of the well known law firm of Miller, Wilkinson & Miller until his death on November 15, 1927. In politics he was a republican and manifested a deep and helpful interest in local and state affairs. A York Rite Mason and Shriner, he stood high in the order and was chosen grand master of the Grand Lodge of Washington. He was also affiliated with the United Artisans and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In Goldendale, Judge Miller married Miss Ella Stapleton, a sister of Judge Stapleton. Mrs. Miller's parents, John and Josephine Stapleton, crossed the plains in 1864 and after a short stay in the

Boise valley of Idaho they traveled westward to Klickitat county, Washington, while later members of the family settled in the Willamette valley of Oregon. To Judge and Mrs. Miller were born two children: Cedric; and Margery, now the wife of Howard Millar, who is engaged in the insurance business in Centralia, Washington. Mrs. Miller is connected with the Eastern Star and active in the affairs of the White Shrine of Jerusalem. She resides in Vancouver and holds a secure place in the esteem of its citizens.

In the acquirement of an education Cedric Miller attended the public schools of Vancouver and afterward matriculated in the University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1917 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and soon afterward enlisted in the United States army, becoming a first sergeant in the motor truck section of the combat division. Mr. Miller was attached to the Twenty-ninth, known as the "Blue and Grey Division," and in May, 1918, was ordered overseas. He participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne drives and in May, 1919, returned to the United States. For twenty-six months he was in the service of his country and at Camp Lewis, Washington, received his honorable discharge. Following his arrival in Vancouver he entered his father's office, in which he remained until September, 1919, when he was appointed justice of the peace. He filled the office until January, 1921, and has since been a member of the firm of Miller, Wilkinson & Miller. This is one of the strongest legal combinations in the city and has successfully handled many notable cases.

Mr. Miller was married May 4, 1917, in Vancouver to Miss Frances Barrett, a native of North Dakota and a daughter of F. C. and Helen Barrett. The father passed away in 1927 and Mrs. Barrett now lives with her daughter Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, Saxon and Jewel, aged respectively nine and seven years, and both are attending the public schools.

Mr. Miller belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is exalted ruler of his lodge. He figures prominently in the activities of the American Legion, of which he was a vice commander for two years and state vice commander for one year. Studious, painstaking and thorough, he has rapidly advanced in his profession and his merit compels esteem.

JOHN M. MANN

John M. Mann, commissioner of public utilities for the city of Portland, has handled the affairs of his department in a manner that has reflected creditably on his sound judgment and his effective efforts in safeguarding the public interests. He was born in Corning, New York, on the 3d of September, 1872, and is a son of Maurice and Johannah (Dwane) Mann. His father, who was an iron moulder by trade, took his family to England, Ireland and Scotland in 1878, and thence to Australia. In 1880 he returned to this country, landing at San Francisco, where he remained until the following year, when he came to Portland, where he spent his remaining days, both parents being now deceased.

John M. Mann, who accompanied his parents on their journey almost around the globe, was about nine years old when he came to Portland and he received his educational training in the Number Two, Harrison street and Park street public schools. At the age of twelve years he began to earn his living as a newsboy, and worked at other occupations until 1887, when he became a printer's "devil," learning every detail of that business. On March 1, 1900, he started a printing business on his own account and, meeting with encouraging success, in 1907 he established the Ivy Press on Fourth street, near the Multnomah Hotel, and later moved to the Pittock block, where the business remains, though it is now operated by his son, Maurice R. In 1916-17 he served as a member of the state legislature, and in 1917 was elected commissioner of the department of public utilities, in which position he has been retained, by successive reelections, to the present time. He has devoted himself closely to his official duties, in the exercise of which he has been guided by a determination to render the best possible service to the people of his city. In this he has been eminently successful and is regarded as well qualified for the office which he holds.

In 1894 Mr. Mann was united in marriage to Miss Ruth A. Copley, a daughter of Robert and Octavia (Ford) Copley. In both paternal and maternal lines she is

descended from pioneer stock, the Copley family have emigrated from England to this state in 1860, while the Ford family came across the plains to Oregon in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Mann are the parents of a son, Maurice Robert, who was born December 11, 1899, attended the University of Oregon, enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps, and is now the owner and president of the Ivy Press. Mr. Mann has always given his political support to the republican party, and is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has received the Knight Templar degree of the York rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, and is also connected with Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through the chairs; the Order of the Eastern Star, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Grange, and the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is serving on the industries committee. A man of sound convictions on questions of public policy, with the courage to stand for what he believes to be right, and honorable in all of his affairs, he is well worthy of the respect and esteem in which he is held throughout the community in which he lives.

ASBURY LINCOLN BARBUR

No city official of Portland has performed more distinctive public service than has Asbury L. Barbur, who, as commissioner of public works, through his sound judgment and judicious management, has saved to the city thousands of dollars, at no loss of efficiency in service. Mr. Barbur was born in Polk county, Oregon, June 4, 1861, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Rachael (Robinson) Barbur, the former a native of Illinois. They were pioneer settlers of Oregon, where the father followed the carpenter trade, being in the employ of the Southern Pacific railroad for many years. He owned a ranch in Polk county, and his wife owned a large property near Oregon City, to which the family moved about 1870. Both parents are deceased.

Asbury L. Barbour received a good public school education and when eighteen years old came to Portland and attended the National Business College, from which he was graduated. He started to work as a general utility man in a wholesale grocery house, but later became bookkeeper for Whitter, Fuller & Company, dealers in paints and oils. His next position was that of bookkeeper for Page & Son, being later advanced to that of credit manager, and he remained with that concern eighteen years. He and Fred Page then established a wholesale produce business in Tacoma, Washington, under the name of Barbur, Tourville & Company, but at the end of three years Mr. Barbur sold his interest in the concern and returned to Portland. He became secretary for Webfoot Camp, W. O. W., which office he had previously held, and soon afterwards became a candidate for city auditor. During the campaign he walked all over the city, pressing his claims on all with whom he could get in contact, and, though he had two strong opponents, O. P. Miller and Samuel Louton, he was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixty-five votes. By subsequent reelections, he served in that office for ten years and in 1917 was elected commissioner of public works, in which position he has been retained to the present time, his record gaining for him the endorsement of the electors of the city. In the year following his first election as commissioner Mr. Barbur established the city paving plant, at an initial cost of ten thousand dollars, and, having demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the soundness of the proposition, the plant has gradually been enlarged and improved, including the acquisition of docks and equipment, until today it is one of the best plants of the kind in the country. As an example of the saving effected through the operation of this plant, Terwilliger boulevard was to be constructed at an estimated cost of forty thousand dollars, whereas the new city plant did the work, and did it well, for seventeen thousand dollars. In 1927 the department bought its own property and built a plant, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, all of which was paid from the revenues of the department. The department has turned back to the general fund of the city over two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars and has a surplus of sixty thousand dollars, while during Mr. Barbur's administration the cost of street paving has been reduced to one dollar a square yard. Portland now has over eight hundred miles of hard surfaced streets, over fifty-six million dollars has been expended on streets and sewers, and new buildings to the amount of over two hundred million dollars have been constructed in the city during the period of Mr. Barbur's incumbency. The

record of the department of public works during the past eleven years is one of which Mr. Barbur is justifiably proud and he has proven well worthy of the approval of the people of his city.

Mr. Barbur was married in 1887 to Miss Annie Wilhelm, who was born in Australia and came with her parents to Oregon in an early day. She died, leaving three children Herbert and Harold, twins, both of whom reside in Portland, and Lela, the wife of Ross Muir, who is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in this city. In 1896 Mr. Barbur was married to Miss Catherine Wilhelm, a sister of his first wife, and to them have been born five children: Vera B., the wife of L. J. Tolinger, of Portland; Everett, of Portland, who is married and has three sons; Clarence, of Portland, who is married and has a son; Irene, who graduated in domestic science from the Oregon Agricultural College; and Arthur Donald, who lives in this city and is with the Allen Candy Company.

Mr. Barbur has always given his political support to the republican party and has shown a helpful interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the community. He is a charter member of Union Degree Camp, W. O. W., to which he has belonged for thirty-five years, has passed through all of the chairs, and is now president of the board of directors of the Woodmen of the World Building Association. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is a past master; the Modern Woodmen of America, being a charter member of the first camp instituted in Portland; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is serving on the industries committee; the Eastside Chamber of Commerce and the Brooklyn Improvement Club. He has proven true to every obligation of citizenship, stands as a man among men, and to a marked degree commands the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

ROBERT C. BONSER

One of the oldest surveyors in Multnomah county is Robert C. Bonser, who has been engaged in this line of work for over forty years and for the past fourteen years has filled the office of county surveyor in an able and satisfactory manner. Mr. Bonser was born at Willow Bar, Columbia County, Oregon, on the 24th of December, 1859, and is a son of Clinton and Mary Ann (McQuinn) Bonser. His father was born in Covington, Kentucky and in 1852 crossed the plains to Oregon, locating on Sauvie's island, where he took up a homestead. In 1863 he moved to Scappoose, where he spent his remaining years, his death occurring in February, 1902. He became a man of prominence and influence in his community and served a number of years as a member of the school board. His wife was born in Andrew county, Missouri, and was a daughter of Alexander H. McQuinn, who brought his family across the plains to Oregon in 1844. He took up a donation land claim on Sauvie's island, where he lived until 1849, when he went to California and was engaged in mining until 1851, when he returned to his homestead, where he lived until his death, in 1869. He was an expert mechanic and wagonmaker, owning the first blacksmith shop on the island, and was also active in the affairs of the community, having served for many years as a justice of the peace.

Robert C. Bonser received his educational training in the country public schools and the old Harrison street public school, in Portland, and graduated from the Portland Business College in 1881. He studied civil engineering under William Gilbert, and in 1887 he entered the employ of the civil engineering firm of McQuinn & Hurlburt. This was good training for him, for he was engaged in all kinds of surveying, including railroads and subdivisions. In 1902 Mr. Bonser formed a partnership with Philo Holbrook and opened a civil engineering office in Portland, the association continuing until 1906, when Mr. Holbrook was elected county surveyor. In July, 1905, Mr. Bonser took charge of the surveyor's office as deputy county surveyor, serving in that capacity until 1914, when he was elected county surveyor, in which position he has served to the present time, and is in 1928 a candidate for reelection. He is recognized as a man of unusual capability in his profession, has applied himself faithfully to the duties of his office and has earned the respect of all who have had dealings with him.

On December 14, 1898, Mr. Bonser was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E.

Preston, who was born in Portland, Oregon, and whose father, Jeremiah Preston, was a pioneer steamboat captain. Mr. Bonser is a staunch republican in his political affiliation and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. One of his great-uncles, John Bonser, came to Oregon in 1847 and took up a donation claim in Multnomah county. Mr. Bonser has always been deeply interested in the progress and prosperity of his city and county and no project for its advancement has lacked his support. His fine official record, his upright life and his kindly and unaffected manner have won for him an enviable place in public esteem.

JAMES D. HART

James D. Hart has been identified with the insurance business in Portland for the past forty-five years, and in the real estate field also he has done much effective work, so that he holds a prominent and influential place in the business circles of the community. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1860, and is a son of Henry and Caroline (Perkins) Hart. The family came to Portland in 1881. Both parents are now deceased.

James D. Hart received a good education in the public schools of Ontario and accompanied his parents on their removal to Portland in 1881. Here he entered the employ of J. K. Gill & Company, with which concern he remained for two years and in 1883 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business on his own account. During the earlier years of his business activities he handled a number of subdivisions, including among others the Mt. Tabor Villa and Tabor Heights, in the promotion of which he met with marked success, but in later years his real estate operations are confined to his own properties. He is a member of the Rogers-Hart-Banks Company, which is one of the largest and most reliable insurance agencies of this city and which commands a very considerable part of the insurance business of this district.

In 1885 Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Mary Goodnough, of Portland, whose father, Ira Goodnough, was one of the pioneer contractors of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart have been born three children: Maida, who is the wife of Carl L. Werneke, of Portland, and has one child; Philip, of Portland, who was married to Miss Milla Wessinger and has three children; and Katherine, who is the wife of William P. Stevens, of this city, and has one child. The democratic party receives Mr. Hart's political support and he is a member of the Arlington Club, the Waverly Golf Club, the Multnomah Athletic Club and the Lang Syne Society. He is a man of excellent character, fine personality and agreeable manner and throughout the city where he has spent the major portion of his life commands uniform confidence and esteem.

EARL F. BERNARD

Earl F. Bernard, member of the well known law firm of Collier, Collier & Bernard, of Portland, has been engaged in the practice of his profession here for fifteen years, during which time he has gained distinctive recognition as an able and successful attorney and commands a large clientele. Mr. Bernard was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 2d of December, 1890, and is a son of Albert F. and Margaret (Gill) Bernard. The family came to Portland in 1891 and the father, who died in 1913, was for twenty years a traveling salesman for Clossett & Devers. His widow now resides in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Earl F. Bernard was about a year old when brought to Portland and here he secured his elementary education in the public schools. He took up the study of law in the office of Snow & McCammant and then entered the law school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1913. He was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He served as deputy district attorney four years under Walter H. Evans, and on October 7, 1921, came into the office of Collier & Collier. In 1923 he became a member of the firm, the name of which then became Collier, Collier & Bernard, regarded as one of the

strong and successful law firms of this city. Mr. Bernard conducts a general practice, including criminal law, and is regarded as a particularly effective pleader and trial lawyer.

On June 9, 1915, Mr. Bernard was united in marriage to Miss Shirley Fiske, of Portland, whose father, William Fiske, was one of the early settlers of this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard have three children, Peggie, Billy and Jean. Mr. Bernard is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Phi Delta Phi a legal fraternity, the University Club, the Multnomah County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association. His forceful character, strong personality and cordial manner have combined to gain for him a high standing among his associates, and throughout the community in which he lives he is deservedly popular.

STANLEY G. JEWETT

Stanley G. Jewett, of Portland, is regarded as one of the best informed insurance men in the Columbia River valley, having held a number of responsible positions, and is now engaged in the general insurance business as a member of the firm of Jewett, Barton & Leary, whose offices are in the Lewis building. Mr. Jewett was born in Forest City, California, in 1882, and is a son of Stanley and Mary A. (Lean) Jewett. His paternal grandfather, William Cornell Jewett, who was a native of Virginia, went to California in 1850 and gained distinction as a civil engineer, one of his works being the laying out of Market street, in San Francisco. Stanley Jewett was born in California in 1851, became a successful physician and practiced for many years in Marysville, California. His death occurred in 1926, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was born in New York state, went to California with an uncle about 1868 and still resides in that state.

Stanley G. Jewett attended the public and high schools and entered Leland Stanford University, from which he was graduated in 1906. For awhile he worked on his father's ranches and was also employed in various ways in San Francisco, but on his graduation from college he became connected with the Board of Fire Underwriters of that city. In 1907 he was transferred to British Columbia, where he was engaged for one and a half years as chief surveyor for the Mainland Board of Underwriters. In 1909 he came to Portland with the Board of Fire Underwriters and was in charge of the Idaho district until February, 1910, when he engaged in the general insurance business in partnership with Henry Hewett. Mr. Hewett died in 1915 and Mr. Jewett carried the business on under the same name for several years. He is now a member of the firm of Jewett, Barton & Leavy, and is acting as agent for Lloyds in Portland, adjusting all claims. He is an alert and enterprising business man, is a successful insurance salesman and commands the respect of all who deal with him, due to his courtesy, tactfulness and honorable methods.

On February 14, 1912, Mr. Jewett was united in marriage to Miss Leslie Weidler, of Portland, and they have two children, William and Peter. The republican party received Mr. Jewett's earnest support and he is a member of the Arlington Club, the University Club, the Waverly Country Club, the Multnomah Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is secretary and a director of the Merchants Exchange now serving his third year. He has shown a commendable interest in the general welfare of his city and in his career has exemplified a high type of citizenship, so that he is well worthy of the confidence and respect which are accorded him by his fellowmen.

WILLIAM G. HARE

William G. Hare, one of the leading members of the Washington county bar and ably representing his county in the Oregon state senate, is a member of a family which has long been prominent and influential in the professional, political and civic life of the community and state, and is well worthy of the high place which he holds in public esteem.

Mr. Hare was born in 1882 on his father's ranch at old Farmington, near Laurel,



W. D. HARE

Washington county, Oregon, and is a son of W. D. and Henrietta (Scholfield) Hare. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Ellen (Davenport) Hare, the former of whom was a native of Scotland and the son of a miller. He was educated for the ministry in England but never preached. On coming to this country he located in Virginia but later conducted a store at Barnesville, Ohio, and subsequently went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in business, being a pioneer merchant of that city. His death occurred there. His wife's father was a judge of the federal courts and was a bosom friend of Henry Clay. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hare came to the coast, where she passed away.

W. D. Hare was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, and received his educational training at home and in private schools. At the age of sixteen years he ran away from home and came to the Pacific coast country, locating first in Portland, where he obtained work as a clerk in a store. Later he was purser on the Mountain Buck, a small boat plying between The Dalles and Portland, and on the organization of Multnomah county he was appointed to go to Hillsboro, Washington county, and copy in longhand such portions of the county records as pertained to Multnomah county. He established his permanent home at Hillsboro and soon afterward was elected county clerk of Washington county. While serving in that capacity he became interested in mercantile affairs and became a partner in the firm of Archibald & Hare, the senior member of which was Judge Archibald, a well known pioneer of this locality, and later of Hare & Merriman. In the meantime Mr. Hare had been giving his serious attention to the study of law and engaged in the practice of that profession, in which success attended him. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and subsequently to the senate, in both of which bodies he proved an able and judicious legislator. He was for many years aligned with the republican party, later affiliating with the free-silver wing of that party. He was a candidate for presidential elector in General Grant's campaign and stumped the state in the interest of the ticket. Later he was appointed collector of customs at Astoria, and on the expiration of his term he returned to Hillsboro and bought the Rice donation claim, near Farmington, where he engaged in the breeding and raising of registered horses and cattle. Subsequently he moved into Hillsboro, where he practiced law, at first alone but later with Mr. Barrett, maintaining his office until shortly before his son, William G., entered upon the practice of law, when he took over the management of the Hillsboro Cooperative Store, which he later bought and conducted for some time. Eventually he retired from mercantile business, selling the store, and during the last five years of his life was interested in mining. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a trustee of the sovereign grand lodge, and was also a past grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

In Hillsboro W. D. Hare met and married Miss Henrietta Scholfield, who was born in Clark county, Illinois, and died in 1889. Her family was originally from North Carolina, whence they migrated to Illinois, and in Marshall, that state, her father, Thomas Scholfield, made his home. In 1857 he started west with his family, driving across the plains with ox team and covered wagon, and stopping first in California, where he remained until the following year, when he came to Oregon by boat and located at Hillsboro, where he bought the rights to a donation land claim. His wife had died in the east and he brought four children with him, these being Mrs. Rebecca Hay, Benjamin, Mrs. Harriet Adcock and Henrietta, all of whom are now deceased. One son, John Scholfield, was a justice of the supreme court of Illinois, from 1873 to 1893, during a part of which time he was chief justice, and was one of the few men who have declined an appointment to the supreme court of the United States. From the time Thomas Scholfield came to Washington county up to his death he devoted his attention closely to agricultural pursuits, in which he was successful. He was a man of strong character, took a deep interest in the affairs of his community but never held public office.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hare were born seven children, as follows: Thomas, deceased; Joseph C., who lives in Portland; Mrs. Frances O'Connor, deceased; Mrs. Martha Mann, of Cornelius, Oregon; Mrs. Henrietta Morgan, of Hillsboro; Mrs. Ruth Pruyn, deceased; and William G., of this review. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hare married Miss Mary M. Anthony, who died without issue.

William G. Hare received his elementary education in the public schools of Hillsboro and was graduated from Pacific University in 1903. He had assisted his father in the store until 1901 and during the summers of the two ensuing years had worked

on the farm, operating the hay baler. He had wisely saved his money and, being ambitious for a professional career, left home and went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the law school of the University of Michigan. His funds lasted him through his first college year, and in the following year he secured a job as superintendent of the Oregon fish and game exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. In this way he secured the means to put him through his second year in the law school, and in the following year he had charge of the Washington county exhibit at the Portland Exhibition and also worked as a traveling passenger agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. With his earnings he completed his law course and had some money left. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1906 and returned to his home town with no intention of remaining but he eventually decided to locate there. He practiced law alone for a few months and then he formed a law partnership with Judge G. R. Bagley, who had taken over W. D. Hare's practice. They remained together until 1915, when Mr. Hare was elected to the lower house of the state legislature and Mr. Bagley elevated to the bench. He was alone in practice until 1919, when he was again elected to the Legislature, and in 1921 was elected to the state senate, to which body he was reelected in 1925 without opposition. As a legislator he has been independent and fearless and has strenuously opposed all forms of graft and special privilege. Several years ago Mr. Hare took in as a partner E. J. McAlear and subsequently R. Frank Peters also became a member of the firm, which is now known as Hare, McAlear & Peters and is recognized as one of the strongest and most successful law firms in this section of the state. Mr. Hare is a forceful and effective pleader, a sound and safe office counselor, and commands a large and remunerative practice.

Mr. Hare was united in marriage to Miss Jane M. Greer, who was born in Glencoe, Washington county, and is a daughter of R. H. and Hannah (Goodin) Greer, who came to this state from Canada. Her mother is deceased and her father now resides in Hillsboro. To Mr. and Mrs. Hare have been born two children: Mary Dolores, who is the wife of Gale B. Vinton, of McMinnville, Oregon, and they have a daughter, Jane Corin; and John Davenport, who is attending school.

Mr. Hare is a Scottish Rite Mason; is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Knights of Pythias, which he joined when twenty-one years of age and in which he has passed through the chairs. He also belongs to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He has evinced a genuine interest in everything affecting the welfare of his community or county and has never been found lacking in his support of those things which tend to elevate the standards of living and promote the public good. A man of agreeable personality and cordial manner, he enjoys a wide acquaintance, and has a host of warm and loyal friends who esteem him for his ability, fine public spirit and genuine worth as a man and citizen.

J. H. GARRETT

J. H. Garrett, who has successfully conducted the C. C. store in Hillsboro, Oregon, for eighteen years, is numbered among the ablest and most enterprising merchants of his community and is also prominent and influential in civic affairs. Born in Marshalltown, Marshall county, Iowa, in 1873, he is a son of Henry and Hannah (Welch) Garrett, both of whom were natives of Illinois. His father came to Oregon about 1889 and located at Pilot Rock, where he was engaged in farming for about ten years, after which he went to White Salmon, Washington, where he and his son developed a homestead. In 1910 he came to Hillsboro, where his death occurred in 1912, his wife passing away two years later.

J. H. Garrett attended the grade schools in Iowa and the high school at Pilot Rock, after which he entered the State Normal school at Monmouth, from which he was graduated in 1894, receiving also a state life teacher's certificate. He taught school three years near Pilot Rock and five years more at other places in Umatilla county, after which he turned his attention to commercial affairs and for awhile was with R. A. Copple, owner of a general mercantile business at Pendleton, Oregon. In 1903 he established the Golden Rule store in Pendleton, which he conducted for three years, when his store and stock were destroyed by fire, and in 1906 he went to

the White Salmon district and entered a homestead of timber land. He proved up on that claim, after which for a couple of years he was with W. E. Carter at Vancouver, Washington. In 1909 he came to Hillsboro and with Mr. Carter's financial assistance established the C. C. store, located on Second street, opposite the court house, where he carried a good stock of dry goods, notions, shoes and men's clothing and furnishings. In 1910 he moved into his present building, which had been erected for him, and in the following year he bought Mr. Carter's interest in the business, since which time he has been the sole owner. He has added other lines to his stock, and recently has also established a wallpaper department. By close attention to every detail of his business, careful management, courteous and prompt treatment of his customers and square dealing, he has become firmly established in the confidence of the public and commands a large patronage from a wide territory.

In 1895 Mr. Garrett was united in marriage to Miss Annie Brierly, who is a native of California and a daughter of M. M. and Barbara Brierly, the father living in Hillsboro, the mother being deceased. The Brierly family moved to Grant county, Oregon, from California, and Mr. Garrett met his future wife in Umatilla county. To them have been born two children, namely: Byron O., who lives in Oregon City, Oregon, and Florence M., who is the wife of Lionel Kramien, who owns the Palm drug store in Hillsboro. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has passed through the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which orders has was formerly active, but has not been identified with the Odd Fellows lodge since coming to Hillsboro. He has shown a helpful interest in local public affairs, having served as a member of the school board, and is now president of the city council, of which he has been a member for eight years. He has been secretary of the Rotary Club continuously since its organization and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. He is now serving his second year as president of the Oregon Retail Merchants Association. Mrs. Garrett is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Coffee Club and the Adelpian Society. Mr. Garrett's record as business man and citizen has stamped him as one well worthy of the public confidence and respect and throughout this community he has many warm and loyal friends.

GILBERT H. DURHAM

The largest marine insurance business in Portland is that conducted by Gilbert H. Durham, who has been engaged in that line of effort for eighteen years and is now the senior member of the firm of Durham & Bates, with offices in the Board of Trade building. He was born in Portland in 1883 and is a son of Richard L. and Hannah T. (Gault) Durham. His father was born in Oregon City, Oregon, November 23, 1850, and was a son of Albert A. and Miranda A. (White) Durham, of whom the latter was born near Niagara Falls, Canada, and died in 1907, in her ninetieth year. Albert A. Durham was born in New York state and in 1847 came across the plains to Oregon, settling at Oregon City. In 1852 he removed to Oswego, which place he named, and there took up a land claim and built a sawmill. He operated both until 1869, when he sold out to the Oregon Steel Company and went to Washington county, where he built a mill, which he operated until his death, in 1901. He remained actively engaged in business affairs until he reached old age and at one time he represented his county in the territorial legislature. Richard L. Durham attended Willamette University and Portland Academy, and in July, 1870, came to Portland as deputy county clerk, in which position he served until 1876, when he resigned to become deputy city auditor, which office he held for five consecutive terms. In 1882 he resigned and became teller in the Portland Savings Bank, shortly afterward becoming cashier, which position he held until 1886, when, on the organization of the Commercial National Bank, he became cashier and vice president of the new institution. In 1896 the Commercial National sold out and he became vice president of the Merchants National Bank, which position he held to the time of his death, which occurred in 1916. His wife was born in Oregon and was a daughter of Pembroke Gault, who came from Vermont to the Pacific coast, arriving in Oregon in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Durham became the parents of three children: Lillian, the wife of W. E. Jones, of Boston; Roy Gault; and Gilbert H. Mr. Durham was a member of the

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in the last named was grand receiver for over twenty-five years. He was vice president of the state board of emigration, was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club, which he served as treasurer continuously until 1898 and as a member of the board of governors until 1890, and was active in the Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife were members of the First Congregational church.

Gilbert H. Durham attended the public and high schools and graduated from Bishop Scott Academy in 1899. For seven years he was interested in the lumber business, being secretary and treasurer of the Beaver Lumber Company of Portland, and also for a few years was connected with the Merchants National Bank. In 1910 he entered the employ of C. P. Sargent & Company, general insurance agents, though specializing in marine insurance, and later he organized the insurance firm of G. H. Durham & Company, which existed until 1922, when Mr. Durham and D. H. Bates became associated, under the name of Durham & Bates. In their special line, that of marine insurance, they are regarded as experts, and have built up a large and steadily increasing business, due to their enterprising and energetic efforts and their honorable methods.

In 1911 Mr. Durham was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Holbrook, of Portland, and they are the parents of two children, Katherine and Caroline, both of whom are in school. The republican party receives Mr. Durham's support and he is a member of the Multnomah Athletic Club, the Oswego Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce. A man of sterling character and agreeable personality, he has long commanded the uniform respect and confidence of his fellowmen and is ably maintaining the prestige of the family name in this community.

H. C. BOZARTH

Among Cowlitz county's old and honored citizens stands H. C. Bozarth, who was for many years actively engaged in agricultural pursuits but is now living retired. He is a member of one of the most noted families of the Columbia River valley and has been a witness of and participant in the great development of this favored section of the northwest.

Mr. Bozarth was born on his father's farm near Woodland, Cowlitz county, on the 22d of March, 1853, and is a son of John Shaw and Athenas (Luelling) Bozarth, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Indiana. The father came to the coast in 1847, locating first at Milwaukie, Clackamas county, Oregon, and remaining there and at Columbus Slough until 1851, when he removed to Woodland Washington, and bought the rights to a donation claim. He was a son of Squire J. Bozarth, to whom detailed reference is made on another page of this work. The claim which John S. Bozarth secured was covered with timber and brush, a large part of which he cleared off, and there engaged in farming until his death. While living at Milwaukie he married Athenas Luelling, whose father, Henderson Luelling, took his family to that locality in 1847. He is deserving of specific mention as being the first man to bring fruit trees to Oregon. Mr. Bozarth was an active member of the Grange, having helped to organize Woodland Grange No. 47, one of the earliest in this part of the country, and he also served as deputy grand master of that organization. To him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom five are living, namely: H. C., of this review; Amelia, who is the widow of A. P. King and lives in Portland, Oregon; Corwin, who lives on a part of his father's old donation claim near Woodland; Arthur L. D., who lives at Toppenish, Yakima county, Washington, and John R., of Woodland.

H. C. Bozarth received his education in the district school near Woodland, which he attended three months each year. He remained on the home place until after his marriage in 1874, when he received one hundred and thirty acres of his father's land, to the cultivation of which he gave his attention. About 1901 he began working at the carpenter's trade, following that vocation for about twenty years, or until meeting with a severe accident, since which time he has lived practically retired from active pursuits. In 1888 he went to Douglas county, Washington, east of the mountains, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and took

up a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres. He was located four miles from the nearest neighbor, but he remained there until he had proved up on his claim, and in 1892 returned to Woodland. He is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Lena Christiansen, near Woodland, but maintains his legal residence in that town, where he owns property.

Mr. Bozarth has been married twice, first, on October 4, 1874, to Miss Della Martin, who was born in western Washington and was a daughter of John G. and Edna Martin. Her parents were pioneers of California in the days of the great gold rush, but later moved to Oregon, and eventually to Washington, settling near Mrs. Christiansen's present home in the vicinity of Woodland. To Mr. and Mrs. Bozarth was born a daughter, Lela, who is the wife of R. H. Barr, who owns a ranch across the river from Woodland. Mrs. Della Bozarth died in 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Bozarth married Miss Emma Backman, who was born near Woodland and died in 1901. She was a daughter of George G. Backman, who located near Woodland about 1858. To the second union were born three children. Violet is the wife of William Ahlf, an attorney in Portland, Oregon. John I., who lives in Portland, is married and has three children, Howard P., Melvin and John, and of these Melvin is married and has a daughter, Iris. The third child is Lena, the wife of M. Christiansen, who is engaged in farming near Woodland. By a former marriage Mrs. Christiansen has two children: Mrs. Udena (Shoemaker) Titus, of Snohomish, Washington, who has two children, Jackie and Donald; and Victor Shoemaker, a resident of Aberdeen, Washington.

Mr. Bozarth took an active part in public affairs during his earlier years, having served for several years as city marshal of Woodland, and two terms, or four years, as county assessor of Cowlitz county. At that time, 1899-1902, the county seat was at Kalama, and he often walked from his home there and back. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-two years and has always been greatly interested in the work of that order. He has proven a good citizen, steady and dependable under all circumstances; has a host of warm friends throughout the community where he has spent his life; and all who know him hold him in the highest regard for his worthy life and splendid personal qualities.

MALCOLM HAMILTON CLARK

Gifted with keen perception and a logical trend of mind, Malcolm Hamilton Clark has steadily advanced in his profession and is now rated among the leading attorneys of Portland. A native of Minnesota, he was born September 4, 1885, in Redwood county, and his father, John Clark, was a native of Scotland, being born on the island of Islay, and at the age of twelve years crossed the Atlantic with his parents, who settled in Ontario, Canada. In that province he married Mary Jane Caldwell and subsequently they came to the States, settling in Minnesota. John Clark purchased land in Redwood county and followed agricultural pursuits until his death in July, 1920.

Malcolm H. Clark was reared on his father's farm and attended the country schools of Redwood county. In 1907, when a young man of twenty-two, he journeyed to the Pacific coast, joining his brother, Alfred Edward Clark, who had located in Portland. In the University of Oregon, Malcolm H. Clark pursued his law studies, graduating from that institution in 1910, and in the following year Yale University conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. He had been admitted to the bar in May, 1910, and after leaving Yale he returned to Portland, forming a partnership with his brother, Alfred E. Clark, with whom he has since been associated. They have a suite of offices in the Yeon building and act as counsel for a number of the city's large business organizations, enjoying an enviable reputation as corporation lawyers. Malcolm H. Clark is a director of several well known business firms and his legal acumen and advice have been of direct value to the companies which he represents.

Mr. Clark was married June 19, 1913, to Miss May M. Clarke, a daughter of Thomas A. Clarke of Portland and a granddaughter of Robert Freeborn, one of the pioneer business men of the city. To this union has been born a son, Malcolm H. Jr. Mr. Clark is a staunch republican but has neither sought nor held public office, although he has cooperated in many projects for Portland's growth and betterment. He be-

longs to the University Club and is one of the directors of the Ruby and Seaside Country Clubs. Along fraternal lines he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. During 1925-26 he was vice president of the Multnomah County Bar Association and is also a member of the Oregon State and American Bar Associations, and Phi Alpha Delta, a legal fraternity. Mr. Clark is thoroughly cognizant of the importance and responsibilities of his profession and merits the high esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen.

DONALD H. BATES

Donald H. Bates, junior member of the well known insurance firm of Durham & Bates, is an active and aggressive business man and since coming to this city has won not only material success, but also the respect and confidence of the people of the community. Mr. Bates was born in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1895, and is a son of John W. and Adeline C. (Connor) Bates. His father, who was a pioneer of Colorado, where he was long connected with mining interests, is deceased, and his widow is now residing in San Francisco, California.

Donald H. Bates attended the public and high schools and entered the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1918. He then enlisted in the United States naval flying corps, in which he was commissioned an ensign, and served as an instructor until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He entered the employ of Marsh & McLennan marine insurance agents of San Francisco, in whose office he remained until 1921, when he came to Portland with that firm. In 1922 he formed a partnership with Gilbert H. Durham, under the firm name of Durham & Bates, and engaged in the marine insurance business, in which they have met with a very gratifying measure of success.

In 1921 Mr. Bates was united in marriage to Miss Helen Arendt, of San Francisco, and they are the parents of twin sons, Donald, Jr., and John. Mr. Bates is a member of the Oswego Country Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club and gives his political support to the republican party. He has gained a large acquaintance in this city, being a man of cordial and friendly manner, commands the good will and esteem of all who know him.

CLYDE W. OSBORNE

Among the men who are exerting their efforts to preserve the timber resources of the United States is numbered Clyde W. Osborne, an executive of the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company of Portland and nationally known as an authority on matters pertaining to the creosoting industry. A native of Maine, he was born in 1884, a son of John E. and Alice B. (Burpee) Osborne. His father was a grower and shipper of potatoes and died in the Pine Tree state. Afterward the mother came to Portland, Oregon, and is still a resident of the city.

Clyde W. Osborne was appointed to Annapolis but conditions prevented him from attending the United States Naval Academy. He was a student at Bowdoin College and completed his education in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His first position was that of manager at Houlton, Maine, for the American Telegraph & Telephone Company and in 1910 he went to Somerville, Texas, where he spent two years in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. On the expiration of that period he was transferred to Topeka, Kansas, and was made chief treating inspector. After severing his connection with the Santa Fe Railroad, Mr. Osborne went to Carbon-dale, Illinois, accepting a position with the firm of Ayer & Lord, and from 1914 until 1918 was superintendent of their timber-treating plant, the largest in the world. He returned to Maine, expecting to enter upon active military service, but instead was assigned to duty in the department of railroad administration and for a year was stationed at Shreveport, Louisiana. At the end of that time he returned to the Santa Fe Railroad and for about nine months had charge of special work in the timber-treating department. While acting as timber-treating inspector he covered the entire system, walking five miles on every division of the road. In January, 1920, he came

to Portland, Oregon, as a representative of the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company and at the time the consolidation was effected became manager of the St. Helens Creosoting Company, a subsidiary of the parent corporation. Mr. Osborne has since filled this responsible position and gives to the firm the services of one of the leading experts in this line in the United States. The Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company has two mills at St. Helens and also operates plants at Port Gamble and Port Ludlow, Washington. In the manufacture of lumber it leads all other firms on the Pacific coast and creosotes from twenty-four to thirty-six million feet of timber per year.

In 1914 Mr. Osborne married Louise Chase, also a native of Maine, and they have become the parents of three children: Peggy, Jack and Bion. In politics Mr. Osborne follows an independent course, casting his ballot for those candidates whom he considers best qualified for office and supporting measures of reform, progress and improvement. His social nature finds expression in his affiliation with the Oswego Country Club and the Multnomah Club, while along fraternal lines he is identified with the Masonic order. An influential member of the American Wood Preservers Association, he has been chosen as one of the directors of its service bureau and also belongs to the Association of American Railway Engineers, serving on important committees having to do with wood preservation. Through tireless effort and the wise utilization of the talents with which nature endowed him, Mr. Osborne has attained a position of distinction in his chosen vocation, and a winning personality has drawn to him a wide circle of sincere friends.

HARVEY WELLS

In real estate and insurance circles of Portland, Harvey Wells is an outstanding figure, and his activities in the field of public service have won for him state wide prominence. A native of Emporia, Kansas, he was born October 10, 1879, and his parents were J. L. and Elizabeth (Hammond) Wells, of whom the latter passed away in 1883. In 1885 J. L. Wells migrated to Oregon, settling in Portland, and here engaged in the real estate business until his death in 1926.

At the age of six years Harvey Wells came to the Rose city with his father and in its public schools he pursued his studies. During 1893-94 he attended the United Brethren College at Philomath, Oregon, and for four years thereafter was employed in his father's office. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 he enlisted in the United States Army and served for sixteen months. After his honorable discharge Mr. Wells spent some time in San Francisco, California, devoting his attention to the fire insurance business, and in 1902 returned to Portland. He became special agent for several fire insurance companies and acted as state agent for Oregon. In that important position Mr. Wells displayed exceptional ability, which led to his appointment as insurance commissioner of Oregon by Governor Whitcombe on January 8, 1915. His term of service covered four years and eight months and during that time the insurance laws of Oregon were revised under his supervision. In 1917 he drafted the state law governing fire marshals and was largely instrumental in securing its passage. He was Oregon's first fire marshal and creditably filled the office for two and a half years. In 1917 the state real estate department was created and Mr. Wells was appointed real estate commissioner for Oregon. He served for about two years and four months, discharging his duties with customary efficiency and conscientiousness, and after tendering his resignation returned to Portland, where he has since maintained an insurance and real estate office. Mr. Wells writes insurance of all kinds, giving to his clients the advice of an expert, and his opinion in regard to real estate investments is based upon an intimate knowledge of the subject. His business has assumed extensive proportions and is conducted under the style of Harvey Wells & Company, of which he is the president.

In 1905 Mr. Wells married Miss Daisy C. Smith, a native of Portland and a daughter of Charles and Roberta (Harris) Smith, who came to the city with the pioneers of 1867. Mr. Smith established a large business as a dealer in hardware, also conducting a cold storage business, and later went to California, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have one child, Roberta, who is a student at the University of Oregon.

Mr. Wells is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and served on the divan of Al Kader Temple, Mystic Shrine, for twelve years. He is also a member of the local board of governors of the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children. His affiliation with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks dates from 1900 and in the same year he became connected with Multnomah Camp, No. 77, of the Woodmen of the World, of which he has since been a member. He takes a keen interest in fraternal affairs and also belongs to the United Artisans and the Knights of The Maccabees. Mr. Wells is likewise a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Alderwood Country Club, the Lions Club, and the Spanish-American War Veterans Association, of which he has been state department manager. In politics he is a republican and for seven years has been a civil service commissioner. Mr. Wells is a member of the Methodist church and shapes his conduct by its teachings. His loyalty, patriotism and public spirit have been expressed by actual achievements and his worth as a man and a citizen is uniformly conceded.

JAMES B. FINNIGAN

James B. Finnigan, who is numbered among the representative members of the legal profession in Portland, has attained his present eminent standing through his natural ability, his studious habits, the careful preparation of his cases and his sincere devotion to his clients' interests, because of which he has become firmly established in public confidence. Mr. Finnigan was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on the 29th day of May, 1878, and is a son of James H. and Elizabeth E. (Shuck) Finnigan. The family came to Portland on May 1, 1884, and here the father followed the contracting business for many years. He is now deceased, and his widow still resides in this city.

James B. Finnigan secured a good education in the public and high schools of this city and read law in the office of Judge Andrew T. Lewis. He completed his legal training by two years in the law school of the University of Oregon and was admitted to the bar on July 15, 1914, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. While conducting a general practice, he specializes in building law, in which he is regarded as an expert, and has built up a large and remunerative practice, being a member of the firm of Lewis, Lewis & Finnigan, with offices in the Couch building. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Nickum & Kelly Sand and Gravel Company.

In 1910 Mr. Finnigan was united in marriage to Josephine Meredith Lindsay, of Buffalo, New York, and they are the parents of a daughter, Josephine M. Mr. Finnigan is a republican in his political views and, though not an office seeker, takes a keen interest in public affairs. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; Washington Council, No. 3, R. & S. M.; Portland Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E., and the Multnomah County Bar Association. A man of sterling character and conscientious endeavor, he has attained a worthy success and is well entitled to the respect which is accorded him by his fellowmen.

JAMES BOYCE MONTGOMERY

James Boyce Montgomery was numbered among those men who brought the civilization of the west to a par with that of the older east, accomplishing this result through the development of business enterprise on the Pacific coast and the introduction of all those activities and forces which make for uplift and progress. As a railroad builder he made notable contribution to the work of opening up this section of the country and the value of his service can scarcely be over-estimated. His birthplace was Montgomery's Ferry on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania, about twenty-five miles north of Harrisburg, and his natal day was December 6, 1832. He attended the public schools to the age of sixteen years and then left home to go to Philadelphia, where he secured a position on the Evening Bulle-



JAMES B. MONTGOMERY

tin and gained wide knowledge concerning the newspaper business. This brought him the offer of a position on the Sandusky (Ohio) Daily Register in 1853 and further progress in his business career was manifest through his appointment as editor of the Pittsburgh Morning Post of which later he became one of the owners. His successful management of the paper and the business of publishing that journal made it one of the leading newspapers of the country and Mr. Montgomery was by this time well established in journalistic circles, but thinking that he might find a still broader field in railroad construction, he disposed of his interest in the Morning Post to his partner and became a railroad contractor and builder in Pennsylvania. In 1858 he and two associates were awarded a contract to build a bridge across the Susquehanna river at Linden for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, and the excellent work done in this connection brought to Mr. Montgomery the contract for the building of the Bedford & Hopewell Railroad in Pennsylvania in 1859. Two years later he was associated with Captain William Lowthes in the construction of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, but this work was necessarily suspended owing to conditions brought about by the Civil war, which made it difficult to obtain labor. However, work was resumed and completed in 1869. Mr. Montgomery was also awarded a contract for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and in 1866 became one of its directors, remaining on the board until 1869. He likewise built the wire bridge across the Susquehanna river at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and his operations as a railroad builder were becoming increasingly important as time passed on. He became one of the owners of the charter of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, in which enterprise he was associated with Thomas A. Scott, George W. Cass, J. D. Potts and J. D. Cameron in the building of the line between Baltimore and Washington, D. C. He was likewise interested in the completion of four hundred miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, extending into Denver, was a partner of Sydney Dillon and came to be a recognized authority upon railroad construction. His activities increased in volume and importance until his name was known in this connection from coast to coast and in 1870 he came to the northwest, establishing his home in Oregon the following year. Soon afterward, in competition with fifteen other builders, he secured the contract for the construction of the first portion of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad and constructed over one hundred miles of this line and also built the draw-bridge across the Willamette at Harrisburg for the Oregon & California Railroad. In 1870 he went to Scotland for the purpose of organizing a company which subsequently built or acquired one hundred and sixty-three miles of railroad in the Willamette valley, of which Mr. Montgomery constructed seventy-eight miles. He accomplished his purpose in organizing a company and placed a contract for rails at Stockton-on-the-Tees. At London he chartered two vessels to bring the rails to this country and he carried out his plans and purposes with such promptness, precision and skill that he had his rails in Portland six weeks before the arrival of a competitor. He was thoroughly systematic in everything that he did and seemed to lose sight of no detail of the business while giving due prominence to all important features. There was no waste of time, labor or material in his railroad construction work and each day marked off substantial progress that had been made. Nor did he confine his efforts alone to railroad building. He took large contracts for government work in the channels of the Columbia and Snake rivers, requiring the removal of great masses of rock, particularly at the John Day rapids. He built and operated steam sawmills at Skamokawa on the Columbia river, under the name of the Columbia River Lumber & Manufacturing Company, and he was sole proprietor of large docks and warehouses which he built on the water front at Albina. He never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose and obstacles and difficulties seemed to fade away before his unfaltering industry and determination as mists before the morning sun. He was continually seeking out better methods and quicker ways of reaching his objective and he knew how to manage men and meet conditions. Step by step he advanced, and although he started out practically penniless when a youth of sixteen, he came to be recognized as one of the foremost men of the northwest and enjoyed an equally enviable reputation as a railroad builder of the east.

His interests likewise centered in politics from the time when he cast his first presidential vote. He supported the democratic party until the formation of the new republican party, when because of its attitude on the slavery question he joined its ranks and voted for Abraham Lincoln. Six years later, and for two years thereafter, he was elected to represent Lycoming county in the Pennsylvania

state convention and in 1866 was a member of the resolutions committee that reported favorably to the nomination of General Grant for the presidency, this being the first state convention to present the name of the General as a presidential candidate. Mr. Montgomery had no desire to fill office himself and it was not until 1890 that he would consent to do so, but in that year he was elected to the state legislature. Nevertheless he always exerted a wide influence over public thought and action and did much to shape political opinion both in the east and in Oregon.

In 1861 Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Anthony, a daughter of Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. She passed away in 1863, leaving an only son. In 1866 Mr. Montgomery wedded Mary A. Phelps, the only daughter of Governor John S. Phelps, of Missouri, and a representative of one of the old and distinguished American families. Her great-grandfather, Noah Phelps, served as a scout and spy in the Revolutionary war, was commissioned captain and advanced to the rank of colonel. His son, Elisha Phelps, represented Connecticut in the national halls of legislation for eight years and was afterward chief justice of his state. He was the father of John Smith Phelps, who was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, December 22, 1814, and when seventeen years of age was graduated from Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut. On his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the bar and the following year he wedded Mary Whitney, of Maine. Throughout his life he remained a student and read Greek and Hebrew as readily as he did English, always reading his Bible in the original Greek. In 1837 he removed with his family to Springfield, Missouri, a village then containing only fourteen white families. In 1840 he was elected to represent Greene county in the Missouri legislature and four years afterward was sent from his district to congress, where he served for eighteen years and for twelve years of that period was a member of the ways and means committee, acting as its chairman for several terms. As early as 1853 he was bending every energy to build a railroad from Missouri to the Pacific coast and he is also accredited with being the father of the American postage stamp. At the outbreak of the Civil war he raised a regiment and at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, was wounded. He had served in congress with Abraham Lincoln and they became warm friends, and during the Civil war period Mr. and Mrs. Phelps were guests of the president and Mrs. Lincoln for two weeks, the president inviting Mr. Phelps to attend a number of cabinet meetings during that period. Mr. Phelps was a Union democrat who believed in the right to own slaves and wrote a letter of criticism to Lincoln concerning the Emancipation Proclamation. Notwithstanding this the president appointed him military governor of Arkansas, in which capacity he served for two years, when he resigned on account of ill health. In 1876 he was elected governor of Missouri by sixty-five thousand majority, and, his wife having died, his daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, presided at the executive mansion during his administration. In 1882 the family came to Oregon and later a change of climate caused Mr. Phelps to go to Paso Robles, California, where he died in 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery had been married at her home in Springfield, Missouri, October 23, 1866, and immediately after had gone to Philadelphia, but having invested fifty thousand dollars in Northern Pacific bonds, Mr. Montgomery came to Oregon to look over the country and find further opportunities for investment. He had been offered the position of territorial governor of Washington but Mrs. Montgomery felt that he should not accept this. However, they arrived in Portland, July 13, 1870, and soon afterward Mr. Montgomery entered upon the railroad construction program which claimed much of his time throughout the later part of his life. With the social activities of Portland, Mrs. Montgomery has long been prominently associated. In 1900 she joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on the invitation of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and organized the Oregon branch serving as state regent for eleven years. She also organized the Society of Colonial Dames in this state, serving seven years as state president, when she resigned on account of other activities. Her activities in this field and her social prominence have made her widely known throughout the country. She has been entertained at the White House by every president from Andrew Johnson down to Coolidge with the exception of President Taft, and then because she did not accept an invitation. She was a student in the Convent of the Visitation at St. Louis when nineteen years of age, at which time she was introduced to and danced with the Princes of Wales, later King Edward of England, and she has met many of the most notable people of America. She possesses a remarkably fine library, containing many volumes which were the property of her grandfather and of her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery became the parents of seven children: Mary, now the wife of Rev. Henry Talbott, of Rochester, New York; Antoinette, who became the wife of Dr. Lewis Frissell, of New York city, one of the leading medical men of the country; Phelps, an attorney of New Haven, Connecticut; Elise, who is at home; Constance, who gave her hand in marriage to Walter F. Burrell, of Portland; Russell, who was born in the executive mansion at Jefferson City, Missouri, and who was lost at sea in Alaskan waters in 1900; and Margaret, who married Captain Rufus F. Zogbaum, of the United States navy. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when Mr. Montgomery passed away in January, 1900. That he was one of the most distinguished citizens that Portland has known is indicated in the fact that Montgomery drive, one of the most beautiful in Portland, was named in his honor, as were also the Montgomery docks. He stood for progress and improvement along all lines and he contributed in notable measure to bringing about the advancement which has placed Oregon in its proud position in the galaxy of states. Mrs. Montgomery remains a resident of this city, where she has ever been a social leader. Imagine what it must have been to her—she who had been a society girl of the east, meeting the most distinguished people of Washington and of other centers of culture, to come to the northwest as a young matron, her life here involving a radical change of conditions. She says that she has lived in everything from a tent on construction right-of-way to palaces. Her innate culture and refinement, combined with her liberal education, made her a potent factor in bringing about that civilization of which Oregon and Portland especially has reason to be proud. Surrounded by every comfort, she delights to dispense the hospitality of her home not only to her countless friends in Portland but to many prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution and in other connections who visit the Rose city.

H. V. GATES

H. V. Gates was born July 30, 1847, at Lowell, Massachusetts, a son of John M. and Lydia S. (Bowker) Gates. When still quite young he accompanied his parents on their removal from the Bay state to Port Byron, Illinois, whence the family afterward went to Dewitt, Iowa, where in November, 1862, at the age of fifteen, H. V. Gates enlisted in Company B, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served for three years. He cast his first vote for Lincoln. Following his discharge from the army he engaged in the hotel and stage business at Dewitt, Iowa, while during the period between 1867 and 1870 he clerked on a steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. In the years 1871 and 1872 he engaged as construction engineer on the Callao, Lima & Oraya Railway in Peru, South America, this road crossing the Andes from Callao to Oraya on a tributary stream of the Amazon.

After his return to the United States, Mr. Gates was instrument man under Wallace of Panama fame on government work on the Mississippi. Moving to California, he located lines from San Francisco along the beach to Monterey, afterward located part of the Stampede Pass line for the Northern Pacific and later located a line for Jay Gould near Fresno across the Sierra Nevadas into Nevada. In 1880 he removed to Corvallis, Oregon. He located the Oregon Pacific Railway from Corvallis to Yaquina and began construction in 1882. The following year he was civil engineer in secret service for Henry Villard. He ran the preliminary line for the Oregon Pacific from Albany to Boise, Idaho. Returning as superintendent of construction, Mr. Gates completed the road from Albany to Yaquina and for the succeeding three years was superintendent of the road and steamer line from Yaquina to San Francisco. In 1887 he engaged to the Union Pacific as construction engineer in charge of all construction and during the next five years built the S. L. & W. line, the Hutchinson to Anthony and several lesser branches in Kansas, the Great Northern from Cheyenne north, the Carbon cut-off and branches in Wyoming and Nebraska, the line from Ogden to Pocatello, the Wallace line from Tekoa to Wallace and branches, the Elgin line from La Grande, and began the line from Portland to Seattle, afterward occupied by the joint lines of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific, making over one thousand miles of road constructed, besides numerous surveys, the principal ones crossing the Sierras twice from San Francisco to Salt Lake,

afterward occupied by the Western Pacific and crossing the Sierras three times in the Pitt River region and from San Francisco to Boise, Idaho.

In 1892 Mr. Gates quit railroad work and engaged in the construction and ownership of light and water works, at one time owning and operating eleven plants, among which were Hillsboro, Heppner, Prineville, Klamath Falls, Elgin, Castle Rock, Marcus, Dallas, Rawlins and about five hundred miles of main line telephone in southern Oregon. At the present time he owns and operates the Dallas plant only, but he keeps busy as part owner of the Gates Pipe Works at Hillsboro and as sole owner of a ten-thousand-acre ranch fourteen miles north of Redmond, Oregon.

Mr. Gates served one term in the legislature of Oregon. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic order and the Congregational church.

In 1870 Mr. Gates was married to Helen Melvina Batcheller, who died in 1907. They were the parents of five children, namely: John McPherson, who died in 1900 at the age of twenty-seven years; Oliver Batcheller, who is living in Hillsboro at the age of fifty-four; Samuel E., forty-eight years of age, who is manager of the General Electric Company of Los Angeles; Helen Vernon Heim, forty-one years of age, who is living on the ranch; and Carrol, who died in infancy.

E. L. MERSEREAU

Important commercial interests claim the attention of E. L. Mersereau, a well known lumberman and valuable citizen of Portland. A native of Portville, New York, he was born in 1884 and attended the public schools of the Empire state. His studies were completed in Yale University, from which he received the A. B. degree in 1906, and in the following year he came to Portland with his parents, W. B. and Helen (Leavens) Mersereau, the latter still living in this city. For two years E. L. Mersereau was connected with logging operations on the Cowlitz river in association with his father, who purchased the mill of C. A. Doty in 1909 and successfully operated the plant until his death five years later. E. L. Mersereau was made secretary and sales manager of the Doty Lumber & Shingle Company, of which he has been vice president and sales manager since 1914, and his brother, R. W. Mersereau, is president of the firm, which opened an office in the Public Service building in Portland on January 1, 1928. In addition E. L. Mersereau is vice president and a director of the Elk Creek & Grays Harbor Railway Company, treasurer and a director of the Nelson Lumber Company, and his name also appears on the directorates of the Doty Boom Company and the Sixth Street Terminal Company.

In 1913 Mr. Mersereau married Miss Lucille Parker, a daughter of Charles Parker, of Portland, and they now have a family of three children: John, Roland and June. Mr. Mersereau is an adherent of the republican party and a member of the University, Waverley, Multnomah and Lake Oswego Clubs.

PRESCOTT W. COOKINGHAM

An experienced, able lawyer, Prescott W. Cookingham holds to high standards in the field of professional service and upholds the prestige of the Portland bar. During the World war he was in the service of his country and takes a prominent part in the affairs of the American Legion. He was born March 6, 1889, and is a native of this city. His father, Edward Cookingham, located in Portland in 1882 and filled a responsible position with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, afterward becoming connected with the Commercial National Bank of this city. Later he was associated with Ladd & Tilton, well known bankers of Portland, and is now vice president of the United States National Bank, one of the city's largest and strongest financial institutions. His wife, Gertrude (Whitehouse) Cookingham, is a native of Portland and a daughter of B. G. Whitehouse, who settled here in 1859.

In the public schools of the Rose city Prescott W. Cookingham obtained his early education and his advanced studies were pursued in Princeton University, which awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1911. He next matriculated in the Harvard Law School and was graduated with the class of 1914. After his admission

to the bar he began the practice of law in Portland and was thus engaged until 1917, when he enlisted in the signal corps of the United States Army. He was designated for duty in the air service department and rose to the rank of captain. On receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Cookingham returned to Portland and resumed his professional activities. He specializes in corporation law, a subject on which he is thoroughly informed, and also manages estates. His clientele is important and lucrative and along industrial lines he is director of the Pacific Northwest Paper Mills. He is also director and vice president of the Ladd Estate and its affiliated companies, and his name likewise appeared on the directorate of the Ladd & Tilton Bank before it was acquired by the United States National Bank.

In 1925 Mr. Cookingham married Miss Mabel Eberts, of Victoria, British Columbia, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Diana, who was born July 19, 1927. Mr. Cookingham is an adherent of the republican party but has never entered the political arena. For two years he was a director of the University Club, of which he was secretary for a year, and formerly was a director of the Waverley Club. He is a director of the Lake Oswego Country Club and also belongs to the Multnomah Athletic Club and the Irvington Club. For five years he was state treasurer of the American Legion and served for an equal period on the state executive committee of that organization. His professional affiliations are with the Multnomah County, Oregon State and American Bar Associations. Studious, diligent and painstaking, Mr. Cookingham has steadily advanced toward the goal fixed by his ambition, and his personal qualities are such as inspire confidence and command respect.

HORACE MECKLEM

Horace Mecklem, one of the successful insurance men of Portland, had the advantage of an early start in the business which has constituted his life work and he also figures prominently in civic affairs. He was born September 7, 1882, and is a native of East Orange, New Jersey. His father, Henry C. Mecklem, was a prominent banker of East Orange and is survived by the mother, Mrs. Louise S. (Harding) Mecklem, who still resides in New Jersey.

In the public schools of his native state Horace Mecklem obtained an education and at the age of fourteen began to provide for his own livelihood, securing the position of office boy with a large life insurance firm of New York city. In 1900, when a young man of eighteen, he came to Portland and for two years was employed in the Cloud Cap Inn. On the expiration of that period he returned to the east and for three years was cashier in a life insurance office in New York city. In 1905 he again journeyed to the west, locating in Portland, and for three years was with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. From 1908 until 1914 he was in the service of the Columbia Life & Trust Company and has since been general agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, developing the business in Oregon. He occupies a suite of offices in the American Bank building of Portland and now has in force in Oregon more than fifteen million dollars worth of insurance, which yields over five hundred thousand dollars in premiums each year. Mr. Mecklem deals only in life insurance and his business exceeds that of any other agent in Portland. He employs ten men and the corporation which he represents was among the first ten in Oregon. On January 1, 1925, he admitted Alfred F. Parker as a partner and they have since been associated in the conduct of the business, of which Mr. Mecklem has a highly specialized knowledge, adding thereto the foresight, initiative and mature judgment of the capable executive.

In 1905 Mr. Mecklem married Miss Olive G. Slate, of Sag Harbor, New York, and they have become the parents of three children, Marie, Horace Jr. and Janet. Mr. Mecklem gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is serving for the second term on the Portland school board, with which he has been connected since 1924, doing all in his power to further the cause of education. A great lover of children, he is constantly striving to promote their welfare and was one of the original directors of the Boy Scouts of America. At one time he was vice president of the local organization of Boy Scouts and has also been a director of the association of Camp Fire Girls. He is secretary of the Arlington Club, an ex-director of the Waverley Country Club, and also a member of the Multnomah Country Club, the

Snowshoe Club, the Portland Rowing Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Mecklem leads a healthful, well balanced life and is a broad-minded man, in complete sympathy with those movements which make for good citizenship. He enjoys his work and has demonstrated what may be accomplished by diligence and perseverance when guided by intelligence and sound judgment. By nature he is generous and sympathetic and a wide circle of steadfast friends is proof of his personal popularity.

GUS COSTACOS

Among the energetic, progressive and successful business men of Longview, Washington, stands Gus Costacos, whose restaurant, the Lotus Cafe on Commerce street, is the leading establishment of its kind here and enjoys a marked popularity. Mr. Costacos was born at Levadia, Greece, on the 13th of December, 1892, and is a son of George and Kalliope (Ragos) Costacos, both of whom are still living in that country. His father, who is now engaged in a general mercantile business and is the owner of a farm, spent seven years of active service in the Greek army, during which period he fought in the war against the Turks in 1886.

Gus Costacos attended the public schools of his native country, graduating from high school, and in 1906 came to the United States with his brothers, Thomas and Aristole, the latter of whom subsequently returned to Greece. Thomas Costacos, who lived at Anchorage, Alaska, was a soldier in the World war, and died in 1922, while on a trip to Greece. At Vancouver, British Columbia, he married Miss Effie Bernice, also a native of Greece, and they became the parents of a daughter, Kalliope, who is now with her mother on the family estate in Greece.

Gus Costacos was about fifteen years old when he arrived at New York city, and his first effort to earn a livelihood was as a newsboy. He remained in that city until 1907, when he came to Tacoma, Washington, where he found employment in sawmills. In 1915 he went to Anchorage, Alaska, and engaged in the restaurant business for two years, at the end of which time he volunteered for service in the World war, joining Company C, First Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry Regiment, March 18, 1918. Shortly afterward he was injured while crossing Valdez bay with a dog team and was sent to Fort Liscum. From there he went by the transport "Sherman" to San Francisco, remaining at the Presidio for some time. He was next transferred to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and after the armistice was sent to Camp Grant, Illinois, to guard conscientious objectors. He was then sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he received an honorable discharge March 15, 1919.

On leaving the army, Mr. Costacos located in Mount Vernon, Washington, where he opened a restaurant which he conducted until 1922. In that year he went to Kelso, where he established the finest restaurant in the town, continuing its operation until he sold the same in 1927. In the meantime, in 1924, he had entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, the late James A. Spencer, and erected a two-story brick building on Commerce street, in the city of Longview, in which in the same year they opened the Lotus Cafe, the largest and best equipped restaurant in the city. Mr. Spencer died December 6, 1927, and his widow is now Mr. Costacos's partner. They give a high type of service, paying close attention to the tastes and comfort of their patrons and are meeting with well merited success. Mr. Costacos also owns three dance halls in association with Frank Vaughn, the orchestra director, and is one-third owner of Neon Products, Inc., which manufactures Neon gas light signs, having a factory in Longview.

On November 27, 1921, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Costacos was united in marriage to Miss Marianthe Spencer, who was born at Argostoli, Cephalonia, Greece, and came to the United States in 1919. She is a daughter of Alexander and Eugenia Spencer, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Spencer came to this country in 1914 and died at Kelso, Washington, in 1927, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Costacos have two children: George, born August 19, 1922; and Jerry, born August 28, 1926.

Mr. Costacos is inclined to be independent in his political attitude, though leaning to the republican party. He is a member of Guy Rathbun Post, American Legion, of which he was post commander in 1926; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife are earnest members of the Greek Ortho-

dox church. Mr. Costacos has in every respect proven loyal to his adopted country, giving his earnest support to its institution, and, because of his splendid personal qualities and his honorable business methods, he commands the genuine respect of all who come in contact with him.

ROBERT F. MAGUIRE

Robert F. Maguire was born October 1, 1886, in Toledo, Ohio, and his parents, Dr. Frank L. and Kate (Harlan) Maguire, came to Portland in 1915. He supplemented his public school education by a course in Georgetown University and was graduated with the class of 1909, receiving the degree of LL. B. He came to Portland in the same year and at that time was connected with the United States land service. In 1910 he went to Medford, Oregon, but returned to Portland in the same year, having been appointed assistant to the United States attorney for this district. During 1913-1914 he was chief deputy district attorney for Multnomah county. For three years thereafter he practiced law with Judge Littlefield and since 1917 has been associated with J. P. Winter. The offices of the firm of Winter & Maguire are situated on the fifth floor of the Pacific building. In 1915 he was appointed master in chancery of the federal court and has since been retained in that important office.

In 1910 Mr. Maguire married Miss Ruth G. Kimball, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have become the parents of four children: Robert F. Jr., Elizabeth, David and Constance, aged respectively seventeen, fourteen, twelve and four years. Mr. Maguire is an adherent of the republican party. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and is also a member of the Lake Oswego Golf Club and the local, state and national bar associations.

LEANDER CINCLAIR WALLACE

Leander Cinclair Wallace, a Kelso pioneer, has witnessed each stage in the development of the town and is one of its prominent financiers and venerable citizens. He was born in Oregon City, Oregon, April 18, 1849, and is of Scotch lineage in both the paternal and maternal lines. His father, Victor M. Wallace, was a native of Vermont and became an expert mechanic. In 1847 he started for the Pacific coast, crossing the plains with Captain Bewley, and spent some time in the gold fields of California. He then journeyed to Oregon and in the spring of 1849 was intrusted with the task of making the die for the ten dollar Beaver gold pieces for the mint at Oregon City. In 1850 he migrated to Cowlitz county, Washington, and took up six hundred and forty acres of land on the Cowlitz, becoming the owner of a portion of the ground on which Kelso is now located. His nearest neighbor was Peter W. Crawford, who had filed on a donation land claim here in 1849. He was a surveyor and in the '80s laid out a townsite, which he called Kelso, after his native city in Scotland. A Mr. Cleber opened the first store in Kelso, and E. A. Edlin was the first postmaster and also the first mayor. As the years passed Victor M. Wallace cleared and developed his ranch and was also a successful blacksmith. He conducted the shop on his place and sharpened plow points, made horseshoes and wagon wheels, and did other work of that character. His wife, Isabelle (Roy) Wallace, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to the United States with relatives in her infancy, being then an orphan. To Mr. and Mrs. Wallace were born four children: Cashena, who was appointed a cadet in the United States Naval Academy early in the '70s and died while a student there; James, who lives at Cannon Beach, Oregon; Mrs. Rosetta Hewitt, of Tacoma, Washington; and Leander Cinclair.

The last named went to a school across the Cowlitz at what was then known as Freeport and was taught by C. A. Thatcher. In alluding to his experiences as a boy Mr. Wallace said: "Money was scarce in those days. I well remember the first money I ever earned. A man named Blankenship, who lived at Olympia, came to our place with a bunch of horses when I was about twelve years old and said: 'There are five of us. What will you charge to row us across the river?' I wondered if he would pay me twenty-five cents, and I was about to say, 'I'll charge you a quarter for the

party,' when he inquired 'How will twenty-five cents apiece do? That will be a dollar and a quarter.' I certainly thought I was rich. I carried that money in my pockets for months so I could hear the coins jingle. I became a good shot when I was in my early teens and kept the table supplied with deer meat and birds. In those days ducks and geese were abundant here and there were lots of bears and bobcats in the woods. Now hunters kill for sport, but then we only killed when we needed meat."

At an early age Mr. Wallace began to assist his father in tilling the soil and afterward worked on neighboring farms, becoming thoroughly familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. After the father's death Leander C. and James Wallace inherited the homestead, on which the former lived for many years, adding many improvements to the place and bringing the land to a high state of development. In 1909 he established his home in Kelso and purchased stock in the First National Bank, which was founded at that time. Mr. Wallace was one of the original directors of the bank and in 1908 after the death of Scott Strain, its first president, he was elected vice president. This office he has filled for twenty years, contributing toward the upbuilding and prestige of the institution by systematic, well directed efforts and also toward the development of the locality which it serves.

Mr. Wallace was married at Castlerock, Washington, in 1905 to Miss Carrie N. Naylor, who was born near Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, and is a member of an English family that was established in this country during an early period in American history. She was reared on her father's farm and came to Castlerock with her sister, Mrs. Kate Pollard, about 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have a daughter, Margaret, who was born in 1905 and attended Reed College at Portland, Oregon. In 1926 she was graduated from Seattle University, afterward taking a course in the English department of Columbia University, from which she received the Masters degree in 1926, and she plans to return to that institution for the degree of Ph. D. Endowed with exceptional gifts along literary lines, she is writing book reviews for the Bookman and other well known magazines and is also a frequent contributor to the leading newspapers of New York city, where she resides.

In politics Mr. Wallace is a strong republican with views similar to those of Abraham Lincoln, and he cast his first presidential ballot for Ulysses S. Grant. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has never wavered in his allegiance to the party and at various times has been a delegate to republican state conventions. Although frequently urged to become a candidate for office, he has always refused, having no desire to enter the arena of public affairs. He is a man of domestic tastes and has no club or fraternal affiliations. In disposition he is frank, quiet and unassuming, caring nothing for the artificialities of life, but time has proven his true worth and during the seventy-eight years of his residence in Kelso he has won a host of sincere friends.

JOSEPH CLEMMER EGBERT

Time has demonstrated the worth of J. C. Egbert, an Oregon pioneer, who was long an influential factor in the development and utilization of the rich agricultural resources of Wasco county and is now living at The Dalles, enjoying the fruits of his well directed labors in former years. He was born December 14, 1838, in Fulton, Ohio, of which state his parents, James and Katherine (Clemmer) Egbert, were also natives, and his father followed the trade of a wheelwright.

J. C. Egbert was reared in the Buckeye state and received a public school education. For several years he was engaged in farm work in Ohio, but in 1856, went to Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1859 when a young man of twenty-one, spent a year in Kansas. In 1861 he journeyed to Missouri and passed through Liberty at the time the rebel army took the arms from the arsenal at that place. Early in the '60s he secured work on a Mississippi river steamboat and was thus employed for two years. On the expiration of that period he made his way to Iowa and in 1863 went to Minnesota. For a year thereafter he sold school books for a livelihood and after his marriage was engaged in surveying in Minnesota. Later he was a foreman for the Hastings, North Dakota, Railroad, being stationed on the first division, and was next engaged in farming in Minnesota. In 1872 he sold the place and leased land near Fort Collins, Colorado, cultivating the tract until 1879. He then came to Ore-



JOSEPH CLEMMER EGBERT

gon and for a year followed the occupation of farming the Grande Ronde valley, in Union county. In 1881 he came to The Dalles and for a year was in the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, assisting in building its railroad across the Blue mountains. Locating in Wasco county, he took up a homestead and in addition purchased a tract of nine hundred and sixty acres in the county. Mr. Egbert utilized the most effective methods in the development of his land, carefully planning every detail of the work, and became one of the largest wheat growers of this part of the state. In 1907 he leased the farm, purchasing a substantial home in The Dalles, and has since lived retired in this city.

At Hastings, Minnesota, Mr. Egbert was married in 1868 to Miss Marian Susan Davis, a daughter of Christopher and Flora Davis, both of whom died in Colorado. Mr. Davis was a seafaring man and fought for the Union during the Civil war. Mrs. Egbert was born near St. Cloud, Minnesota, and passed away July 8, 1926. She had become the mother of nine children. Herbert, the first born, a native of Minnesota, is married and owns a desirable ranch near The Dalles. At one time he was president of the Farmers Union and also represented his district in the state legislature. George, who was born in Minnesota and resides at The Dalles, has a wife and two sons, Curtis and Homer. Clemmer, who was born in Iowa and lives in Kirkland, Washington, is married and has a family of five children. Mrs. Gertrude Pepper, a native of Colorado, has become the mother of three children: George, Joseph and Pearl. Edward was also born in Colorado and his home is situated at The Dalles. He is married and has two children, Therian and Irma. Curtis E., who was born in Colorado and is now a prominent dentist at Olympia, Washington, is married and has adopted two children. Grace is a native of Oregon and received a diploma from The Dalles high school. After her graduation from the University of Washington at Seattle she completed a course in the State Normal School at Monmouth, Oregon, and is now a teacher in the Wright school at The Dalles, also acting as housekeeper for her father. Leola was born in Oregon and is also a graduate of The Dalles high school. At Portland she took a business course, after which she was graduated from the State Normal School of Oregon, and is now engaged in teaching at Dayville, Oregon. Orion, the ninth in order of birth, was also a native of Oregon. He was liberally educated, first becoming a civil engineer, and later was a dental surgeon. As a member of the United States Medical Corps he served his country during the World war and died before the termination of that conflict.

At Hastings, Minnesota, in 1863, Mr. Egbert joined the Masonic order, with which he has been identified for sixty-five years, and belongs to the blue lodge at The Dalles, while he has crossed the hot sands of the desert with the Nobles of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland. He also belongs to the White Shrine of Jerusalem and is a charter member of Gul Razee Grotto, No. 65. While in Minnesota he was county assessor and for two years acted as town clerk. Mr. Egbert has always manifested an unselfish spirit of devotion to the general good and his record as an alderman of The Dalles exceeded that of any other councilman in length of service. When in his eighty-fifth year he underwent an operation for appendicitis and is the only person in the United States known to have survived such an ordeal at that age. Endowed with a remarkable constitution, Mr. Egbert has led a temperate life and enjoys the priceless possession of good health. In spirit and interests he has remained young and throughout the county he is esteemed and honored.

FRED SHEARER

Portland has been to Fred Shearer the city of opportunity and in the steps of an orderly progression he has attained a position of prominence in local contracting circles. His birth occurred in Cloud county, Kansas, in 1874 and his parents were Simon and Abbie (Morgan) Shearer. His father passed away in Iowa and afterward the mother came to Portland, where she remained until her demise.

Fred Shearer was reared in Iowa and received a public school education. He learned how to make lathes and also became proficient in the work of plastering. In 1905 he located in Portland and for a number of years was in the employ of J. D. Thrasham, one of the city's pioneer contractors and a man of many friends. Mr. Shearer was made foreman and in that capacity directed the work on the Multnomah

Hotel and the Lipman & Wolf building. In 1916 he ventured in business for himself and in the intervening period has been awarded many important contracts for lathing, plastering and stucco work. His offices are located on the second floor of the Worcester building and during the busy season he has a force of eighty employes. Mr. Shearer is an acknowledged expert in his chosen line of activity and examples of his handiwork are found in the Jewish synagogue; the Pantages Theater; the city jail; the structure which houses the American Bank; the Journal, Studio, Gill and Behnke-Walker buildings; the Hosford, Sunnyside, Errol Heights, East Moreland and Beaumont schools, all located in Portland; the Columbia Gorge Hotel at Hood River; the new Astoria Hotel; the high school and post office at The Dalles; a number of buildings for the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis and several business blocks at Longview, Washington.

In 1897 Mr. Shearer married Miss Lena Lucas, of Winterset, Iowa, and to their union were born three sons, all of whom are associated with their father in business. Victor R., the eldest, married Lavina Chambon, of Chicago, and they have three children: Eileen, Jack and William. Felton F. was married in Portland to Miss Mildred Mitchell, by whom he has two sons, Fenton and David. Clarence was united in marriage to Miss Berenice Griffith, also of Portland. Fred Shearer belongs to the Rotary Club and his fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World and the Masonic order. He loyally supports those projects which are destined to prove of benefit to Portland and in developing his business he has at the same time contributed materially toward the city's improvement and advancement.

K. D. DAWSON

In the forefront of the great business organizations of Portland stands the states steamship company, which, within the comparatively short period of nine years, has grown to be one of the most important concerns in its line on the Pacific coast. The company was organized in 1919, and was originally intended to function only as a shipping agent. However, in 1923 it became actively engaged in the transportation business, buying at that time the "S. S. Peter Kerr," a freighter of eleven thousand tons dead weight. The company was so successful in this line that it has since acquired the ownership of four other splendid steamers, the "Eastern Knight," of eleven thousand tons, the "Jefferson Myers," of twelve thousand tons, the "Myrtle," of eight thousand eight hundred tons, and the "Laurel," of eight thousand eight hundred tons total dead weight. In the spring of 1928 the company purchased eleven steamers totaling about one hundred thousand tons dead weight from the United States Shipping Board for operation in the company's oriental services. The first five steamers are operated in the intercoastal trade and the entire fleet are now carrying over a millions tons of freight a year to all parts of the world. This company also acts as agents for various steamship lines, the list of which includes sixty vessels, passenger and freight, among which is the Hamburg-American line to Europe. In all branches of its operations, on shipboard, in offices and dock labor, the states steamship company employs about nine hundred people, so that its payroll is of importance to Portland. The company makes use of the municipal terminals and its operations are so systematized that there is a minimum loss of time in the handling of all shipments entrusted to it. The company has pursued a progressive policy and sustains the best relations with the manufacturing and business interests from which it draws the major portion of its patronage.

K. D. Dawson, who has rendered able and efficient service as vice president and general manager of the states steamship company since its organization, was born in Orange county, California, in 1887, and was educated in the public schools of that state. He has been identified with the transportation business ever since starting out on his own account and is regarded as an expert in his line. He became manager for Sudden & Christianson in New York city, holding that position until coming to Portland to take charge of the operations of the present company, and his record here has been such as has gained for him the confidence and regard of all who have been in any way associated with him. Mr. Dawson is president of the Portland Stevedoring Company and of the Forrest Transport Corporation; is vice president of the port of Portland commission of Portland and a director of the National Foreign

Trade Council. He has devoted his efforts closely to the interests of the states steamship company, in the growth of which he has been a most important factor and in the success of which he takes a justifiable pride.

AUBREY R. WATZEK

At the foundation of the prosperity of every city lies the work of the business man of courage, initiative and ability. Of this type is Aubrey R. Watzek, a well known lumber manufacturer and an outstanding figure in industrial circles of Portland. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, and has made his home in the Rose city for fifteen years. The Crossett Western Company, in which he is a stockholder, was formed in 1923 and took over the holdings of the Crossett Timber Company, the Big Creek Logging Company and the Crossett Western Lumber Company. The Crossett Western Company is owned by the Crossett, Watzek and Gates interests, who operate extensively in Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama. In 1907 they purchased a large tract of timber in Clatsop county, Oregon, and in 1913 began operating in that district, organizing the Big Creek Logging Company. The mill at Wauna is completely equipped and has a capacity of two hundred thousand feet of lumber per eight-hour shift. The logging activities of the corporation are conducted on a large scale and work is furnished to about five hundred men. The Crossett Western Company specializes in Douglas fir and makes shipments to all parts of the United States, while it also has a profitable export trade. The corporation maintains its headquarters in Chicago and also has offices in Wauna and Portland, Oregon. C. H. Watzek, who has lived in Oregon since 1913, acts as manager of the western operations of the firm and his brother, A. R. Watzek, is in charge of the business of the Gales Creek Logging Company, which is centered at Glenwood, Oregon. Both are endowed with administrative capacity and understand every phase of the lumber industry, with which they have been identified for many years.

DEWEY L. CARPENTER

Dewey L. Carpenter is successfully managing important commercial interests and has been closely identified with business affairs of Portland for nearly twenty years, bending his energies toward administrative direction and executive control. He was born in Orion, Oakland county, Michigan, in 1884, and is a son of Delos and Clara (Rodenbaugh) Carpenter, who are now residing in the Rose city. Endowed with mechanical skill and creative talent, the father invented and patented a number of useful articles and for many years was engaged in manufacturing in Michigan.

D. L. Carpenter was reared in his native state and supplemented his public school education by a four years' course in the University of Michigan. In 1909, when a young man of twenty-five, he went to the province of British Columbia and for a time was in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. On December 28, 1909, he arrived in Portland where he has since made his home. For a few years he was engaged in forestry work and then turned his attention to the salmon industry. In 1912 he was one of the organizers of the Canoe Pass Packing Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer. Later the business was consolidated with that of the Alaska Sea Food Cannery and incorporated under the name of the Shepperd Point Packing Company, of which Mr. Carpenter is now a director. In 1919 he joined W. H. Muirhead in business and they have since controlled the activities of the Beaver Portland Cement Company. The plant has a daily capacity of sixteen hundred barrels of cement and the annual output amounts to five hundred thousand barrels, which is sold to local dealers. Mr. Carpenter is president of the company and the duties of vice president are discharged by Mr. Muirhead. In 1926 the Ross Island Sand & Gravel Company was formed and Mr. Carpenter has since been president. The firm owns a deposit of fine quality of sand and gravel on Ross island, formerly the old Sherry-Ross donation land claim. This property is well located and easily worked. A tram is operated from the island to the mainland and the equipment of the company comprises a hydraulic dredge, crushers, screens, etc. The firm manu-

factures sand used in making concrete and the plant has a capacity of five hundred thousand yards of sand and gravel per year. About twenty-five men are employed by the company and the product is sold locally. Mr. Carpenter combines a capacity for detail with the ability to think in large terms and has prospered in his undertakings.

In 1911 Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage to Miss May Henderson, a daughter of M. F. and Sarah Henderson, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have a family of three children: Frances, Dewey and Richard. Along fraternal lines Mr. Carpenter is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and is a Shriner. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Progressive Business Men's Club and the Knights of the Round Table, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Mr. Carpenter is a broad-minded man, animated by the progressive spirit of the west, and throughout his career has followed the course dictated by conscience, honor and good judgment, thus winning the respect, confidence and goodwill of those with whom he has been associated, as well as material gain.

A. E. DIGMAN

A. E. Digman, of Portland, is a member of the Well known firm of Closset & Devers, to the service of which he has devoted the best years of his life, and is numbered among those business men whose advancement has its root in industry, perseverance and unfaltering determination. A native of Denmark, he was born in 1876 and was but a year old when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Digman, sailed for America. They located in Clinton, Iowa, in 1877, and the father entered the lumber business. In 1889 he brought his family to Oregon and lived retired in Portland until his demise. The mother died in this city in February, 1928, at the age of eighty-four years.

In the public schools of Clinton, Iowa, and Portland, A. E. Digman received an education and at an early age began to provide for his own livelihood. It was in 1891 that he entered the employ of Closset & Devers, starting as a bottle washer, but was not long permitted to perform this menial task. Adaptable and trustworthy, he was steadily promoted and worked in the various departments, acquiring a detailed knowledge of the business. For about fourteen years he has been vice president of the firm and through earnest, systematic effort, guided by keen intelligence, has contributed materially toward its prosperity. Arthur H. Devers is president of the concern, which maintains offices in both Portland and Seattle and has been in existence for more than a half century.

In 1898 Mr. Digman married Miss Frances Ruedy, of Portland, and they now have a family of four children: Jesse A., who is employed as a salesman in this city; and James E., Earl R. and Clarence E., triplets, born July 23, 1927. Mr. Digman is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the M. A. A. C. He casts his ballot for the candidates of the democratic party and is in thorough accord with those movements which are destined to prove of benefit to the community, in which he has resided from the age of thirteen years. Mr. Digman has made his own way in the world and is a man of strong character and high principles, esteemed and respected by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

RAY H. WISECARVER

As an income tax counselor Ray H. Wisecarver fills an important place in the business life of Portland and is also a successful agriculturist. He was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, in 1881 and his father, John Wisecarver, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a son of Jacob Wisecarver, who crossed the continent early in the '60s, settling in Yamhill county, and there engaged in farming and stock raising until his death. John Waugaman, the maternal grandfather of Ray H. Wisecarver, went to California with the '49ers and spent the remainder of his life in the

golden state. In California, John Wisecarver married Annie Waugaman and afterward established his home in Yamhill county, Oregon. He followed the occupation of farming until his demise in 1917 and his wife passed away in 1919.

Reared on his father's ranch, Ray H. Wisecarver attended the schools of that locality and continued his studies at the University of Oregon. In 1900 he went to Alaska and was there engaged in teaching school for two years, being connected with the United States Bureau of Education at that time. During 1903 he followed agricultural pursuits in his native county and then journeyed to Idaho. He remained in that state for four years, during which he was identified with mercantile affairs and filled the position of traveling salesman. On the expiration of that period he resumed his farming operations in Yamhill county and a year later located in Baker, Oregon, where he spent a few years. In 1914 he became an income tax agent at Portland for the United States government and acted in that capacity for five years, tendering his resignation in 1919. Mr. Wisecarver then opened an office of his own in Portland, becoming widely known as an income tax expert, and his services are in great demand. His home is in McMinnville and he retains his interest in agricultural affairs, owning three valuable ranches, all of which are located in Yamhill county. The fertility of the soil has been enhanced by scientific methods and he has also found stock raising a profitable occupation, specializing in imported Corriedale sheep of high grade and pure bred Jersey cattle.

In 1903 Mr. Wisecarver was married in McMinnville to Miss Tessie McPhillips, a daughter of James McPhillips and a member of one of the pioneer families of Oregon. To this union were born three sons: Ralph and Irwin, who are attending Linfield College; and John, a public school pupil. Mr. Wisecarver gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic order. A man of well balanced capacities and powers, he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken and his personal qualities are such as inspire esteem and friendship.

DANIEL M. BAKER

Business enterprise in Portland finds an able representative in Daniel M. Baker, a well known realtor and investment banker, whose success has been commensurate with his industry and ability. He was born May 21, 1883, in Forest Grove, Oregon, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Darland) Baker, natives respectively of Indiana and Iowa. In 1865 Daniel Baker made the overland journey to Oregon in company with his father, David Baker, and the Darland family crossed the plains with the same caravan. They settled in the vicinity of Forest Grove and there Daniel Baker and Mary Darland were united in marriage. Recently this pioneer couple celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, receiving the felicitations of their many friends, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

Reared on his father's farm, Daniel M. Baker attended one of the rural schools of Washington county and the academy at Forest Grove. In 1904 he took a course in a business college at Spokane, Washington, and afterward filled various positions. He was in San Francisco, California, during the earthquake and fire of 1906 and returned to Oregon in 1907. Locating in Portland, he worked for a year for the Pacific Coast Rubber Company and then became an employe of the Woodard-Clark Drug Company, with which he spent two years. In 1910 he opened a real estate and insurance office, which he has since conducted, and also deals in mortgages, loans and bonds. He is president of the D. M. Baker Mortgage Company, organized in March, 1926, and also the executive head of the firm of D. M. Baker & Company, Inc., which had its inception in December, 1927. Mr. Baker makes city loans on improved real estate and displays keen sagacity and notable foresight in the management of his affairs. His operations cover the Pacific northwest and in 1927 he loaned over four million dollars. In all of his dealings he has adhered to a high standard of commercial ethics and his honesty, ability and energy have won for him a place of leadership in the field in which he specializes.

Mr. Baker was married August 19, 1913, to Miss Mabel French, of Portland, and they now have two sons, Willis and Howard, aged respectively twelve and seven years. Mr. Baker is a Mason and a Kiwanian. He also belongs to the Portland

Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a staunch republican and takes the interest of a good citizen in public affairs, lending the weight of his support to measures of reform, progress and improvement. He is a business man of high standing and has demonstrated what may be accomplished when effort and ambition combine.

JAMES H. MURPHY

Although a product of the east, James H. Murphy is thoroughly western in spirit and interests, for much of his life has been spent in Oregon, and public opinion accords him rank with Portland's leading business men. His birth occurred in New York city on the 23d of August, 1863, and his parents were Martin and Mary Ellen (Hackett) Murphy. He was reared in the Empire state and received his education in the Brothers School. In February, 1889, when a young man of twenty-six, he came to Portland and succeeded Lloyd Brook as transportation agent in the United States quartermaster's department. Later he was transferred to the engineering department and continued in the service of the government until 1905. For a number of years he was engaged in the cattle business, a member of the firm of Kidwell & Caswell, has since been vice president of the John Kiernan Corporation of Portland. He is a capable executive and an important factor in the management of this extensive business. The corporation owns valuable properties in Portland and other localities and maintains an office on the ninth floor of the Porter building.

On December 11, 1895, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kiernan, a daughter of John and Sarah (Ingram) Kiernan, the former a well known capitalist of Portland and the founder and head of the business which bears his name. Mr. Murphy casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party but is not active in politics, reserving his energies for business affairs. He is a life member of the Multnomah Club and also belongs to the Press Club. His position in business circles of Portland is an enviable one and his individual qualities are such as inspire esteem and friendship.

ALVIN EARL VEATCH, D. M. D.

Dr. Alvin E. Veatch, who has recently opened an office for the practice of dentistry at Longview, Washington, has already won a high place in public esteem, having proven a careful and thorough operator, while his personal qualities commend him to the favorable opinion of all who come in contact with him. Born at Provo, Utah, on the 28th of September, 1894, he is a son of Alvin Elias and Isabell C. (Hoover) Veatch. The Veatch family is originally of Scotch-Irish origin, though James Veatch, the progenitor of the family in this country, came from Wales in 1741, and settled near Camden, South Carolina. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Seven generations of the family have lived in this country and one of its members, General James C. Veatch, of Indiana, was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war. Alvin Elias Veatch was born on a farm in Davis county, Iowa, August 19, 1870, and was reared and educated in Kansas. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1893 went to Provo, Utah, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Subsequently he returned east, locating in Kansas, where he farmed for awhile, and then bought the Washington Post-Register, in Washington, Kansas. From that time to the present he has followed the newspaper business, during which time he has owned a number of country papers, and he is now the owner and editor of the Rainier Review, at Rainier, Oregon. He has always been actively interested in the public affairs of the localities in which he has lived, and was elected mayor of Rainier, from which office he was recalled by those who opposed his drastic enforcement of the prohibition law. Isabell C. (Hoover) Veatch was born in Fairfax, Missouri, September 4, 1871, and is a daughter of Michael F. and Elizabeth (Hardy) Hoover, the former of German descent and a Confederate officer from Missouri during the Civil war, while the latter was of Scotch descent, her family having been established in this country in 1739.

Alvin Earl Veatch attended the public schools in Nebraska, Kansas and Washington, and the high schools at Colville and Montesano, Washington, and Salem, Oregon. He then entered the North Pacific Dental College, at Portland, from which he was graduated in 1916, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Mitchell county, Oregon, later moved to Elma, Grays Harbor county, Washington, and from there to Kelso, Cowlitz county, where he remained until 1928, when he came to Longview. He has a nicely furnished and well equipped office in the Kerr building and is meeting with very encouraging success, having built up a good practice.

On August 24, 1916, in Portland, Oregon, Dr. Veatch was united in marriage to Miss Hulda Miller, who was born in Blair, Nebraska, September 23, 1894, and is a daughter of Henry and Amelia (Stuben) Miller, both of whom were of German ancestry. Mr. Miller was for a number of years engaged in the hardware and machinery business in Blair, Nebraska, but came west and his death occurred in Portland, Oregon, in 1912. His widow still resides in that city. Mrs. Veatch is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Dr. and Mrs. Veatch are the parents of two children, Donald, born in December, 1923, and Muriel, born in November, 1920.

Dr. Veatch is a republican in his political views and fraternally is a member of Kelso Lodge, No. 94, F. & A. M.; in the Scottish rite is affiliated with Kelso Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, of which he is a past master, the Olympia chapter of Rose Croix, and the council and consistory at Olympia. He belongs to Longview Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Longview Camp, M. W. A.; and the Psi Omega dental college fraternity. He also belongs to the Lions Club, the Longview Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife attend the Community church at Longview. Dr. Veatch endeavored to enlist for service in the World war, but was rejected for minor physical reasons. He is an expert linotype operator and at one time held a membership card in Portland Typographical Union. He is a man of frank and candid manner, friendly in his social relations and commands uniform respect and good will. He resides at 1429 25th avenue, Longview.

WILLIAM WALLACE PAYNE

Endowed with executive force and keen powers of discernment, William Wallace Payne has stimulated the pulse of trade in Portland and played an important part in the development of the lumber industry of the Pacific northwest. His birth occurred near Port Townsend, Washington, in 1880 and his father, William Payne, was a native of Canada. He was born in the province of New Brunswick in 1845 and in his youth came to the Pacific coast, settling in Jefferson county, Washington, where he was united in marriage to Miss Irma Pilcher, a native of California. When a young man William Payne fought in the Civil war and gallantly defended the Union cause. In democratic politics he was an influential factor and served for three terms in the Washington legislature, devoting deep thought and study to the measures brought before the house. A man of strong character and marked public spirit, he won and retained the esteem of all with whom he was associated and in 1897 death terminated his activities.

William W. Payne was reared on his father's farm and pursued his high school studies in Port Townsend. His initial experience along commercial lines was gained with a lumber firm and throughout his business career he has followed the same line of activity. A conscientious, efficient worker, he came to Portland in 1902, has steadily advanced and has long been identified with the Pacific Export Lumber Company, which he represented for eleven years in China, promoting the trade relations of the firm in that country. In 1917 he was elected vice president of the Pacific Export Company, which had been organized in 1896 by William D. Wheelwright, who was its president for many years. Mr. Payne was chosen as his successor and for six years has been president of the company, instituting well devised plans for the growth and progress of the business, of which he has a detailed knowledge. The owners of the industry confine their operations to exporting lumber and charter their vessels for full cargo shipments. The corporation sends the output of its plant to all parts of the world and manufactures logs of special lengths for the trade in Japan. Fifteen persons are employed in the offices of the firm, which maintains its head-

quarters in the Porter building in Portland. This is one of the largest export lumber businesses in the Pacific coast and the prestige enjoyed by the corporation is chiefly attributable to management of Mr. Payne, who is also a director of the R. J. Brown Lumber Company and The Far East Hardwood Company.

While in the Philippines, Mr. Payne was married, October 25, 1913, in Manila, to Miss Shelby Martin, by whom he has five children: Margaret E., William Wallace Jr., Shelby P., Richard M. and Ross P. Mr. Payne is an adherent of the democratic party and attends the services of the Presbyterian church. Along social lines he is connected with the Arlington Club and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce he is working earnestly and systematically to expand the trade relations of Portland and promote the growth and prosperity of the city. During the World war he was active in the various Liberty Loan campaigns and has faithfully discharged life's duties and obligations, thus gaining a secure place in the esteem of his fellowmen.

REV. J. H. D. HENDERSON

Rev. J. H. D. Henderson was born June 23, 1810, in the state of Kentucky, but moved in his early youth to the state of Missouri, where he spent his young manhood. He learned the printer's trade and worked at that business for some years. His experience in a newspaper office no doubt awakened in him a love for literature and literary pursuits, of which he was always a student. He was fond of writing and made contributions to different newspapers, including the National Era, a leading journal of the times, which was edited by Horace Greeley. Rev. Henderson early became convinced that slavery was contrary to the principles and teachings of the religion of Jesus Christ and as a minister of His gospel he could not support it. For this reason he was not satisfied to live in a slave state, so he moved with his family from Missouri to Pennsylvania about 1843 or 1844. Rev. Henderson was always a man of strong convictions and acted accordingly; he was known in those early days as an abolitionist, when such a term was a reproach, and later as a prohibitionist, which is almost a reproach in these days. In fact his influence was always exerted for the uplift of his fellowmen and for the betterment of the conditions of those around him, and inspired by his convictions and by his love for liberty and independence of action, he found the lure of the great west irresistible. He was much interested in Colonel John Fremont's explorations and expeditions, accounts of which he read with deep appreciation. So strongly did the west appeal to him that he determined to resign the pastorate of his church in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and come to the Pacific coast country. His preparations for this great journey began in the fall of 1851. In the spring of 1852 his arrangements were completed when he with his family, which consisted of a wife and five small children, joined a large company under the command of Captain Watts. The long and weary journey began in solemn reality after the party had crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, for old homes and friends had been left behind and many sad farewells had been spoken forever. The journey for the most part was uneventful. Crossing the Platte was an experience that tried the patience and endurance of all. One or two especial events tested the strong courage and self-denial of Rev. Henderson. One occurred while the company were still coming down the Platte. Feed for the cattle was getting short and the animals were beginning to show symptoms of great weariness. It was learned that food was plentiful on the north side, so it was decided to swim the cattle across the river for a few days' rest and recuperation. One brave man volunteered to ride his horse across as a leader and to encourage the cattle to follow. All went well until he struck the deep current on the opposite side, when both horse and rider disappeared in one plunge. The horse was seen to scramble up on the opposite bank, but the brave man was seen no more. The cattle went over safely and had a day or two of rest. Then came the problem of getting them back again. The sad fate of the unfortunate man had filled the hearts of his fellow travelers with fear and apprehension. The young men felt that the responsibility was not theirs—but someone must go, and in this time of need Rev. Henderson's courage was not lacking. Naturally there was much anxiety and apprehension, but Rev. Henderson was a strong, brave swimmer and the work of getting the cattle over again was accomplished without further accident. Then came the dreaded crossing of the South Platte. There was no avoiding this difficulty, which all had to share alike. The



MR. AND MRS. JAMES H. D. HENDERSON

moving picture of the "Covered Wagon" most vividly portrays this thrilling incident. This, too, was accomplished without accident; but there were still many weary days of travel and anxiety which tried the hearts of men and taught the women un-failing patience. The next great test of courage came to Rev. Henderson in getting his family down the Columbia to the boat landing on the lower Cascades. This seemed a most hazardous undertaking, particularly to his wife, who felt the trip could only end in tragedy, but by the skill of the Indians they were taken through the dangerous whirlpools and past the threatening rocks in safety to the boat landing. Rev. Henderson and his family carried a few household effects and he established his home in Yamhill county, where as always his first care was to secure educational advantages for his children and those of his neighbors. He resided in Yamhill county for about four years, after which he removed to Lane county. He was elected county superintendent of schools and while serving in this capacity the idea of establishing a high school or college at Eugene began to develop in his mind. Accordingly he wrote to his brother, Professor E. P. Henderson, who had recently graduated from an eastern college, asking him to come to Oregon. As considerable assistance was promised him in the undertaking, Professor Henderson came to this state and at once entered upon preparations for the establishment of an educational institution at Eugene, where a suitable tract of land was secured and work begun on the building about the fall of 1857. A number of young men and women from different parts of Oregon enrolled as students in the institution, which was named Columbia College, among those who entered being Joaquin Miller, Judge Findley Watson, Judge John M. Thompson and many others who became prominent throughout the state. The college, however, proved to be an ill fated enterprise, as the first two buildings were burned down, and the stone building which was subsequently erected on the site was unroofed in a severe wind storm, the tin roof rolling down the hill. This last catastrophe closed the career of Columbia College, but the hill on which its buildings were located still retains the name of College Hill, of which the more modernized version is College Crest. The fact that so many young men and women had come to Eugene for higher educational training no doubt culminated in the establishment of the University of Oregon in that city. The institution owes its present very desirable location almost entirely to Rev. Henderson's efforts, as an interested and influential party had decided to erect the original college structure down on the flat near the Christian farm. Rev. Henderson, realizing the utter unsuitability of such a site for an institution of this kind, wrote to his friend, Judge M. P. Deady, who was then a member of the board of regents, and urged that a committee of the board of regents from Portland come to Eugene to look the situation over. This suggestion was complied with and the board unanimously selected the present site.

Rev. Henderson was chosen to represent the people of Oregon in congress in 1863 and 1864. He was also instrumental in the location of the Southern Pacific Railroad up the Willamette valley instead of where it was previously planned. Moreover, he was much interested in horticultural pursuits, starting one of the first apple orchards in Lane county by planting apple seeds he had saved from apples which cost him about one dollar per dozen, and he then grafted the seedling trees with scions that he secured from the east by mail. Many of the trees which he planted are still standing in the old orchard at the Henderson, or Springfield station, as it is now called. The surviving members of the family of Rev. Henderson feel that his greatest eulogy came from the lips of a neighbor of many years' acquaintance who remarked to one of his daughters: "I tell you that your father was one out of a thousand." The memory of his upright and honorable life remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him, and in his untarnished character he left a precious inheritance to his children.

ARTHUR C. CALLAN

Varied and important interests have profited by the resourcefulness, the enterprise and keen discernment of Arthur C. Callan, a Portland business man whose constructive efforts have been of direct value to the city as well as a source of individual prosperity. His activities have also extended to the field of public service and his career has been characterized by the accomplishment of much good. A native of

Omaha, Nebraska, he was born February 7, 1876, a son of Thomas and Catherine Callan. His father had valuable real estate holdings in Omaha, owning the Grand Central Opera House, the Grand Central Hotel and the Tremont House. In 1888 he migrated to Oregon, arriving in Portland on the 2d of April, and was connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. While associated with the Kilpatrick & Collins Co., he aided in building the extension of the Union Pacific line from Portland to Puget Sound and was engaged in railroad construction work for many years, also contributing materially toward the development of the coal fields of this region. His upright, useful life was brought to a close in 1901 and Mrs. Callan was called to her final rest in 1920.

Arthur C. Callan received his early instruction in Omaha and was a boy of twelve when his parents came to Portland, where he completed his studies. His first position was that of bookkeeper for a hardware firm and later he was transferred to the sales department. He mastered every phase of the business and subsequently became a traveling representative of a wholesale hardware house of San Francisco, California. In 1904 he went to Seattle, Washington, continuing as a traveling salesman, and afterward was made manager of the Seattle branch of the Pacific Hardware & Steel Company. In 1905 he was transferred to Portland and successfully managed the business of the corporation in this city. He became the manager of the Portland Rolling Mill in 1906 and operated the plant until 1912, when the business was consolidated with that of the Seattle Steel Company and the Doak Steel Company of San Francisco. After the merger was effected the industry was operated by the Pacific Coast Steel Company, with which Mr. Callan was identified until 1914, when he disposed of his stock in the corporation. He then turned his attention to the real estate business and about 1914 was the first man in Portland to make use of the word realtor in an advertisement. When the United States was drawn into the vortex of the World war he reentered the steel industry and organized the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company, becoming one of its directors and a member of the executive board. He started the campaign for wooden ships and in order to create interest in the project he instituted a ship model contest for school children. In 1919 he formed the Pacific International Company, of which he became the executive head, and in 1920 sold his stock in the Columbia Pacific Company. At one time he had charge of the business of Callan & Fortier, a Seattle firm. He served as a director of the Open River Transportation Company, with Hon. J. N. Teal, T. D. Honeymen, A. H. Devers, George Lawrence, Henry Hahn and S. M. Smears, which company operated boats on the Columbia River as far as Lewiston, Idaho, and this was the beginning of the fight for lower rates in the Columbia Basin territory. He was a member of first commission appointed to draft a minimum wage law for Oregon, representing the employers. He was active on the transportation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, serving several years as its chairman, and organized the conference between the Chamber, Port and Dock Commissions, which brought about a consolidated front in the fight for the Columbia Basin case. His energies are now devoted to the real estate business, of which he has made a deep study, and is an acknowledged expert in this field of activity. He has done a large amount of appraisal work and served the interstate commerce commission in the capacity of valuator. Mr. Callan has negotiated many important transfers of property and his advice in regard to real estate investments is always to be relied upon. Endowed with business ability of a high order, he has been able to scatter his energies without lessening their force and his probity is above question.

In 1909 Mr. Callan was united in marriage to Mrs. Myrtle L. Hunt, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and their attractive home is a center of the social and cultural life of Portland. Mr. Callan is an adherent of the republican party and in 1917 was chosen to represent his district in the general assembly of Oregon. When the present insurance law was passed he was chairman of the house committee and was also a member of the committee that framed the bill for the present plan of road development. At all times he worked for the best interests of the state and was appointed a member of the board of commissioners who settled many of the fishing disputes between Oregon and Washington. During 1919-20 he was vice president of the National Foreign Trade Council and was councillor for the United States Chamber of Commerce. At one time he was a director of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, which he has represented at Washington, D. C., and also served on the Portland traffic and transportation committee. His affiliation with the Northwestern Realty Association dates

from its inception, for which he is partly responsible, and he also belongs to the Portland realty board. In Masonry he holds the thirty-second degree and his identification with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks covers a period of thirty years. Mr. Callan is a past chief ranger of the Foresters and something of the nature of his recreation is indicated by his connection with the Portland Golf Club. His is a well rounded development and the principles that govern his life are those which constitute the basis of all honorable and desirable prosperity. Fred Lockley wrote of him as follows in the Oregon Daily Journal of January 17, 1920:

"Arthur C. Callan is secretary and treasurer of the Pacific International Company of Portland. His middle initial stands for 'Centennial,' so it is easy to figure how old he is. A day or so ago I was having my hair cut in the Journal barber shop. As Arthur stepped up to the cash register to pay for a shave, he pulled out a handful of silver. I noticed there were several quarters and four or five dimes. He laid down a half dollar and pocketed his change. 'Why did you do that?' I asked. 'Why did I do what?' he answered. I replied, 'Why did you give the cashier half a dollar when you had the exact change in your hand?' 'I would have had to pay a fine of fifty cents if I had spent a dime,' he responded. I thought he was trying to get gay with me, but when I looked at his eyes I saw he was in earnest. 'I haven't spent a dime for over eleven years,' he continued. 'A little over eleven years ago my wife wanted a dining room table. We didn't feel that we could afford it. One day she said, 'I know how we can pay for it and never miss the money. Whenever you receive a dime in change put it aside and don't spend it. I'll do the same. If either of us spends a dime we will pay a fine of fifty cents into our table fund.' I agreed and faithfully turned all the dimes I received in change over to my wife. One day I came home and found a new dining room table. 'It's all paid for,' my wife said. 'I paid for it in dimes.' We decided to keep up the saving of dimes. Several years later a sudden emergency arose. I needed one thousand dollars at once. I didn't like to go to the bank to borrow it. I told my wife about it. She said, 'I'll lend you a thousand dollars from our dime fund.' Right then I decided that saving dimes was a worth while plan. During the past year or more we have bought a five dollar War Savings stamp each week out of the dimes we save. Sometimes I will start out gayly in the morning with a five dollar bill and the first man I buy something from will apologize for having to give me my change in 'chicken feed' and will hand me five or ten dimes. It's surprising how many dimes you receive in change in the course of a week. Try it for a month or so and you will be surprised to find how much money you save.'"

RICHARD CECIL LAWRENCE, D. C.

Dr. Richard C. Lawrence, who is engaged in the practice of chiropractic at Longview, Washington, has amply demonstrated his high qualifications as a practitioner of this comparatively new but highly efficient system of health treatment and is winning a liberal patronage. Born in Jamestown, North Dakota, on the 19th of July, 1891, he is a son of Alfred and Amelia W. (Davies) Lawrence, both of whom were born in Cornwall, England. His father came to the United States about 1876, and settled in northern Michigan. About 1880 he went to Jamestown, North Dakota, where he took up a homestead and tree claim of three hundred and twenty acres, and there was successfully engaged in farming to the time of his death, which occurred June 13, 1922, in Jamestown, at the age of seventy-two years. He was engaged to Miss Davies before he left England and after he had taken up his Dakota claim he sent for her and they were married in Jamestown. Her death occurred March 7, 1928, at the age of seventy-seven years. To them were born the following children: George Wallace and Albert Brooks are on the old homestead in North Dakota; William John, who graduated from Jamestown College and is now superintendent of the public schools at Bryant, South Dakota, volunteered for service in the World War, was in training at Camp Lewis and was ordered overseas, but the Armistice was signed while he was en route to the port of embarkation; Leroy, who graduated from the State Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota, is engaged in the farm machinery business at Bismarck, that state; Arthur Charles, who graduated from James-

town College and taught in the Methodist college at Oskaloosa, Iowa, is now on the home farm with his brothers.

Richard Cecil Lawrence, the other member of the family, attended the public schools at Eldridge, North Dakota, and graduated from the high school at Jamestown in 1912. He then returned to the home farm, which at that time consisted of seven hundred acres, and cultivated it for five years. He entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic, at Davenport, Iowa, from which he was graduated, with the degrees of Doctor of Chiropractic and Philosopher of Chiropractic, in 1923. In March, 1924, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Pe Ell, Lewis county, Washington, where he remained until January 16, 1928, when he came to Longview and opened an office in the Peasley building. Dr. Lawrence is independent in his political views, voting in accordance with the dictates of his judgment as to men and measures, but lends his influence to the support of all measures for the advancement of the community in any way. He is a member of the Congregational church. He registered for military service in the World war, but was given deferred classification because of the fact that he was operating a large farm. He is cordial and friendly in manner and since coming to Longview has gained the respect and esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

BERWICK B. WOOD

Berwick B. Wood is one of the leading bond and investment dealers of Portland and possesses an intimate knowledge of industrial, commercial and public utility conditions, which enables him to render valuable service to his clients, who necessarily must to a very large extent rely on his judgment, and his record in the relation of an advisor in financial affairs has gained him a high place in public confidence.

Mr. Wood was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1887, and is a son of C. E. S. and Nanny (Smith) Wood. He received his preliminary education in the Portland Academy and, after graduating, entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, from which he was graduated in 1911. On his return to the coast he located in eastern Oregon, where he was successfully engaged in farming until 1920, when he returned to Portland and for three years was connected with the Blythe-Witter Company, at the end of which period he formed a partnership with Scott Redfield, under the firm name of Redfield & Wood, and they have since specialized in the handling of investment bonds and preferred stocks, in which they have met with a large measure of success, having gained a well earned reputation as one of the most reliable and dependable concerns in their line in this section of the state. They have built up a large business and employ two assistants in the office.

In 1911 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Alice Howe, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Howe, of Carlton, Yamhill county, this state. To this union have been born three children, Addison, Bryson and Elizabeth.

Mr. Wood maintains an independent attitude in political affairs and is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity, the University Club, the Arlington Club, and the Multnomah Club, of which he is a life member. In all of his business relations he is candid and straightforward, is actuated by a sincere desire to be of real service to those who deal with him, and has established himself firmly in the esteem of his fellowmen, while in social circles he is extremely popular.

READE M. IRELAND

Reade M. Ireland, vice president of the MacMaster-Ireland Company, Inc., was born in Portland, Oregon, on the 21st of March, 1891, and is a son of W. M. and Nina (Mulkey) Ireland, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Kentucky, their marriage occurring in Detroit, Michigan. The mother died in 1896.

Reade M. Ireland was reared in Detroit, where he attended the public schools, and was later a student in the University of Michigan. On May 12, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army, in which he was commissioned a captain of infantry, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, later being transferred to Camp Lewis, Washington,

and finally to San Francisco. Shortly after the close of the war he resigned from the army and came to Portland, where he has since remained and is associated in business with William MacMaster.

On February 2, 1918, Mr. Ireland was united in marriage to Miss Ailsa MacMaster, a daughter of William MacMaster, and they have a daughter, Evelyn, now six years of age. In his political views, Mr. Ireland is a republican. He is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; the Waverley Country Club and the Chi Psi college fraternity.

FRANK W. SULLIVAN

Frank W. Sullivan, president of the Kelly & Sullivan Construction Company, of Portland, has during the past twenty years gained recognition as one of the leading general contractors in the northwest, his operations having been of a character and magnitude that have given him well deserved prominence in business circles. Mr. Sullivan was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 12th of February, 1884, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Costello) Sullivan. His father was for many years successfully engaged in the fuel business, but eventually retired and in 1903 moved to Seattle, Washington, where he resided until his death. Frank W. Sullivan received a good public school education, after which he took up the study of civil engineering. In 1906, at the age of twenty-two years, he engaged in railroad contracting, which line he has followed to the present time, doing a vast amount of work in this part of the country. In 1918 he formed a partnership with Colonel George H. Kelly, under the name of the Kelly & Sullivan Construction Company, of which he is president, and this firm is regarded as one of the most competent and reliable concerns in its line on the coast. Among the big jobs handled by Mr. Sullivan was the building of a portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound extension through Montana, Idaho and Washington, and he was one of the principal contractors in the building of the Naton cut-off, on which he employed over fifteen hundred men. He has done work on practically all the western railroads, principally on the Southern Pacific, and is equipped to properly handle any sized contract. Mr. Sullivan has given considerable attention to highway construction, having built many of the roads in Lane county, Oregon, and elsewhere, and in all of his contracts has been found to be absolutely dependable and trustworthy, doing thoroughly and well whatever he undertakes. In addition to his contracting interests Mr. Sullivan is also president of the Western Sand and Gravel Company and vice president of the Western Lumber Company.

Mr. Sullivan is independent in his political views, and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the University Club. Through his extensive operations he has had a large part in the development of the northwest, in the growth of which he has been greatly interested, and all of his business affairs have been conducted in accordance with the highest principles, so that he commands the confidence and respect of all who have been in any way associated with him. He is a man of great energy, persistence and determination and when he once starts on a job he sees it through to prompt completion, regardless of difficulties, his well-earned reputation for reliability being one of his best assets. Personally he is agreeable and kindly, enjoys a wide acquaintance and is well liked by all who know him.

ARTHUR J. JOHNSTONE

In the proper operation of any large business the auditing department is of great importance and demands not only an accurate knowledge of accountancy but also sound and discriminating judgment. To a marked degree these qualities are possessed by Arthur J. Johnstone, who is rendering most efficient service as auditor for the Portland Electric Power Company, a position for which he is well qualified by natural aptitude and training.

Mr. Johnstone was born in Portland, Oregon, on the 1st of July, 1874, and is a son of James S. and Annie (Collier) Johnstone, both of whom were born in Inver-

keathing, Scotland. They were married in Portland, Oregon, in 1871. Mr. Johnstone came to the United States in the early '60s, Annie Collier in 1870. Except for the first two years of their married life, when they lived in The Dalles, Oregon, and Victoria, British Columbia, their residence was continuous in Portland, but both are now deceased.

Arthur J. Johnstone is indebted to the public schools of Portland for his educational training and was first employed by Canning, Wallace & Company. Later he went to work for Olds, Wortman & King, with which firm he remained ten years, and on January 9, 1905, he entered the employ of the Portland General Electric Company, now the Portland Electric Power Company. Through his loyal and efficient service he won deserved promotions and in 1921 was made auditor of the company, which position he is still filling.

On September 17, 1902, Mr. Johnstone was united in marriage to Miss L. May Foster, who was born in Fargo, North Dakota, and was brought to Portland by her parents in her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone have a daughter, Janet May, now a senior in the University of Oregon.

The republican party receives Mr. Johnstone's staunch support and he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of the Oregon Consistory, No. 1, and also of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has been successful in his material affairs and is secretary of R. T. Johnstone & Co., Inc. His earnest life and excellent personal traits have won for him a high place in public esteem and a well merited popularity.

CLIFFORD JOSEPH SELLS, M. D.

Among the capable and successful medical practitioners of Cowlitz county, Washington, one of the most highly respected is Dr. Clifford J. Sells, of Longview, whose splendid professional qualifications and sterling character have gained for him an enviable standing in the community. Dr. Sells was born at Avoca, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, on the 1st day of September, 1890, and is a son of Clinton and Sadie (McKay) Sells. His father, who was born at Avoca, Iowa, in 1864, and comes of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, is now living in Council Bluffs, that state, and his mother, who was of Scottish and Irish descent, was born at Princeton, Missouri, in 1866, and died at Council Bluffs in 1921.

Clifford J. Sells attended the public schools and graduated from high school at Neola, Iowa, in 1909. He matriculated in the Creighton Medical College, at Omaha, Nebraska, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1913, after which he served one year as interne in St. Mary's hospital at Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1921 he also took postgraduate work at St. Mary's. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Dooley, Montana, in 1914, remaining there until 1921, when he moved to Plentywood, that state, where he practiced until November, 1925, since which time he has been a resident of Longview. While living in Montana, the Doctor served as health officer and physician for the poor in Sheridan county. Since coming to Longview he has built up a large practice, in which he has met with uniform success in his efforts to combat disease, and has gained recognition as a trustworthy physician.

On November 25, 1915, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Dr. Sells was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cecilia Lally, who was born near Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1890, and is a trained nurse, being a graduate of St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis. She is a daughter of Peter and Anna (Dempsey) Lally, both of whom were born in Illinois. The father met an accidental death in Minneapolis in 1918 and the mother is still a resident of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Sells are the parents of four children: Theresa Hazel, born in 1916; Rosemary, born in 1919; William Paul, in 1924, and Robert Richard, born in 1926. In his political views, Dr. Sells is a democrat, while fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Pacific Woodmen, and also the Longview Country Club. He is vice president and a member of the medical staff of the Longview Memorial Hospital, and maintains professional affiliation with the Cowlitz County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical

Association. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and gives his support to all measures having for their object the advancement of the community along civic or moral lines. Cordial and affable in manner, he has won many warm friendships throughout this locality and is popular socially.

CHARLES P. OSBORNE

Charles P. Osborne, general superintendent of light and power for the Portland Electric Power Company, stands among those who have earned the proud American title of "self-made man," for every step of his progress in life has been gained through unassisted effort and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense, persistence and loyalty. Mr. Osborne was born in Muncie, Delaware county, Indiana, on the 22d of May, 1876, and is a son of David and Minerva Osborne. In 1887 his parents took their family to Colorado, where they lived about a year, and then came to Oregon, locating in Albany for a short time and then going to Corvallis, where the mother's death occurred in 1891. The father is now retired and lives in Portland, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Charles P. Osborne secured his early education in the public schools and attended Oregon Agricultural College three years. In 1899, when twenty-three years old, he went to Alaska, where he remained two years, during which period he served as a United States mail carrier. His route lay from Juneau to Fort Ware, a distance of seventeen hundred miles, of which thirteen hundred and fifty miles had to be made with dog teams, and over this latter distance Mr. Osborne, who has always been very athletic, ran with the dogs, averaging from fifty to sixty miles a day.

In 1901 Mr. Osborne returned to Portland and entered the employ of the Oregon Packing Company, with which he remained until August 2, 1902, when he went to the Portland General Electric Company, now the Portland Electric Power Company. He was employed in various departments, received deserved promotions, and in 1916 was made superintendent of power, holding that position until 1924, when the scope of his authority was enlarged and he was made general superintendent of light and power, which is his present title. He holds a place of large responsibility and that he has been retained in it is evidence of the splendid quality of service which he is rendering.

On January 17, 1905, Mr. Osborne was united in marriage to Miss Jean M. Scougall, of Portland, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth, who is now twenty years old and a student in Reed College. Mr. Osborne gives his active support to the republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Woodmen of the World. He belongs to the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, the Multnomah Golf Club, the American Athletic Association and the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Every measure for the betterment of the community or the advancement of the public welfare receives his whole-hearted support, and throughout Portland he is held in high regard by all who know him.

JAMES H. MULCHAY

James H. Mulchay has had many years of practical experience in railroad freight transportation, on which he is regarded as an expert, and is now giving a high type of service as assistant freight traffic manager for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Portland, in which city he was born on the 16th of October, 1875, and is a son of William P. and Catherine (Doherty) Mulchay, the former born at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and the latter in Jersey City, New Jersey. The father came to Portland in young boyhood, and the mother, who was a daughter of James P. Doherty, accompanied her family on their migration to California, by way of the isthmus of Panama. They remained at San Francisco until 1858, when they came to Portland, and here she met and married Mr. Mulchay, who, a carpenter and wheelwright by trade, was engaged in contracting.

James H. Mulchay received his educational training in the public schools and in

1886, at the age of eleven years, began his first work as a messenger boy with the Portland Telephone and Telegraph Company. In the following year he became a messenger for W. J. Lehigh, who was at that time conducting the Merchants Exchange, remaining with that gentleman until March 9, 1889, when he became an office boy for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Through his faithful and efficient efforts, he won promotions through various positions and in February, 1906, became chief clerk, in which capacity he served until October, 1909, when he was made district freight agent for the Southern Pacific Company's Oregon lines, with headquarters at Portland. In 1912 Mr. Mulchay was appointed assistant general freight agent for the Southern Pacific lines, filling that position until June 1, 1916, when he was transferred to San Francisco as assistant general freight agent in charge of the company's trade and commerce department. In August, 1918, during federal control of the railroads, he was sent to Chicago as examiner for the western freight traffic committee, where he was put in charge of rate matters pertaining to the Pacific coast and intermountain country. In July, 1919, he returned to the Southern Pacific at San Francisco, where he was put in charge of transcontinental work, filling that position until September 1, 1922, when he returned to Portland as general freight agent of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon. He discharged the duties of that place until June, 1924, when he was appointed assistant freight traffic manager. His experience has made him an unusually valuable man for the department in which he is serving and he is here adding still further to his reputation as one of the best men in his special line in the northwest.

On January 21, 1903, Mr. Mulchay was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Munkers, of Salem, Oregon, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Roland B., who graduated from Leland Stanford University with high honors as a Mining Engineer, and is now with the Anaconda Copper Company, at Butte, Montana; Ruth K., who is a student at the University of Washington; Mae Louise, who is attending the Grant high school, and James H. Jr. In his political views Mr. Mulchay is a republican and keeps in close touch with public affairs. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Columbia Golf Club, the Arlington Club and the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is serving on the industries committee. Mr. Mulchay has earned the reputation of doing thoroughly whatever he undertakes and his record as a railroad official has been one of which he has reason to be proud, for, beginning in an humble capacity, he has, through his loyalty and efficiency, won every promotion which has come to him, and among those who have been associated with him he is held in high regard, while throughout the community he commands the respect of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM MUNROE

William Munroe, whose death was deeply deplored by all who knew him, was one of the best farmers in the Hood River valley, having been thoroughly progressive in his methods, while in private life he was a high-minded, loyal and public-spirited citizen, the kind of a man that contributes to the prosperity and stability of a community. Born in Illinois on the 15th of August, 1867, he was a son of Arthur and Elizabeth Munroe, both of whom were natives of Glasgow, Scotland. The father was a coal miner by occupation and came to the United States in young manhood. For several years he was employed in coal mines in Illinois, and then went to the vicinity of Waterloo, North Dakota, where he bought a tract of land, on which he carried on agricultural operations for many years. He then went to Kansas, where his death occurred. To him and his wife were born ten children, of whom William was the oldest.

William Munroe received his educational training in the public schools of his native state and then went to work in the coal mines there. Subsequently he went to Leadville, South Dakota, where he found work in the Phoebe Hearst gold mine, in which he was employed for eight years. In 1906 he came to the Hood River valley and bought a fifteen-acre fruit ranch, located one and a half miles south of Hood River, and there established his permanent home. On the place was a fine young orchard and during his early years here he was in partnership with Oscar Reitz, whom he afterwards bought out. Later Mr. Munroe took out the apple trees and



MRS. WILLIAM MUNROE

planted half of the land to pears, which he developed into one of the best and most productive orchards in the valley. He was painstaking and thorough in everything he did, was energetic and industrious, and took a justifiable pride in the development of the ranch into an attractive and comfortable home.

On May 3, 1906, Mr. Munroe was united in marriage to Miss Christina Stanger, who was born near the Black Forest in Wittenburg, Germany, a daughter of Wilhelm and Katherine (Kibler) Stanger, both of whom were natives and lifelong residents of Germany. Her father was a farmer by occupation and became a soldier in the German army in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, in which he was killed. To Mr. and Mrs. Stanger were born two children, Gottlieb, deceased, and Mrs. Christina Munroe. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Stanger became the wife of Gottlieb Graze and they became the parents of four children, Mrs. Werner, Mrs. Sophia Einicke, Mrs. Josephine Stamm and Wilhelmina, deceased. Christina Stanger came to the United States with friends in 1881, and at Ottawa, Kansas, completed the education which she had begun in her native land. She became a school teacher and taught in the Indian schools in Oklahoma for several years prior to her marriage to Mr. Munroe. She is a member of the Pythian Sisters. Mr. Munroe was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Grange, while his religious connection was with the Riverside Congregational community church, to which Mrs. Munroe also belongs. Mrs. Munroe has been active in Grange work and is now a lecturer, and she has been actively interested in the civic affairs of her community, in which she has been an effective factor. A few years prior to Mr. Munroe's death he and his wife took a trip to Europe, which proved a very enjoyable vacation. Mr. Munroe was a man of kindly and generous impulses, gave earnest support to every movement for the betterment of the community, and was consistent in his advocacy of those things which are uplifting in life. Because of his sterling character and his cordial and friendly manner, he commanded the respect of all who knew him and had a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

MARK P. KERR

One of the most highly respected citizens of Longview, Washington, is Mark P. Kerr, who for several years has rendered able and satisfactory service as justice of the peace and police judge. Born near Titusville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of June, 1866, he is a son of David G. and Elizabeth A. (Gilson) Kerr, both of whom were born in that locality. Their marriage occurred two days after the historic Drake oil well came in at Titusville, on August 25, 1859. This branch of the Kerr family was founded in this country by James Kerr, who was born in the north of Ireland, though of Scotch ancestry, and who came to the United States in 1800, settling in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Later he and his brother William, with two cousins, went to the present site of Titusville and James Kerr took up five hundred acres of land south of what is now the city. David G. Kerr cleared his portion of the tract and there engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. David G. Kerr was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1862 in the Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served until the end of the war under General Custer, in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign and the battle of Gettysburg, but was never wounded.

Mark P. Kerr attended the public schools of his home community and graduated from the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, in 1884. He taught school for two years, and in 1889 moved to Buffalo, New York, where he lived until 1916. He engaged in the real estate and loan business, but later entered the Buffalo Law School and in 1898 was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession there until 1916 when he came to Washington, locating in Spokane, where he practiced law until 1923. He then showed sound judgment when he came to Longview, arriving here on the town's opening day, June 10, 1923, and during the subsequent years has seen the place grow from nothing to a thriving, prosperous city of twelve thousand population. During his first year here Mr. Kerr devoted his attention to building and selling houses, and in 1924 he was appointed justice of the peace and police judge by the mayor, and in the following year was elected to these positions for a four-year term. His law studies and experience made him particularly well qualified for this dual

position and in the performance of his duties he has shown ability, impartiality and a sense of justice which have gained for him the sincere respect of the people of the community.

Mr. Kerr has been married twice, first, on April 16, 1891, in Titusville, Pennsylvania, to Miss Susie C. Nugent, of that city, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Mrs. Mary E. Jacobson, who lives in Spokane, Washington, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Ann; and David C., who is employed by the Union Oil Company at Kelso. He is married and has two children, Mary and Pauline. Mr. Kerr's first wife died April 13, 1905, and on September 20, 1906, in Buffalo, New York, he married Miss Gertrude E. Gregory, of Pigeon, Michigan. To this union have been born three children, Ruth K., Sarah Jane and Darrell G., all of whom live in Longview. Mrs. Kerr's father, Moses C. Gregory, was born in Bangor, Maine, and went to Huron county, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was the first man married in that county and his wife belonged to one of the first white families in the Michigan "thumb." Mr. Gregory was of English ancestry.

Politically Mr. Kerr has always supported the democratic party and was an effective stump speaker for his party in Pennsylvania and New York. He was active in the Independence League movement of 1904 and in 1906 gave his active support to William Randolph Hearst in his race for governor of New York. A man of earnest purpose and consistent life, his record since coming to Longview has gained for him the uniform confidence of his fellowmen and throughout the community he has many warm and loyal friends, who esteem him for his genuine worth as man and citizen.

JOHN EDWARD BARRY

John E. (Jack) Barry, of Portland, has earned a high reputation in the insurance circles of the Columbia River valley as branch manager for the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, in which capacity he has achieved an enviable record, being regarded as one of the leaders in his line of business in this state. Mr. Barry has spent practically his entire life in Portland, where his birth occurred on the 19th of September, 1893, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (O'Neil) Barry, both of whom were natives of Ireland, but were married after locating in Chicago, Illinois. In 1882 they came to Portland, Oregon, where the father successfully engaged in general contracting and carried the business on until his accidental death, on March 25, 1900. He is survived by his widow, who still lives in this city.

John E. Barry attended the public schools of Portland and the University of Oregon. He entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, with which company he remained until 1919, when he engaged in the general insurance business. He has proven well adapted to this line of work and has made steady advancement to his present position as branch manager for the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, having supervision over Oregon and Southern Idaho. There has been a steady increase in volume of business from year to year and he is enjoying well earned prosperity.

On November 5, 1927, Mr. Barry was united in marriage to Miss Maude Waterman, of Seattle, Washington. He is a republican in his political alignment and belongs to the Portland Chamber of Commerce, in which he has served on the membership committee, the Portland Hunt Club and the University Club. He is also a director of the Life Underwriters Association. He is a man of energy and aggressive business methods, makes a favorable impression on all with whom he comes in contact, and throughout the community in which he lives has won and retains the respect and good will of all who know him.

FREDERICK W. SERCOMBE

Frederick W. Sercombe, who holds the responsible position of auditor for the Union Pacific System lines at Portland, has had extensive practical experience in railroad and financial affairs and is regarded as one of his company's most valuable general officers. He was born in Taunton, Somersetshire, England, in August, 1869, a son of Frederick and Dina (Clatworthy) Sercombe. The family originated in Devon-

shire and the name, which is of Celtic origin, is peculiar to the southwest of England. Frederick W. Sercombe attended Huish School at Taunton, England, during his early years and when quite young started out to earn his own livelihood. He came to the United States in 1892 and entered the employ of the Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, with which institution he remained until 1896 when he went into the elevator and merchandising business at Kennard, Nebraska.

On January 1, 1898, Mr. Sercombe began work in the general auditor's office of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Nebraska. He there gained valuable railroad experience, and in 1903 was transferred to the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco, California, as special accountant. In 1910 he was transferred to the executive offices of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines at New York and when the merger of these two great roads was dissolved, Mr. Sercombe was appointed assistant controller of the Union Pacific System lines. From March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1920, he served as assistant to the director of the division of capital expenditures United States Railroad Administration at Washington, D. C., and in 1920 was appointed auditor of the Union Pacific System lines at Portland, which position he is still filling in a very able and satisfactory manner.

On October 18, 1899, Mr. Sercombe was united in marriage with Eloise Clark of Omaha, Nebraska, and to them have been born two children, Frederick Morrison, who was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1921; and Hubert Dudley, who also graduated from the same college in the class of 1927.

Mr. Sercombe is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Columbia Golf Club. In his political views he is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He has led an active and industrious life, has given effective service in every position which he has held and has been a loyal and public-spirited citizen of his adopted country, commanding the unqualified confidence and respect of all who have been associated with him.

ALBION LINCOLN GIBBS

Albion L. Gibbs, who is serving his third consecutive term as mayor of Longview, is one of Cowlitz county's best known citizens, having been actively and prominently identified with the land and timber interests of this section of the state for a number of years. Mr. Gibbs was born near St. Paris, Champaign county, Ohio, on the 26th of June, 1868, and is a son of Nathan F. and Rebecca E. (Swimley) Gibbs. His father was born at Urbana, Ohio, in 1821, and died about 1900. He was of Welsh and English ancestry, and the southern branch of the family, to which he belonged, settled in Virginia and North Carolina. They were connected with the Randolph family of Virginia and one Gibbs was a member of General Washington's staff. Rebecca E. Swimley was born in Washington, D. C., in February, 1829, and died about 1900. She was of German descent and her father, Jacob Swimley, was a noted architect, having designed several large public buildings in Washington.

Albion L. Gibbs attended the public schools and graduated from the high school at Conover, Ohio. He completed his education at Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, after which he taught in the country schools of Ohio, mostly in Champaign county, for twelve years. For awhile after that he was engaged in the insurance business, but eventually turned his attention to the land business, in which he achieved large success. He was active in promoting immigration to Oklahoma and Texas, where he sold a large amount of land, after which he located in De Ridder, Beauregard Parish, Louisiana, where he was engaged in the land business for several years, having charge of operations, as field manager, for the Long-Bell Lumber Company. He did a large amount of town development work, building the towns of Long-acre and Tulla, Louisiana, selling about one hundred thousand acres of farm land. In 1921 Mr. Gibbs came to Cowlitz county, Washington, as land agent for the Long-Bell Lumber Company, for whom he bought fourteen thousand acres of land, including a townsite and seven miles of water frontage on the Columbia river. In this connection was built the Longview, Portland & Northern Railroad, a logging road, thirty miles long, touching great timber tracts. Mr. Gibbs is a director of the Lumberman's Bank and Trust Company, of Longview, and is president of the Surety Finance Company.

In his political views Mr. Gibbs is a staunch republican and has been active in political affairs, being chairman of the county committee and a member of the republican state committee. In 1924 he was elected the first mayor of Longview, to which position he has twice been reelected, and is rendering a high type of service to his community. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Longview Country Club and the Cowlitz Valley Country Club.

On August 18, 1892, at Sidney, Ohio, Mr. Gibbs was united in marriage to Miss Laura D. DeWeese, who was born in that city July 19, 1872, and is a daughter of Leonida and Margaret (Thompson) DeWeese, both of whom were born in Shelby county, Ohio, and are now deceased. In the paternal line she is of French ancestry and in the maternal line of English descent. Mrs. Gibbs graduated from Oberlin University, Ohio, and taught school for seven years prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are the parents of a daughter, Margarite, born July 22, 1914, and now attending high school. Mr. Gibbs is a man of marked business ability, sterling integrity and progressive ideas, and since coming to this county has gained a high place in the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

E. SHELLEY MORGAN

The life record of E. Shelley Morgan is the story of earnest endeavor, marked by an orderly progression that has brought him from a lowly position to one of prominence in commercial circles of Portland. The greater part of his life has been devoted to the lithographing business and his activities in this connection have made him known throughout the Pacific northwest. He was born November 6, 1867, in Salem, Oregon, and his father, Edward F. Morgan, was a native of Wales. In 1843, when a youth of fourteen, Edward F. Morgan made the voyage to the new world and in 1851 came to Oregon. During the early days he conducted a general store in partnership with Thomas Scott and the firm was known as Morgan-Scott & Company. In Jacksonville, Oregon, Mr. Morgan married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Flint, whose father, Addison R. Flint, was a surveyor and came to the Pacific coast on a vessel which sailed around Cape Horn. In 1850 he surveyed a portion of San Francisco and then boarded a steamer bound for Coos bay, Oregon, from which point he made the trip to Roseburg in a wagon drawn by a team of mules. During the '60s Mr. Morgan was one of the proprietors of a Portland industry known as the Oregon Iron Works and his partner, Addison C. Gibbs, served as governor of the state during the Civil war. In 1867 Mr. Morgan established his home in Salem and afterward engaged in general merchandising in Roseburg, Oregon. Subsequently he went to Colorado and was identified with mining operations in that state until his death in 1881. In 1886 his widow returned to Portland and her demise occurred in 1924, when she was eighty-one years of age.

E. Shelley Morgan received a public school education and his first money was earned in Denver, Colorado, while working as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Afterward he was employed along various lines and while in Denver learned the florist's business, with which he was connected for a year. In 1886 he came to Portland and secured a position in the book store of the J. K. Gill Company, with which he spent a year. At the end of that time he started to work for the Schmidt Lithograph Company of San Francisco and was appointed manager of their business in the northwest. For twenty-seven years he represented the firm in that capacity and in 1914 became northwestern manager for the Simpson & Boeller Company, of Baltimore. This position he has since filled, rendering to the corporation the services of an expert, and has created a large business for the firm in this territory. He always has the interests of his customers at heart and many of them have been his patrons for three decades. Mr. Morgan has a highly specialized knowledge of advertising and commercial lithography, resulting from forty-seven years of practical experience and deep study, and is the pioneer in this line of business on the Pacific coast. He sells labels of various kinds and the company which he represents also designs and produces fine color printing by the modern offset process, turning out work which exemplifies the highest degree of skill in the lithographer's art.

In 1891 Mr. Morgan married Miss Katherine Dearborn, a daughter of R. H. and Helen A. (Flint) Dearborn and a member of one of the pioneer families of Salem, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two children. Helen M., the elder, is the wife of David Gowans, Jr., of Portland, and has become the mother of two children, David and Shelly Morgan Gowans. The son, Edward Shelley Morgan, Jr., is eighteen years of age and a student at the Oregon Agricultural College.

For relaxation from business cares Mr. Morgan turns to agricultural pursuits and is the owner of a large apple ranch near Hood River, Oregon. He was one of the first farmers in the district to successfully produce this fruit and became a charter member of the Hood River Apple Growers Association. At one time he was identified with the Oregon National Guard and served for seven years in Company K of the First Regiment. He belongs to the Lang Syne Society, the Hood River Country Club and the Multnomah Anglers & Hunters Club. Mr. Morgan is also a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party. Throughout life he has been an earnest, systematic worker, discharging his duties to the best of his ability, and his success is well merited. By nature he is genial, sincere and sympathetic and holds a secure place in the esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

MILLER MURDOCH

Miller Murdoch, who has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Portland for a third of a century, is regarded as one of the able and reliable attorneys in this section of the state and commands a large and representative clientele. He was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 27th of January, 1860, and is a son of John and Jean A. (Miller) Murdoch, both of whom are deceased. After completing the courses of the public and high schools, Mr. Murdoch entered Osgood Hall, in Toronto, from which he was graduated in law in 1890, and soon afterwards located in Centralia, Washington, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for four and a half years. In 1895 he came to Portland and has been actively engaged in law work to the present time. He is a member of the firm of Conn, Murdoch & Dusenbury and, while conducting a general practice, specializes in civil and corporation law, in which he is regarded as an expert. He was attorney for the Journal Printing Company when it was organized, in February, 1902, and in payment of his services received certificate No. 3, for five shares of stock. He has been successful in a material way and is a stockholder and director in several prosperous business concerns.

In 1891 Mr. Murdoch was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bothwell, of Ontario, Canada, and to them have been born three children, namely: Jeanie, who is at home; Mary, who is the wife of W. J. Statler, of Portland, and Helen, who is the wife of Kay Leep, of this city. Mr. Murdoch is a republican in his political alignment and has always evinced a keen interest in public affairs. He is a member of Albert Pike Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R., and maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. A gentleman of kindly and affable manner, he is widely known and retains the friendship and sincere respect of all who know him and who appreciate his sterling qualities and genuine worth as a man and citizen.

GEORGE W. McMATH

George W. McMATH, who is in a very capable manner filling the position of right of way agent of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, is a native and lifelong resident of Oregon and has been an active participant in the later-day progress of this state, particularly in respect to industrial development. He was born on a farm at Westport, Clatsop county, on the 1st of June, 1882, and is the eldest son of Robert and Jean (West) McMATH, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The father was brought to America when a small child, the family establishing themselves at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he begun work in the steel mills at the age

of nine. When twenty-one, he migrated to the Columbia river, and eventually settling at Westport, he has resided on and worked the same farm for forty-seven years. His wife, who came to America in her teens, is a granddaughter of George West, who, with his brother John, emigrated from Scotland and located at the mouth of what is now known as Plympton creek, in 1845, calling the settlement "Westport." The brothers engaged in the building of early day river steamboats, of which one was the old side-wheeler "Westport." They constructed and operated at Westport one of the first sawmills in the Columbia country, powered by an over-shot wheel. From this beginning grew the great present day lumber plant of the Westport Lumber Company, representing an almost continuous operation of more than three quarters of a century. They were also numbered among the pioneer salmon packers on the Columbia river, their first product being placed in glass containers and finding its market principally in export.

George W. McMath attended the common schools during his boyhood, and a business college at Portland, and is a graduate of the University of Oregon Law School. He begun work with the old Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company in March, 1903, as a stenographer in the office of A. L. Mohler, then president of the company. In 1905 he became secretary to the general superintendent of that line, filling that position until December, 1908, when he was made chief clerk in the tax and right of way department. In June, 1916, he was made field right of way agent, and in September, 1919, was appointed real estate and tax agent, under the president, J. D. Farrell, having charge of corporate properties during Federal railroad administration, in which capacity he served until May, 1920, when he was made right of way agent for the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, northwest unit of the Union Pacific system. In February, 1927, Mr. McMath was made president of the Portland Terminal Investment Company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific system, with extensive industrial holdings in the state of Oregon.

In August, 1905, Mr. McMath was united in marriage to Miss Maida Ausmus, of Portland, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Irvin) Ausmus, pioneer settlers of Oregon. By this union was born a son, Robert Borthwick, on October 19, 1906, now a student in the University of Oregon.

Mr. McMath is a member of Phi Alpha Delta, national law fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He is chairman of the industries committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, in which capacity he has taken a prominent part in building up the community. In his political alignment he is a republican.

F. A. SULLIVAN

F. A. Sullivan had the advantage of an early start in the lumber business, which has constituted his life work, and his enterprising spirit and well developed powers have made him a commanding figure in industrial circles of Portland. He was born in Preston, Minnesota, in 1878 and owes his keen mentality and strong physique to his Celtic ancestors. His parents were Florence and Katherine (Moran) Sullivan, the latter of whom resided in Galena, Illinois, and was a neighbor of General U. S. Grant. The paternal grandfather, John Sullivan, was a native of Ireland and when a youth of sixteen came to America in company with his six brothers. John Sullivan took up government land in Wisconsin and aided in bringing to light the rich agricultural resources of that region. His son, Florence Sullivan, followed the trade of a blacksmith and cast in his lot with the early settlers of Minnesota. In 1905 he came to Oregon, establishing his home in Portland, where he lived retired until his demise, and his widow is still a resident of the city.

In the acquirement of an education F. A. Sullivan attended the public schools of Wisconsin and began his commercial career in 1898 with the Standard Lumber Company of Dubuque, Iowa. From 1902 until 1911 he was connected with the Portland Lumber Company and rose to the position of assistant manager. Meanwhile he was a student at the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of LL. B., but did not engage in the practice of law, finding commercial pursuits more congenial. In 1912 he ventured in business for himself, forming the Sullivan Lumber Company, which was incorporated in 1913. At that time F. A.

Sullivan assumed the duties of president and treasurer, which he is still discharging, and since 1918 R. A. Sullivan has filled the office of secretary. The company operated its own mills until 1927 and now has contracts with other mills. The business is conducted on a wholesale basis and the trade relations of the corporation now extend to many parts of the United States. The firm sells chiefly to railroads and industrials and deals in all grades of western lumber, featuring the specialties required by the trade. Only high grade products are handled by the company, which has every facility necessary for the maintenance of first-class service, and the steady growth of the business is indicative of the ability and standing of the men who control it.

On September 15, 1907, F. A. Sullivan was married in Portland to Miss Ophelia Dresser, a daughter of Fred Dresser, a pioneer grocer of the city. To this union were born seven children: Ronald, who is attending the University of Notre Dame; and Helen, Ruth, Louise, Margaret, Carmel and Loretta, all of whom are at home. Mr. Sullivan casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party and is a faithful communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the local council of the Knights of Columbus and is also a member of the Multnomah Athletic Club. In matters of citizenship he is loyal and public-spirited, and his career teaches the world the ever valuable lesson that true success comes only through tireless effort, guided and inspired by singleness of purpose and high standards.

JOSEPH B. KNAPP

Joseph B. Knapp was long connected with the United States forestry service, which led to his identification with the lumber industry, and his well developed powers and capacity for hard work have placed him with Portland's substantial business men. A native of Evansville, Indiana, he was born October 3, 1880, and is a son of Dr. Emil and Mary (Elles) Knapp. The father is a dental surgeon of high standing and for an extended period has practiced successfully in Evansville, keeping pace with the progress of the profession by taking a post graduate course each year. Although he has reached the seventy-third milestone on life's journey, he is still an active factor in the world's work but his wife has passed away.

In the acquirement of an education Joseph B. Knapp attended the public schools of Evansville and continued his studies in Purdue University, from which he won the degree of Civil Engineer in 1904. For a year he worked for a railroad and then became a government employe, entering the department of forestry. During the St. Louis Fair he assisted in arranging the forestry display and in 1905 was sent to Portland to take charge of a similar exhibit at the time of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. He remained in the service of the government for eight years and from 1906 until 1913 was assistant district forester in charge of products. He is the author of numerous government publications relating to the lumber industry. Meanwhile he had been engaged in the task of investigating the manufacture of box shooks as a means of creating an outlet for lumber of low grade and in 1913 was chosen manager of the Northwestern Association of Box Manufacturers, with an enrollment of forty members. During the three years that he had charge of the affairs of the association Mr. Knapp materially furthered its interests, maintaining his headquarters in Portland, and in 1916 went to Bend, Oregon, as general manager of the box department of the business of the Shevlin-Hixon Company. For four years the corporation had the benefit of his expert services and in 1920 he returned to Portland, organizing the Joseph B. Knapp Company, of which he has since been president and manager. He does a general brokerage business in box shooks specialties as a manufacturer's agent and wholesaler and handles the output of the Shevlin-Hixon Company and Brooks Scanlon Lumber Company in addition to which he is the exclusive sales agent for several well known manufacturing firms. Mr. Knapp has a special talent for the work in which he is engaged and the rapid growth of the business testifies to his administrative power. He sells to sash and door concerns, fruit growers and packers of dried fruit and vegetables in various parts of the United States and also has a large export trade, making shipments to Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

In 1914 Mr. Knapp was married in Spokane, Washington, to Miss Cornelia Ann Pinkham, who has passed away, and they became the parents of two sons: Joseph

Burke, Jr., who is fifteen years of age and a high school student; and Robert Hampden, a child of twelve. Mr. Knapp's second union was with Miss Helene Dalrymple, to whom he was married in Portland in 1920, and they have a daughter, Mary Caroline, aged six years. Mr. Knapp is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity and figures prominently in the affairs of the Hoo-Hoos, an organization composed of lumbermen. In politics he is a democrat and heartily indorses movements for the growth and betterment of the city and state with which he has allied his interests. He has a keen sense of life's duties and obligations and his career has been rounded with success and marked by the esteem of those men whose good opinion is worth having.

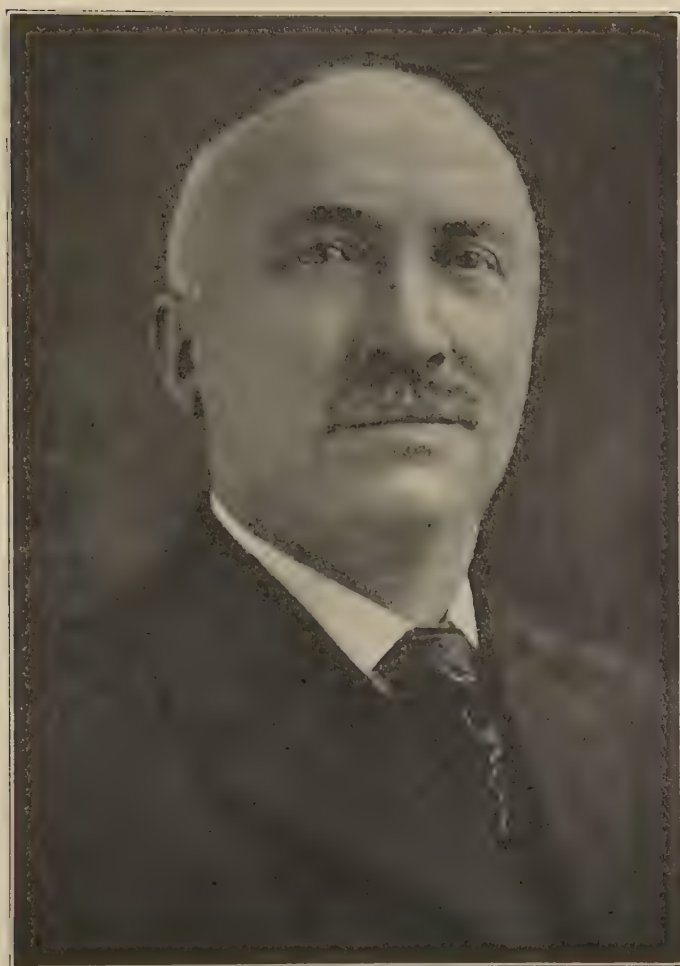
J. P. RASMUSSEN

Rasmussen & Company, incorporated, is one of Portland's leading paint and varnish concerns and during its history of thirty-five years has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth, due mainly to the able and progressive business policy of its president, J. P. Rasmussen, who founded the enterprise.

Mr. Rasmussen is a native of Denmark, born at Ringsted, January 10, 1853, and was there reared and educated. About 1872 he came to the United States, locating first in Vermont, where he lived about one year, and then came to Oregon. For several years he was employed in the steamboat division of the old Oregon Steam Navigation Company, having charge of painting at the old "bone yard" in North Portland and at Puget Sound. During this period he resided in Portland. In 1886 he entered into partnership with Henry J. Fisher, who had been superintendent of painting for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's railroad lines, and under the firm name of Rasmussen, Fisher & Company, opened a small paint, varnish and glass store on Washington street, between First and Second streets. In 1894 Mr. Rasmussen withdrew from the firm and established a business of his own, under the name of Rasmussen & Company. He started on a small scale on Washington street, between Front and First streets, where he had twenty-five feet frontage. The venture proved successful and in 1904 Mr. Rasmussen branched out into the manufacturing end of the business, making a few paint specialties in a shop on Union avenue, near East Stark street. His wholesale and retail trade was good and the manufacturing end of the business increased to an extent that demanded more room, so he moved to a four-story building at East Third and Pine streets, where he equipped an up-to-date paint factory, remaining there until 1917, when he built the present structure at East Eleventh and Irving streets, which he now occupies, using the entire six-story building, with four hundred and sixty feet of frontage, equipped with spur tracks for loading and unloading. In 1918 Mr. Rasmussen built a varnish factory on Linnton road, which is devoted to the making of a full line of varnishes and lacquers, for which he provided the most modern type of equipment. He now employs one hundred and five people, and his plants have an annual productive capacity of approximately one million gallons of paint, varnish and lacquer. The Company's office and store are at Taylor and Second streets, Portland, and a branch store is also maintained in Seattle. The firm is represented by eighteen traveling salesmen, whose territory is west of the Rocky Mountains, and mostly in the northwest.

In 1881, in Portland, Mr. Rasmussen was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Danielsen, who was born in Norway, from which country she was brought to the United States in childhood. After living in Chicago, Illinois, for a number of years, she came to the coast, where she met Mr. Rasmussen. To them have been born four children: Jennie, now the wife of Hopkin Jenkins, of Portland; Hardy, connected with the sales department of his father's business; Sidney C., secretary of Rasmussen & Company, who married Miss Adelaide Withycomb, a native of Portland, and they have two children, Jean, aged twelve years, and Sidney Jr., aged eleven years. Sidney C. is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Portland Golf Club, the Rotary Club, and the Progressive Business Men's Club. Ralph has charge of the business at Seattle. Hardy and Ralph are members of the Masonic order.

Although he has applied himself strenuously to business, Mr. Rasmussen has nevertheless found time for diversion and travel. Twenty years ago he made his first visit back to Denmark. In December, 1922, he started on a tour of the world,



J. P. RASMUSSEN

visiting the Hawaiian islands, Japan, China, the Philippine islands, Java, Ceylon and India. He sailed through the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and the Suez Canal and visited Cairo, Egypt, Palestine, Jerusalem and environs. He then went to Alexandria, Egypt, across the Mediterranean to Naples, after which he traveled through Switzerland, Germany, France and Denmark, visiting the battlefield of Rheims. After spending some time in England he crossed the Atlantic and landed in New York city. In 1927, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Gustav Danielsen of St. Petersburg, Florida, he made a third extended tour of Europe. They sailed from New York city and visited Spain and Portugal and also some of the battlefields of the World war. They then proceeded to Copenhagen, Denmark, Gottenburg and Stockholm, Sweden, and to Oslo (formerly Christiania), Norway, thence up along the coast of Norway for more than one thousand miles, taking in Bergen, and proceeding on to the north cape, where for three nights in succession they viewed the midnight sun. Returning to Bergen, they crossed the North Sea and went to Newcastle, England, taking in several of the interesting places in England and Scotland, including Glasgow and Edinburgh, and Leamington, England (Shakespearian haunts). They sailed from Southampton, England, and landed in New York city. Thence they crossed the continent on the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver, British Columbia, stopping on the way to Banff and Lake Louise. From Vancouver they proceeded to Portland by rail and were glad to get home, being satisfied that there is no place like the Rose city.

Mr. Rasmussen is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and the Auld Lang Syne Society, and he and his wife are active members of the First Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of broad views and marked public spirit and has been an earnest supporter of all movements or measures for the betterment of his community along material, civic or moral lines. Kind and generous in disposition and cordial and friendly in manner, he has long commanded the unqualified respect and esteem of his fellowmen and is regarded as one of Portland's substantial citizens.

SAMUEL MARK MORRIS

Samuel Mark Morris, of Longview, vice president of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, is a veteran in the lumber business and has been with his present company for over thirty years. Since coming to Longview his effective business activities and his excellent personal qualities have gained for him a high place in public esteem. Mr. Morris was born at Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa, November 18, 1876, and is a son of Charles Dorr and Susan S. Morris. In the paternal line he is descended from Commodore Charles Morris and is of English, Scottish and Welsh antecedents, while in the maternal line he comes of English, Scotch and Dutch stock. His father was born at Providence, Illinois, May 2, 1840, and his mother in Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1853. He attended the public schools of Stuart and in 1892 accompanied the family on their removal to Kansas City, Missouri, where he graduated from the Central high school in 1896. In the following year he entered the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Company at Thomasville, Indian territory, and in 1898 was transferred to Enid, Oklahoma, where he remained about a year, when he returned to Thomasville. In 1901 he went to Rogers, Arkansas, where he remained until 1905, when he was sent to Lufkin, Texas. There he remained seventeen years, and during the twenty-five years of his connection with the Long-Bell Lumber Company had been promoted through various positions of responsibility, until, in 1922, he was made a vice president of the company and was transferred to Longview, Washington, where he has been prominently identified with the activities of this great corporation, which has been the backbone of the development and prosperity of this locality. He is a man of great energy, sound judgment and keen discrimination and commands the respect of his business associates as well as the confidence of the people of this community. He has shown a deep interest in the affairs of his city and is vice president of the First National Bank of Longview.

On February 15, 1911, at Springfield, Missouri, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Kate Felker, of Rogers, Arkansas, a daughter of W. R. and Lydia (Evans) Felker, and they are the parents of a daughter, Felker, who is now ten years of age. Mr. Morris gives his political support to the republican party, while his religious connection is with the Community church at Longview. He is a member of

the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite; the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Lions Club and the Longview Country Club and is a director of the Longview Chamber of Commerce. Cordial and affable in manner, he has won a large circle of loyal friends since coming to Longview and is one of its most highly regarded citizens.

CHESTER ARTHUR SHEPPARD

Liberal education, Chester A. Sheppard has advanced far in his profession and is classed with Portland's leading lawyers and self-made men. His life from an early age has been one of unremitting industry and the exercise of effort has developed his latent talents and strength of character. He was born June 28, 1879, near Grand Forks, North Dakota, and his parents were William Edward and Orpha Esther (Pearson) Sheppard, the former of Irish descent, while the latter was of English and Scotch descent. The father devoted his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his land and in later life came to Portland. He passed away in 1927 and his widow now resides in Michigan.

During his childhood Chester A. Sheppard was assigned many tasks, which he faithfully performed, aiding his father to the extent of his ability, and thus had little opportunity to attend school. However, he was determined to secure an education and at the age of fourteen left the farm to enter the high school at Fremont, Michigan, completing his course in 1897. During 1896, 1897 and 1898 he was a student in the summer school of Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Michigan, and in 1899 went to Ypsilanti, matriculating in the State Normal College, which he attended until the close of the school year of 1901. He was awarded a life certificate as a teacher and in 1905 took a postgraduate course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogics. This was followed by three years of study under the direction of the Chicago Correspondence School of Law and in the meantime Mr. Sheppard was a teacher in rural schools. He was also superintendent of the schools of Quinnesec, Michigan, for two years and during 1906 and 1907 had charge of a Chicago school for the instruction of incorrigible boys.

Yielding to the lure of the west, Mr. Sheppard journeyed to Oregon in the fall of 1907 and arrived in Portland with financial resources amounting to two hundred and sixty-seven dollars, of which two hundred dollars was borrowed money. In order to secure the means for completing his education he engaged in teaching rapid calculation in the Portland Business College during the day and attended night classes in the law department of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1907. For one year he was principal of the Creston school and since his admission to the Oregon bar in the spring of 1908 has practiced in Portland. Mr. Sheppard enjoys an enviable reputation as a corporation attorney and is one of the city's most successful trial lawyers. He is a gifted orator and excels in debate, marshaling his evidence with the precision and skill of a military commander. Mr. Sheppard wins a large percentage of his cases and is devoted to the interests of his clients, placing fidelity to duty before personal gain. He is president and one of the directors of the Forrest E. Gilmore Company and has made judicious investments in lands, stocks and bonds.

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, Mr. Sheppard was married August 20, 1902, to Miss Ethelyn C. Kriger, a daughter of Andrew C. Kriger. While a student at the State Normal College in Ypsilanti, Michigan, Mrs. Sheppard specialized in the study of English and composition and previous to her marriage was a teacher of those subjects. Margaret Ethelyn, the only child of this union, is attending Miss Catlin's school for girls.

During the World war Mr. Sheppard was a Four-Minute speaker, a member of the legal advisory board, and also promoted the sale of Liberty bonds. In politics he is a republican and his religious views are in harmony with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church. A thirty-second degree Mason, he belongs to Imperial Lodge, No. 159, F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Portland Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; and Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Oregon

State Motor Association and the Portland Golf Club. His public spirit is expressed through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and his professional affiliations are with the Multnomah County, Oregon State and American Bar Associations. Throughout life he has remained a student, constantly enlarging his mental horizon and broadening his field of usefulness. A friend of long standing said of Mr. Sheppard: "The term 'sober as a judge' exactly describes his manner, which conceals a warm, sympathetic nature and a keen sense of humor, which are discovered only by recipients of his kindness and his intimate associates and friends."

WEBER A. HATTREM

Weber A. Hattrem, who gave tangible proof of his patriotism and devotion to his country by gallant service during the World war, has advanced far on the highroad which leads to success and is well known in business and financial circles of Portland as an investment banker. He was born March 10, 1888, in Sauk Center, Minnesota, and was but a year old when his parents, A. J. and Josephine (Johanson) Hattrem, migrated to the state of Washington. They settled in Seattle and the father embarked in the real estate business, later becoming a dealer in hops. He passed away May 10, 1923, and the mother now resides in Chicago.

In the grammar and high schools of Seattle, Weber A. Hattrem pursued his studies and earned his first money as office boy for the F. W. Woolworth Company. His diligence and trustworthiness won him rapid advancement and at the end of one and a half years he was made manager of a store. On the 1st of January, 1913, he arrived in San Francisco, California, and for a short time was advertising manager for Fred Hartsook & Company, photographers. Later he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and was employed for a few years as a salesman by the Wellsbach Company. In 1916 he located in Portland, Oregon, becoming a credit reporter for the Bradstreet Company, and remained with the corporation until 1918, when he enlisted in the United States army. At the end of a year's service he was honorably discharged and then returned to Portland, accepting a position in the bond house of Morris Brothers in February, 1920. He soon became recognized as one of their most capable representatives and decided upon an independent venture, severing his connection with the firm shortly before its failure. On the 1st of February, 1921, he became a dealer in high grade securities and in April, 1923, incorporated the business under the name of the Municipal Reserve & Bond Company, of which he is the president. The firm originates its own issues of municipal, corporation, school district and town bonds, dealing only in safe investments, and also handles first mortgages. Mr. Hattrem has a detailed knowledge of the business, which he conducts on a conservative basis, and gives special attention to the financial needs of each individual, thereby converting a casual customer into a loyal client.

In Portland, Mr. Hattrem was married October 31, 1917, to Miss Josephine Rebecca Martin, a native of Nebraska, and they now have two sons: Weber A., Jr., and Donald William, aged respectively eight and six years. Mr. Hattrem has no fraternal or club affiliations and spends his leisure hours at home, being devoted to his family. A strong republican, he works in a quiet way for the success of the party but is not a politician. In all matters of citizenship he is loyal and public-spirited and his honesty and fidelity to duty are well known to the residents of Portland, who entertain for him high regard.

A. W. COOPER

As secretary of the Western Pine Manufacturers Association, A. W. Cooper is prominently identified with an industry which constitutes one of the chief sources of the wealth of this region, and for ten years Portland has number him among its influential citizens. A native of Denver, Colorado, he was born in 1879, a son of Albert and Charlotte E. (Williams) Cooper. His father was a well known mining engineer and operator to whom Leadville, Colorado, is indebted for its name. In later life he returned to Massachusetts and in that state A. W. Cooper was reared to man-

hood. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1901 and in 1903 completed a course in the Yale School of Forestry. For three years he was identified with the United States forestry service and then took charge of a tract of timber owned by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, with which he spent two years. Re-entering the government forestry service, he was stationed at Missoula, Montana, for a year and in 1910 became manager of the Western Pine Manufacturers Association, with headquarters in Spokane, Washington. He remained in that city until 1918 and has since been a resident of Portland.

Established in 1906, the Western Pine Manufacturers Association is the successor of the Western Pine Shippers Association, organized in 1901 and devoted exclusively to the production and marketing of pine. The Western Pine Manufacturers Association represents fifty-five lumber mills operating in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and western Montana and producing over one billion, seven hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per year. The association has charge of the grading of lumber and publishes the grading and price rules, also doing all of the advertising and trade promotion work for the mills. It maintains a statistical bureau, a traffic department, a dry kiln department, and a research bureau supplied with a completely equipped laboratory. The association cooperates with the University of Idaho in plans for wood and forest preservation and has become a powerful agent in the development of the lumber industry of the Pacific northwest. It occupies a suite of eleven rooms in the Yeon building in Portland and has a force of competent engineers, employing thirty persons in all. During the World war the association did all in its power to aid the government and maintained an emergency bureau in Washington, D. C. The mills handle pine, cedar and larch timber, the last named being a new product which is rapidly coming into general use. A forest engineer of broad experience and pronounced ability, Mr. Cooper is ideally fitted for the work in which he is engaged and for eighteen years has been manager of the association, making it an organization second to none in efficiency of operation and standards of service.

In 1908 Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude E. Homans, who is related to the Whitehouse and Cookingham families of Portland. She was born in Maine but was reared and educated in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Cooper casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party but is not active in politics. He is serving on the forestry committee of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Portland Golf, Waverly Country and University Clubs. For three years he has been a director of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and is also a member of the advisory board of the American Railroad Association, acting as general chairman for the Pacific northwest. Mr. Cooper has chosen a vocation which affords the best medium for the expression of his talents and his labors have been of far-reaching importance and most beneficial in their effects, while his personal qualities are such as command respect and inspire confidence.

JESSE LOT NORRIS, M. D.

One of the ablest and most highly esteemed physicians and surgeons of the Columbia River valley is Dr. Jesse L. Norris, of Longview where he built up a large and successful practice and is numbered among the representative men of the community. He was born in Rushville, Rush county, Indiana, on the 21st of June, 1887, a son of Jesse Robert and Nancy Agnes (Gray) Norris. His father was also born in Rushville, Indiana, in 1868; was graduated from the New York Academy of Music in 1888, and became a noted soloist on the B-flat cornet, playing with symphony orchestras abroad and with Sousa's band in this country. He died in Rushville in 1904. The American progenitor of the Norris family, which is of Scotch origin, came from the north of Ireland to Virginia early in the eighteenth century, and several of his descendants served in Washington's army. Nancy A. (Gray) Norris was born in Rushville, Indiana, January 1, 1868, and died there in 1902. Her ancestors migrated from the north of Ireland to Virginia at about the same time as the Norris family, and among her forebears were many lawyers.

Jesse Lot Norris attended the public schools of his native county and was graduated from the Fairview high school, after which he attended Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana. He then matriculated in the Chicago College of Medicine and

Surgery, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1910. For a time he served as interne in the Butterworth Hospital at Grand Rapids, Michigan, after which he served one year as assistant to Dr. Richard R. Smith, the noted surgeon of Grand Rapids. Dr. Norris then did postgraduate work in Rush Medical College, Chicago, the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, England, and other places, and then located in Lusk, Wyoming, where he conducted a private hospital for seven years. At the end of that time he came to Longview, where he has since been engaged in general practice of medicine and surgery. He has a nicely furnished and well equipped office in the Barnes building and has been very successful in his professional work.

On October 15, 1912, in Burlington, Iowa, Dr. Norris was united in marriage to Miss Dora Ashworth Mott, who was born in Bushnell, Illinois, July 13, 1895, a daughter of William and Esther (Rockefeller) Mott. Her father was born in Exeter, Nebraska, June 16, 1868, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and died in 1915. His wife, who was of English and French ancestry and was a fifth cousin of John D. Rockefeller, was born in December, 1868, and died in 1905. Mrs. Norris, who is a high school graduate, takes an active part in local civic and social affairs; is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Order of the White Shrine; and is very fond of golf. Dr. and Mrs. Norris have a son, James Robert, born March 8, 1927.

The Doctor is a republican in his political affiliations and fraternally is a member of Longview Lodge, F. & A. M.; Cheyenne (Wyoming) Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Korein Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Rawlins, Wyoming; Lusk (Wyoming) Post, A. L., of which he was vice commander; and belongs to the Longview Country Club, the Lions Club and the Officers Reserve Corps Club at Vancouver, Washington. He and his wife attend the Community church. The Doctor is a veteran of the World war, having enlisted from North Dakota in September, 1917, in the United States Medical Corps, in which he was commissioned a first lieutenant. On December 17th he was sent to Kelly field at San Antonio, Texas, and in February, 1918, was transferred to Mitchell field at New York city. In May he embarked for overseas service and was attached to Base Hospital No. 29, at London, England, in which he served in the orthopedic department. In the fall of 1918 he was transferred to the Thirty-fifth Division, which was in action near Verdun, and remain with the field hospital of that division until April, 1919, though he was in London when the armistice was signed. He was honorably discharged at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, May 22, 1919, with the rank of captain. He now holds a captain's commission in the Officers Reserve Corps. He is affable and courteous in manner, is popular throughout the range of his acquaintance, and stands ready at all times to cooperate in enterprises for the general good. Because of his ability, sterling character and fine personality he is regarded as a distinct asset to his community.

DANIEL E. POWERS

A lawyer of high professional attainments, Daniel E. Powers, who for nearly twenty years has practiced successfully in Portland, ably upholds the prestige of the Oregon bar. Born June 9, 1881, in Appleton, Wisconsin, he is a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Garriety) Powers, whose parents went to that state with the pioneers of 1840. John P. Powers still resides in Wisconsin but his wife has passed away.

In the acquirement of an education Daniel E. Powers attended the public schools of the Badger state and later came to Oregon, enrolling as a student in Willamette University, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and chose Portland as the scene of his professional activities. From 1909 to 1911 he was associated with C. M. Idleman, formerly attorney general of Oregon, and his next partner was W. P. Lord. The firm of Powers & Lord existed until 1913, when the style was changed to Johns & Powers. The senior partner, C. A. Johns, was elected to the supreme court of Oregon and later became a member of the federal judiciary of the Philippines. In 1918 Justice Johns was called to the supreme bench and the firm was discontinued. Since that time Mr. Powers has practiced alone, successfully handling many of the most important cases in Oregon, and is noted for his skill in cross-examination. He never enters the courtroom without preparation as thorough as time and means render possible and his logic

carries conviction to the minds of his hearers. His office is situated in the Yeon building and he also has business interests of importance, serving on the directorates of a number of large corporations.

In 1914 Mr. Powers was united in marriage to Miss Emmer V. Kienow, of Portland, and both are prominent in its social life. Mr. Powers is a member of the Press Club and along fraternal lines is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His professional affiliations are with the Multnomah County, Oregon State and American Bar Associations, while his political support is given to the republican party. He takes the interest of a good citizen in public affairs and a useful, upright life has won for him the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

SIDNEY H. SALOMON

One of the oldest and successful fire insurance agencies in Portland is that conducted by Sidney H. Salomon. His family has long been prominent in the business circles of this city and Mr. Salomon has, by his honorable business career, added luster to the family prestige established by his father through his many years of worthy and successful effort. Mr. Salomon was born in Junction City, Oregon, May 25, 1886, and is a son of Louis and Hattie (Simon) Salomon. The father was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 11, 1846 and in 1859, when a boy of thirteen years, crossed the ocean on a sailing vessel, landing at Philadelphia, where lived an uncle of his. In 1863 he went to California, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Portland, Oregon, and for a time was employed as a clerk in Haas Brothers' store. Later he had a store of his own at Long Tom, Lane county, but moved from there to Lancaster. When Ben Holladay laid out the town of Junction City, Mr. Salomon was offered his choice of a building site for a store, without cost, if he would move to the town, and he accepted the offer. Thus he established the first store there and was closely and actively identified with the development and upbuilding of that place until his store was destroyed by fire, in 1888, when he came to Portland and engaged in the real estate business. While at Junction City he became the largest wheat buyer in the Willamette valley. At Portland Mr. Salomon met with success as a realtor, remaining in that business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1916. Hattie (Simon) Salomon was born at Meisenheim, Germany, and came to Portland with her parents about 1870. Her father, Samuel Simon, settled on a tract of land now known as the Simon addition, at East Twenty-sixth and Division streets, and there the daughter became the wife of Louis Salomon, on December 9, 1877. They had four children, namely: Adolph; Claudia, who became the wife of C. S. Samuel and has two children, Millard A. and Leo; Sylvia A., the wife of Sigmund Sonnenberg, of San Francisco; and Sidney H. The mother of these children passed away May 5, 1919. Mr. Salomon was a man of great energy, was progressive in his business ideas and sound in his methods, so that he contributed in definite measure to the development and upbuilding of Portland and commanded a place among its enterprising and successful men, being held in great esteem by all who knew him.

Sidney H. Salomon attended the public schools and took a commercial course in the Portland Business College. For about seven years he was in the employ of Flieshner & Meyer, after which he was associated with his father in the latter's real estate business until September 19, 1911, when he engaged in the fire insurance business. This proved a successful venture and in April, 1917, he consolidated his business with that of Gus Rosenblatt. The latter's business had its origin in 1879, when the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company appointed Philip C. Schuyler its general agent for Oregon. This agency was taken over by Gus Rosenblatt on November 22, 1889, and on January 1, 1905, the firm became G. Rosenblatt & Company. On the consolidation of the two firms, in April, 1917, the business became known as Rosenblatt & Salomon, under which name it was conducted until Mr. Salomon became the sole owner. On March 15, 1928, he sold an interest in the business to Sigfried Hirsch, since which time the business has been conducted under the name of Salomon & Hirsch. They handle fire and casualty insurance, representing many of the strongest and best known companies in the world, being general agents for some and local agents for others, and it is worthy of note that among the firm's cus-

tomers are some who have been on their books continuously for over forty years. They command their full share of the local business and are regarded as among the most reliable and successful firms in their line in Portland.

In November, 1924, Mr. Salomon was united in marriage to Miss Drusilla Moody, of Shaniko, Oregon, whose father, William Moody (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this publication), was a son of Governor Moody and one of the early pioneers of this state. By a former marriage, Mrs. Salomon is the mother of two sons and a daughter. Mr. Salomon is a republican in his political views and during all the years of his residence here he has shown a commendable interest in the welfare and prosperity of his community. He is a member of the Tualatin Golf Club and the Concordia Club and wherever known enjoys well merited popularity.

HON. GEORGE R. BAGLEY

No citizen of Washington county is more worthy of specific mention in the annals of the Columbia River valley than is the Hon. George R. Bagley, of Hillsboro, judge of the circuit court. A man of wide and varied experience, a capable and successful lawyer, a learned and just judge and a citizen of high ideals, he has long held an exalted place in public regard and commands the unqualified confidence of his fellowmen. George Robert Bagley was born in Canton, Ohio, on the 25th of January, 1871, his birth occurring about two blocks from the McKinley home. His father, William W. Bagley, was born in Stamford, England, and in 1866 emigrated to the United States. Going direct to Canton, Ohio, he entered the employ of C. Altman & Company, manufacturers of threshing engines, binders and mowers. Before coming to this country he had served as a fireman on the London Northwestern Railroad. He remained in Canton until 1885, when he came to Washington county, Oregon, and bought a farm three and a half miles northwest of Hillsboro, to the operation of which he devoted his attention until his death, which occurred in 1922. For twenty-six years he specialized in raising hops. He married Miss Sarah Robinson, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, and whose father was a railroad conductor in that country. Her death occurred in November, 1926. To Mr. and Mrs. Bagley were born five children, namely: W. H., Jr., who is a farmer at Gales Creek; Lilly, who is the widow of J. B. Hanley and lives on her farm, adjoining the home place at Leisyville; George R., of this review; H. T., who practiced law in Hillsboro, and died of influenza during the epidemic of 1919 and Nellie S. M., the widow of Ira Hord, residing in Portland. Mr. Bagley was at one time a member of the Masonic order.

George R. Bagley attended the public schools of Canton, Ohio, and two terms in the district school at Leisyville, Oregon, his further education being received through much reading and study privately. On starting out in life on his own account he worked at various occupations, railroading, logging and farming until 1892, when he took up the study of law in the office of Thomas H. Tongue, Sr., and on June 1, 1895, was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of law in Hillsboro, in which he was alone until 1897, when he formed a partnership with J. N. Brown, with whom he was associated for about eighteen months, after which he was alone until October, 1906, when he formed a partnership with W. G. Hare. They remained together until May, 1915, when Mr. Bagley was appointed to the bench of the nineteenth judicial circuit, embracing the counties of Washington and Tillamook, in which capacity he has served continuously to the present time. He has dignified the bench by his able and distinguished services, his decisions being noted for their soundness, their lucidity and their justice, and he has long been regarded as one of the strongest and most capable jurists of the Columbia River valley.

On April 20, 1897, Judge Bagley was united in marriage to Miss Olive M. Hanley, who was born in Petaluma, California, and whose brother, J. B. Hanley, was the husband of Judge Bagley's sister Lilly. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sayre) Hanley, who came to Oregon in 1875, locating on a farm adjoining that of Judge Bagley's father, and both are now deceased. To Judge and Mrs. Bagley have been born four children, namely: Clifton Sayre, who is foreman of the shop of the Union Pacific stage line at Pendleton, Oregon; Robert Neville, of Hillsboro; Valerie Gladys, who is at home; and George R., Jr., who is in high school. Clifton is a veteran of the World war, having gone overseas with the Third Oregon Regiment, in

which he was a sergeant. Judge Bagley served as assistant district attorney of Washington county during 1896-97, resigning the position in favor of his brother, H. T., who was at that time admitted to the bar. He has always been an active supporter of the republican party and in 1898 served as secretary of the campaign committee. He was one of the organizers of the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce, but withdrew from that organization when he ascended the bench. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled the chairs, and the Woodmen of the World, while his wife is a member of the Rathbone Sisters, the Ladies Auxiliary to the Knights of Pythias.

The Judge has been identified with a number of business enterprises in Washington county. In 1906 he took an active part in the organization of the Tillamook Railroad, and in 1903 was one of the organizers of the Oregon Condensed Milk Company, which was later sold to the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company. This concern in a very definite way benefited the dairy farmers of this locality. This plant is now known as the Carnation Milk Plant and Judge Bagley served as a director, secretary and attorney for the milk company as long as he was interested in it. Judge Bagley is a man of strong personality, cordial in his social relations and staunch in his integrity, and throughout this county, where he has practically spent his life, he commands sincere and uniform respect because of his ability, his splendid record as a jurist and his high personal qualities.

A. H. HUYCKE, M. D., C. M.

A physician and surgeon of proven worth and ability, Dr. A. H. Huycke occupies an enviable position in professional circles of Oregon City and also has to his credit a fine military record. A native of Canada, he was born in the province of Ontario in 1881 and is of Dutch lineage. The American progenitor of the Huycke family sailed from Holland to America in 1640 and was one of the early settlers of New Amsterdam, now known as New York city, acting as chaplain for the colony. Later generations of the Huyckes lived in Pennsylvania and during the Revolutionary war the sympathies of the family were with the royalists. About 1776 Dr. Huycke's paternal great-grandfather left Pennsylvania and established his home in Canada, rowing across Lake Ontario, but some members of the family remained in the colony founded by William Penn. The Doctor's parents were James and Annie (Stanbury) Huycke, natives respectively of Canada and England.

Dr. Huycke was reared in Ontario and supplemented his public school training by attendance at McGill University, from which he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of M.D., C.M. For eighteen months he was connected with Bellevue Hospital of New York city and then returned to Canada. He practiced in British Columbia until the outbreak of the World war and then went to England to enlist, paying all of the expenses of the trip. The Doctor joined the medical corps of the British army and was first with the Twenty-fifth Division. He was attached to the field ambulance corps and miraculously escaped death, being thrice wounded while discharging his duties. For these services he was twice decorated, receiving the Military Cross and an additional bar on May 29, 1918, and was invested with three decorations at Buckingham palace by King George on the 3d of November, 1919. With the First Division he marched with the Army of Occupation from France, proceeding through Belgium to Germany, and spent eleven months in the last named country. He was stationed at Cologne and Bonn and increased his medical knowledge by study during that time. Dr. Huycke rose to the rank of major and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

In 1920 he located in Oregon City, becoming associated with Dr. Strickland, one of its pioneer physicians, and at the latter's death succeeded to his practice. Dr. Huycke treats both medical and surgical cases but is particularly well known as a specialist in throat diseases, being an acknowledged expert in that branch of the profession, and his skill is in constant requisition. In 1913 he returned to Bellevue Hospital for the purpose of attending clinics and lectures, and this was followed by postgraduate work. With O. B. Eby and others, he is interested in a large land development project in Washington. The tract is situated on the Ocean Beach highway near Oak Point and will be divided into small farms for settlers.



DR. A. H. HUYCKE

While in France, Dr. Huycke was married in 1919 to Miss Marcelle Manuel, a native of Versailles and a daughter of Andre Manuel and Jeanne Lissarague Manuel, who still reside in that country. Mrs. Huycke is an accomplished vocalist and is a member of the MacDowell Musical Club of Portland, also the Pro Musica Club of Portland. Her musical education was acquired in Paris. The Doctor and his wife have two sons, Andre Edward and George Manuel, aged respectively six and three years.

The Doctor is a Mason and has passed through the chairs up to senior warden in St. George's Lodge, No. 41, in Kelowna, B. C. He is an ex-president of the Kiwanis Club, and as vice president of the forum he is an influential factor in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce and has thoroughly allied his interests with those of Oregon City. He is a member of the Portland City and County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Possessing keen intelligence, a studious nature and the capacity for hard work, Dr. Huycke has advanced far in his profession and combines in his character all of the qualities of a useful and desirable citizen. For recreation the Doctor indulges in golf, of which he is very fond.

COE A. McKENNA

Coe A. McKenna is one of Portland's well known citizens, not alone because of the measure of success which has crowned his business efforts, but also because of the active and effective part which he has played in the public affairs of his city, in the welfare and prosperity of which he has maintained a deep interest. Mr. McKenna was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on the 22d of October, 1887, and is a son of Francis I. and Laura (Linebaugh) McKenna. The family came to Portland in 1889 and here the father became extensively engaged in the real estate business. He was progressive in his ideas and was the principal factor in the organization of the Belt railroad around the peninsula, in which section of the city he had large land holdings. He was also the father of the wide boulevard system of Portland, in which work he rendered a distinctive service to the city. In 1894 he organized the United Artisans Life Association, which is today one of the leading life insurance organizations of the country, and in many other ways he showed his enterprising spirit and business discernment. He gave his political support to the republican party and was deeply interested in everything that pertained to the prosperity and progress of Portland. His death occurred in 1914, his wife also passing away in that year.

Coe A. McKenna was about two years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Portland and in the public schools of this city he received his elementary education. He attended Columbia University of Portland, and Notre Dame University, in Indiana, after which he entered the College of Political Science of George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in February, 1910, and that of Master of Arts in June of that year. On his return to Portland he became associated in the real estate business with his father, who soon afterwards turned the business over to him. In addition to a general real estate business, he has speculated in business properties and has developed a number of subdivisions on the peninsula. He is now engaged in the development of McKenna Park, one of the most attractive and desirable residential districts of the city. Mr. McKenna organized the Federal Savings and Loan Association, of which he was president for three years and is now a director, and he also organized the Columbia Bond and Mortgage Company, in which he still has an interest.

In 1912 Mr. McKenna was united in marriage to Miss Lillian C. O'Brien, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, the former now general manager of the Union Pacific railway system. To Mr. and Mrs. McKenna have been born three children, James Francis, Patricia Ann and Coe A., Jr. Politically Mr. McKenna is a staunch supporter of the republican party and takes a proper interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, the United Artisans Life Association and the Knights of Columbus and is a life member of the Multnomah Athletic Club. He belongs to the Portland Realty Board, of which he was president in 1921, and in 1923 was vice president of the National Realty Association. In June,

1921, Mr. McKenna was appointed by Governor Olcott a member of the tax investigation committee for the state of Oregon and served two years in a very capable and satisfactory manner. On the organization of the city planning commission Mayor Baker appointed him a member and he has served continuously since. He has stood consistently for those things which are calculated to promote the public welfare and in every respect has shown himself worthy of the confidence and regard which are accorded him by his fellowmen.

ALEXANDER C. RAE

Profiting by the countless opportunities which the west offers to the man of energy, ability and determination, Alexander C. Rae has steadily advanced toward the goal of success and is now classed with the leading certified public accountants of Portland. A native of Aberdeen, Scotland, he was born April 13, 1877, and his parents were Rev. John and Jessie (Clark) Rae. His father was a Presbyterian missionary in Palestine and later returned to Scotland, establishing the Causewayend Free church of Aberdeen. For a few years he was its pastor and afterward built a new church but before he could occupy its pulpit death intervened. In 1924 the mother passed away in Scotland.

Alexander C. Rae was reared in a home of culture and refinement and was surrounded by uplifting influences which have greatly influenced his life. He was accorded liberal educational advantages, completing a course in the Robert Gordon College at Aberdeen, and in 1899 and 1900 attended the law school of the University of Edinburgh. In 1900 he yielded to the lure of the new world, locating in Portland, and secured a position with the Oregon Mortgage Company. His initial salary was forty dollars per month and his diligence and trustworthiness were soon rewarded by promotion. In 1906 he qualified as a certified public accountant and has since maintained an office in Portland. His proficiency and devotion to his profession have won him a large clientele. He is secretary of the King Estate and since 1917 has been auditor for the Columbia River interstate bridge.

In 1905 Mr. Rae was united in marriage to Miss Williamina Margaret Chrystall, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister who was pastor of a church at Buxburn, a suburb of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. Rae follows an independent course in politics, regarding the qualifications of a candidate as a matter of prime importance, and lends the weight of his support to all worthy public measures. For five years he was treasurer of the First Presbyterian church and manifests a deep interest in its work. He was an influential member for twenty years of the Man's Resort Company of the Boys Brigade and started the organization, which was originally a club for the betterment of boys, a branch of welfare work in which he has long been active. Along lines of recreation he is connected with the Multnomah Golf Club and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. Since December, 1921, he has been treasurer of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., and is also a Knight Templar Mason. He is likewise a member of University Club, of Portland. He is a charter member and an ex-president of the Oregon Institute of Certified Public Accountants and also belongs to the American Institute of Accountants. By nature Mr. Rae is frank and unassuming, caring nothing for the artificialities of life, but his good qualities are known to his fellow citizens and thoroughly appreciated.

WILLIAM JEFFERS FURNISH

One of the ablest, most progressive and farseeing business men of the Columbia river valley was the late William J. Furnish, whose efforts not only gained for him material success, but also contributed in definite measure to the advancement of the communities with which he was identified. He was a man of clear-headed judgment in practical matters, backed his faith with his effort and money, and commanded the uniform confidence of all with whom he was associated. He was born in Missouri, August 16, 1862, and was a son of James Franklin and Eliza Frances (Williams) Furnish. When he was three years old, in 1864, his father started across the plains

with his family, with Oregon as his destination, but was taken ill and died on the way. The widowed mother brought her family on to Oregon, stopping first at The Dalles, afterward lived in Dallas four years and then went to Pendleton, Umatilla county, where she lived for years. She died in Portland.

William J. Furnish was reared and educated at Pendleton and pursued a business course at the Portland Business College. He engaged in the wool commission business, in Eastern Oregon in which he met with success and he acquired an interest in the Pendleton Savings Bank, of which he was president for many years. He was also the organizer of the Furnish Ditch Company, through the agency of which over ten thousand acres of land were irrigated in Umatilla county. In other ways he showed interest in the development of his community and was influential and prominent in the promotion of its interests. He was also active in public affairs, serving as deputy United States marshal and served two terms as sheriff of Umatilla county and several years as mayor of Pendleton. Some years ago Mr. Furnish moved to Portland and organized the Furnish Investment Company, of which he was president until his death, which occurred June 3, 1924.

At Pendleton, Oregon, Mr. Furnish was united in marriage to Miss Jessie M. Starkweather, who was born in Illinois and was a daughter of Alex Hamilton and Theresa M. (Clark) Starkweather. The family came to Oregon in the '80s and shortly afterwards located at Pendleton. Mrs. Furnish is now residing in Portland. There were two children by this marriage, Kathleen and William E. The daughter married Stewart J. Moore, of Hood River, who is connected with the First National Bank there and they have one daughter, Virginia Moore.

Mr. Furnish was a staunch republican in his political views and ever maintained a deep interest in public affairs, holding well defined opinions on the issues of the day. He was a man of alert mentality, unswerving in his integrity, determined and persevering in everything he undertook, and was strongly marked by those traits of character which commend a man to the good opinion of his fellowmen. He was the architect of his own fortune and throughout his busy life he commanded to a marked degree the unqualified respect and esteem of those who knew him, being uniformly regarded as a good citizen in the broadest sense of the term, so that his death was a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his citizenship.

LLOYD R. SMITH

Business development in Portland has been stimulated by the well directed efforts of Lloyd R. Smith, a successful realtor, who is also identified with other lines of activity. He was born October 29, 1881, and is one of Portland's loyal sons. His father, Albert Theodore Smith, was a native of New Jersey and as a youth went with his parents to Ohio. In 1842 he journeyed to Texas and there remained until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army. He migrated to Oregon in 1870, settling in Portland, and embarked in the lumber business in partnership with his brothers, Joseph S. and W. K. Smith. The former had located here in 1843 and the latter established his home in Portland in 1852. Theirs was one of the pioneer lumber firms of the city and their business kept pace with its growth. Albert T. Smith retired from the lumber industry in 1900 and was called to his final rest in 1914. His widow, Laura (Rittenhouse) Smith, was born in Ohio and afterward went to St. Louis, Missouri. For several years she was a teacher in the public schools of Portland and is still a resident of the city.

Lloyd R. Smith was graduated from the Portland Academy in 1900 and afterward sailed for the antipodes, spending three years in Australia and New Zealand. After his return to Portland he was connected with the banking business for a short time and then filed on a homestead in Lincoln county, Oregon, devoting two years to the task of clearing and improving the land. In 1910 he entered the real estate business in Portland and has found this a profitable field of labor. The business is conducted under the style of Campbell, Smith & Cook, Inc., of which Mr. Smith is the president and manager. The firm is operating extensively in real estate and also writes insurance of all kinds, maintaining an office on the fifth floor of the Corbett building. Mr. Smith is thoroughly informed regarding property values in this locality and in the development of the business has followed a policy that has made the

name of his firm synonymous with safety in real estate investment. His executive force and keen sagacity are also manifest in the affairs of the Ukase Investment Company, of which he is vice president and a director, and the Oregon Auto Dispatch, a transfer and storage company, of which he is secretary.

In 1908 Mr. Smith was married in Portland to Miss Estelle Linehan, a native of Quincy, Illinois, and they have become the parents of two children, Barbara Jane and Peter. Mr. Smith is a member of the Meadow Lake Club and the Multnomah Golf Club and a director of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. He is also identified with the Masonic order and gives his political support to the republican party. In local business circles he exerts a wholesome influence, his conservatism being a guarantee for the soundness of his investments, and his constructive labors have served to increase the value of property in the neighborhoods in which he has operated. Thus he has contributed materially toward Portland's growth and improvement and his integrity, sincerity and public spirit are well known to his fellow citizens, who entertain for him high regard.

DOW VERNON WALKER

Dow Vernon Walker is addressed by his many friends in Portland by the title of major, which he won by gallant service in the World war, while his legal acumen and tireless application have placed him with the city's prominent attorneys. He was born at Greenspring, Ohio, December 28, 1885, and is a son of Lindsey E. and Lillie B. (Harris) Walker. Descended from a long line of worthy ancestors, Dow V. Walker has inherited their patriotism and devotion to country as well as their fine intellectual qualities. His two grandfathers fought for the preservation of the Union and his paternal grandfather, William H. Walker, died while in the service. His great-great-grandfather in the maternal line was a soldier in the Continental army during the struggle for American independence and his great-grandfather served in the War of 1812. Lindsey E. Walker was born in Wood county, Ohio, in 1859, and in that state married Lillie B. Harris, a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and a daughter of William Harris, who settled in that region in pioneer times. Lindsey E. Walker followed agricultural pursuits in the Buckeye state and in 1891 brought his family to Portland, which city he had previously visited. Locating at McMinnville, Oregon, he opened a general store, of which he was the proprietor until 1901, and has since engaged in contracting in Portland. While developing the business he has contributed toward the city's growth and upbuilding, and an upright, well spent life has won for him the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

Dow V. Walker was a child of six when the family came to Oregon and his public school studies were pursued at McMinnville. He attended McMinnville College for a year and in 1905 was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. Securing a position in the Union depot, he was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company until 1908, when he became secretary and manager of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, and filled these offices continuously for nine years. Meanwhile he had enrolled as a student in the law school of the University of Oregon and was graduated with the class of 1914. In September, 1917, he enlisted in the United States army and was commissioned a captain. He was sent to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and was attached to the quartermaster's department. In July, 1918, he went overseas with the Thirty-ninth Division and after his arrival in France was detached from his command. After completing a course in the French Inter-Allied Motor School at Rozoy-en-Brie, Seine-Marne, he was designated for duty with the French general staff of the department of Commission Regulatrice Automobile, which involved the transportation of troops, supplies and ammunition to the allied armies at the front, and so continued until the close of the war. While in the Ghent sector he took part in the Franco-Belgian drive and was attached to the First army during the Argonne offensive on the Sedan, Stenay and Dun-sur-Meuse fronts, being connected with the French and American motor transport section. On November 18, 1918, he was assigned to General Pershing's staff, with headquarters at Chaumont, Haute-Marne, in the adjutant general's department, and was there stationed until January 2, 1919, when he was transferred to the division staff of the Forty-first Division, which was ordered to the United States. He returned to his native country February 3, 1919,

and on the 19th of the same month was honorably discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He was made a major and now holds that rank in the officers reserve corps.

On March 1, 1919, Major Walker resumed his duties as secretary and manager of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club and thus served until November 24, 1919, when he tendered his resignation. In appreciation of his worth the club presented him with an honorary life membership and the employees a beautiful diamond ring. In June, 1919, he formed a partnership with Charles S. Barton, of Portland, and conducted business under the style of the Walker & Barton Insurance Company, of which he was president until it was sold. Afterward he organized the Dow V. Walker Company, of which he was the president and owner, and established a large business, writing all forms of insurance. Of late years he has devoted his attention to his profession, specializing in the law governing corporations and real property, and has been intrusted with important legal interests. In argument he is clear, logical and forceful and wins a large percentage of his cases. In February, 1928, he became associated with G. E. Hamaker and A. D. Leedy, attorneys at law in the Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.

Major Walker was married December 15, 1906, in Corvallis, Oregon, to Miss Mabel Davis, a daughter of M. M. Davis, who was born in Eugene and represents one of the oldest families of the state. The children of this union are: Marshall Vernon, who was born September 17, 1910, and is attending high school; and Dow Edwin, born March 29, 1914.

Major Walker is an independent republican and in 1922 managed the Oregon campaign of the late General Leonard Wood. The Major was appointed chief of police of Portland but declined the honor and in 1923 was elected one of the commissioners of Multnomah county, serving acceptably for two years. For a year he was secretary of the Community Chest drive and has also been a director of Portland Chapter of the American Red Cross. While in France he was one of the founders of the American Legion, which he later organized in Oregon, and was its first secretary. His Masonic connections are with Columbia Lodge, No. 114, F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In that order he holds the thirty-second degree and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is likewise a member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, the City Club and St. John's Community Club. Major Walker is a director of six local corporations and has always evinced a deep and helpful interest in matters touching the welfare and progress of the community in which much of his life has been spent. He has a high conception of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and maintains the dignity and honor of his profession.

J. R. TALBERT, D. M. D.

Dr. J. R. Talbert, who enjoys a large and remunerative dental practice in Beaverton, Oregon, has been successful because of his exact technical knowledge, his careful and painstaking work and his kindly and courteous manner. The Doctor was born at Morristown, Shelby county, Indiana, on the 12th of August, 1894, and is a son of W. and Anna Viola (Robinson) Talbert, the former now deceased, while the latter resides at Aloha, Oregon. In both paternal and maternal lines the Doctor is a scion of old American stock, the families having been established in this country prior to the war of the Revolution. They first located in the Carolinas, but subsequently became pioneer settlers of Indiana. In 1907 the Doctor's family came to the Pacific coast, living for about a year in Washington, and from 1908 to 1915 in Portland, from which city they came to Aloha, Washington county, in 1915, and here the father followed farming until his death.

J. R. Talbert received his public school education in Indiana and Washington and graduated from the high school at Portland, after which he entered the North Pacific Dental College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, in 1923. He was, for the purpose of gaining additional practical experience, employed for a short time in dental offices in Portland, then came to Beaverton. He has a nicely furnished and well equipped office, has closely followed his profession and has well merited the success which has crowned his efforts.

Dr. Talbert was united in marriage to Miss Marion Gould, who was born in Portland and is a daughter of O. J. and Margaret (Garson) Gould, both of whom are natives of Portland and now reside at Medford, Oregon. The Gould family were pioneer settlers of Portland but later moved to San Diego, California. Mrs. Gould is a daughter of James and Caroline Garson, who on coming to Oregon first settled in Beaverton in 1872, lived there two years, and then moved to Portland, where their deaths occurred. Dr. Talbert is a Knight Templar Mason, and Shriner and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star of which is worthy patron. He also belongs to the Masonic Trowell fraternity, the American Legion, the Portland Dental Society, the Oregon State Dental Society and the American Dental Association. He is a staunch supporter of the republican party. The Doctor is a veteran of the World war, for which he enlisted in September, 1917. He was first stationed at San Francisco, but was transferred to Boston, where he took a course in radio at Harvard University, for which he was well adapted, having been previously a close student of radio. From Boston he was sent to Asbury Park, New Jersey, where for three months he was in the transatlantic radio service, and was then assigned to sea duty, being on convoy and supply ships on the Atlantic ocean. He was honorably discharged from the service in August, 1919, with the rank of radio electrician second class. A man of sterling character, pleasing address and affable manner, he has made a host of warm friends since coming to Beaverton and commands the sincere respect of the entire community.

C. E. COWDIN

C. E. Cowdin, president and general manager of the Nicolai-Neppach Company, of Portland, is one of the most prominent figures in the industrial circles of the Columbia River valley, the concern of which he is the head being the oldest and most important in its line in this section of the country. The business was first established in 1866 by Lewis, Adolph and Theodore Nicolai, under the name of Nicolai Brothers Company, and has always been at the same location. At first they confined their operations to making mouldings, to which were later added sash and doors, and eventually they took up cabinet and interior finish work of all kinds. Starting in a modest way, they added to their equipment and erected buildings as needed, until today they have a large and pretentious plant, equipped in every respect for the highest type of production in their lines. On March 1, 1877, A. Neppach came to the Nicolai Company as bookkeeper and on the reorganization and incorporation of the business in 1887 he was made general manager of the concern, in which capacity he served continuously until 1919, when he retired. In 1890 the firm name was changed to that of Nicolai-Neppach Company, which name is still carried. In 1914 Louis Nicolai and A. Neppach bought the interest of Theodore Nicolai, and in 1919 E. E. Hall, C. J. Neppach and C. E. Cowdin bought the stock of A. Neppach and Louis Nicolai and William Nicolai who at that time owned the business. The present officers of the company are C. E. Cowdin, president and general manager; E. E. Hall, vice president, and Carl J. Neppach, secretary-treasurer and cashier. In 1926 the company added to their already extensive plant by building a two-story building, sixty by one hundred feet, and in 1927 erected a two-story concrete building, a quarter of a block in size. The factory now covers an entire city block, another block being used for yards and storage, and an additional quarter of a block of space is leased. The company is largely engaged in the manufacturing of woodwork for high class residences and office buildings, and has gained a wide reputation, some of the notable examples of its work being found in the Julius Meyer and Harry Green residences, the Public Service building, the woodwork of which cost over one hundred thousand dollars, the Masonic Temple, the United States National Bank building, the Bank of California building, the new Temple Beth Israel and countless others throughout the Pacific northwest. The company also does the installation work, for which it has an adequate force of experienced and highly skilled workmen. During the World war it equipped many of the best boats built on the coast, installing fine woodwork, for which purpose it shipped in over ninety carloads of hardwood in a single year. It imports its wood and lumber from all parts of the world, and employs one hundred and twenty-five skilled workmen. It sells largely to contractors and builders, and prac-

tically all of its work is done to order, according to specifications, and its line of production also includes fine furniture, a number of expert designers being employed.

The company, during the years of its existence, has done much valuable and interesting experimenting in various woods for its special purposes. Prior to its establishment all the doors and sash required in Portland were brought from San Francisco, the Nicolai Brothers Company being the pioneers in the planing-mill business in this city. In their early days here they ran a sawmill at Cedar Landing, back of Ranier, and, after trying out the various woods of Oregon, decided that cedar was the best for inside finish and it was used extensively for some time. In 1900 they experimented with fir, which since that time has been used extensively for interior finish. In 1887 they imported a schooner load of Sitka cedar from Alaska, from which they made the interior finish of the Bacon & Sherlock building, at the corner of Second and Oak streets, and throughout the coast region there stand many monuments to the high-grade work which this company has turned out and installed. The inside finish of St. Vincent's Hospital, many state buildings at Salem and the post office building at Sacramento, California, are made of larch manufactured by the Nicolai-Neppach Company, as is also the old capitol building at Olympia, Washington. The Nicolai-Neppach Company takes a justifiable pride in its splendid business record, having maintained the highest standard of efficiency in both manufacture and installation, and without question it is the leading concern in its line in the Pacific northwest.

C. E. Cowdin, the president of this company, was born in Oxford, Oakland county, Michigan, on the 14th of April, 1883, and is a son of George D. and Martha Cowdin, of whom the former was a farmer and both are now deceased. He received his early education in the public schools and also attended Michigan State College. He came to Portland, Oregon, in 1905, but soon afterward went to Coos Bay, where he entered the employ of the Simson Lumber Company, makers of sash and doors. In 1908 he became foreman for the Pacific Coast Door Company at Portland, and in the following year joined the Nicolai-Neppach Company as foreman of its sash and door factory. Later he became general superintendent, and in 1919 became one of the owners of the business and was made president and general manager, which position he still holds. He has devoted himself closely to the business, in the management of which he has shown sound judgment and progressive ideas, and has gained a reputation as a competent, careful and successful business man. He is president of the Oregon Planing Mills Company and president of the Norwesco Investment Company.

In 1906 Mr. Cowdin was united in marriage to Miss Carolyn Jenkins, a daughter of Frank E. and Elizabeth (Miles) Jenkins, of Oxford, Michigan, and they are the parents of a daughter, Edith.

Mr. Cowdin is past president of the Pacific Northwest Mill-Work Association, first vice president of the Mill-Work Cost Bureau, an international organization. For a number of years he has taken an active part in the advancement of various subsidiaries pertaining to his present industry. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ad Club, the Knights of the Round Table and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a staunch republican in his political alignment and has shown a constant interest in the progress and welfare of his city and county. Personally he is a man of straightforward and agreeable manner, has a wide circle of friends and is regarded as one of the representative men of his community.

CLARK D. SIMONDS

Bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control, Clark D. Simonds has developed one of Oregon's important productive industries and exerts a strong and beneficial influence in business circles of Portland, which for eighteen years has numbered him among its leading citizens. He is a native of Manchester, Vermont, and a son of David K. and Ellen L. (Clark) Simonds. His father was the owner and publisher of a newspaper and a business man of high standing. He has passed away but the mother still resides in the Green Mountain state.

Clark D. Simonds attended Middlebury College in Vermont and continued his studies in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1904, specializing in business administration. Afterward he was identified with

various lines of activity and in 1910 came to Portland, entering the real estate and mortgage-loan business. He was thus engaged until 1920, when he organized the Ashland Natural Carbonic Company, of which he has since been president and manager. Mr. Simonds leased the Pompadour Mineral Springs and secured the exclusive right to manufacture carbonic gas, which is put up in steel cylinders. The plant is located at Ashland, Oregon, and there are but two other places in this country where carbonic gas is found in its natural state in commercial quantities. The output of the plant is distributed throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah by the Liquid Carbonic Corporation of Chicago, Illinois. The industry is operated with notable efficiency and the main offices of the company are located on the sixth floor of the Failing building in Portland. Mr. Simonds closely supervises every detail of the business, which is thoroughly systematized and rapidly expanding.

In 1909 Mr. Simonds married Miss Louise Scully, of Lincoln, Illinois, and they now have two children, Marian and John. Mr. Simonds is a member of the Waverley Country Club and Chi Psi, a college fraternity. He casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party and heartily indorses every movement for the benefit of the city and state with which he has allied his interests.

SAMUEL M. MEARS

Samuel M. Mears was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in the '50s and is the son of William A. and Jane Maxwell Mears. He received a public and high school education, attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1871 and later attended the University of Wisconsin. His first job on the Pacific coast was with the West Coast Furniture Company of San Francisco.

In 1878, Samuel M. Mears came to Portland and started with Frank Brothers' Implement Company, later going to the Ladd and Tilton Bank. He remained with them for three years and then took up the management of the Portland Flouring Mill at Dayton, Washington, where he remained for three years. He was then transferred to the Portland Flouring Mill at Tacoma, Washington, where he also remained for three years.

In 1892, he became identified with The Portland Cordage Company and became president in 1895. He has shown sound judgment and marked executive ability and a progressive spirit. The steady and healthy growth of The Portland Cordage Company is the legitimate outgrowth of two fundamental principals which have been constantly adhered to in the management of the business, namely, high grade products and absolute integrity in all transactions so that the firm has always commanded the confidence of the buying public. It is rather unique in the history of the northwest industries, in the fact that it has never closed down on account of labor troubles or lack of business.

In 1901, he was the prime mover and inaugurator of the Columbia Engineering Works. Its principal endeavor was the production of cast steel. It was the first steel casting plant established in the northwest. Mr. Mears operated it successfully until 1909, when it was sold to San Francisco capitalists and was renamed the Columbia Steel Corporation. It has continued as one of Portland's successful and desirable manufacturing industries. All Mr. Mears' business efforts have been in the line of manufacturing and consequently the establishment of pay rolls, which are always a public benefit.

Mr. Mears has always shown a great interest in everything affecting the welfare and prosperity of Portland and the Columbia river basin and is regarded as one of its most progressive business men. He served one term as a member of the state legislature. He has been president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Traffic and Transportation Association and was chairman of the Port of Portland for four and one-half years. During his administration of this body, a thirty foot channel was opened to the sea and the Columbia river bar was overcome.

In 1883, he was married to Miss Laura Virginia Savier, daughter of Thomas A. Savier, a pioneer of Portland, and a member of the firm of Savier and Burnside, one of the large mercantile concerns of the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Mears have five children: Henry, who is associated with his father in business; Arthur, who is in the machine shop and engineering business in Portland; Maxwell, who is owner



SAMUEL M. MEARS

and manager of the Mears Equipment Company; Margaret, who is married to Norman N. Rupp, a timber dealer of Portland; and Virginia, who is at home.

Mr. Mears is a member of the Arlington Club and a life member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club.

L. N. PLAMONDON

L. N. Plamondon, president of the Woodland State Bank, at Woodland, Cowlitz county, Washington, has long been a conspicuous figure in the affairs of the community and has been one of the most important factors in its progress and prosperity. The bank of which he is the head was organized in 1907 by Philip and L. G. McConnell, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, all of which was paid in. Its first officers were, Philip McConnell, president, Dr. C. H. Chapman, vice president, and L. G. McConnell, cashier, these gentlemen, with John Peterson and L. Hopf, composing the board of directors. It was entirely a local institution and at first transacted only a commercial banking business. Mr. McConnell retained the presidency of the institution until his death, in 1912, after which for a short time the position was not filled, but later in that year L. N. Plamondon bought a controlling interest in the bank and was elected president, in which position he has served to the present time. Dr. Chapman was followed as vice president by T. E. Oliver, who was succeeded by the present vice president, George F. Plamondon. L. G. McConnell served as cashier until 1912, since which date the cashiers have been, in succession, R. A. Henry, George E. Cockrane, George F. Plamondon and E. C. Blue. On February 21, 1914, the capital stock was increased to twenty-five thousand dollars, at which figure it still stands, and the surplus is five thousand dollars. In 1925 the bank established a savings department, which is proving a very important and appreciated department of the business. The present official roster is as follows: L. N. Plamondon, president; George F. Plamondon, vice president; E. C. Blue, cashier; Miss Lydia La Rue, assistant cashier; T. E. Oliver, retired, John Bogart, dairyman, and E. E. Dale, realtor and member of the legislature, directors.

L. N. Plamondon was born at Tumwater, Thurston county, Washington, in 1881, and is a son of Francis Norbert and Ellen (Scanlon) Plamondon. His paternal grandfather, Simon Plamondon, was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the early days in this part of the country. He was born in Montreal, Canada, and came to Cowlitz Prairie in 1813 as the first factor of the Hudson's Bay Company's post there, carving through the first trail from what is now known as Long View to Puget sound. He was with the Hudson Bay Company for many years, and helped to organize and afterwards operated the agricultural department for that concern. Later he served as United States Indian agent for all of this northwestern country until his death, which occurred in the early '80s, at the age of one hundred and four years. He was a member of the first territorial convention, the territorial legislature and the state constitutional convention, and it was he who discovered Frazer pass in British Columbia. His brother-in-law, Mr. Lucier, was a member of the historic Champoege conference and, though a Canadian, advocated joining this territory to the United States. Simon Plamondon was married to Miss Henrietta Pelletier, a niece of Archbishop Blanchet, the first Catholic archbishop in the northwest, who was induced to come here mainly through the influence of Mr. Plamondon. To Simon and Henrietta Plamondon were born two children, Francis Norbert and Augustine, the latter now deceased.

Francis N. Plamondon, who died in 1925, was born on Cowlitz Prairie, Washington, in 1850 and was reared by his mother in the home of Archbishop Blanchet at Oregon City. He completed his educational training at Holy Angels College in Vancouver, and at the age of eighteen years went to San Francisco, California, where he was for several years employed in the office of C. P. Huntington. Later he was for a number of years with the street car company, and in 1880 returned to Washington and, locating at Tumwater, was engaged in railroad construction work during his remaining active life. In 1868, in San Francisco, he was married to Miss Ellen Scanlon, who was born in Count Kerry, Ireland, from which country she emigrated to the United States alone. She lived for awhile in Massachusetts, and then made the long voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where she met Mr. Plamondon. To them were

born six children, as follows: Thomas F., now deceased, who married and had two children, Ellen M. and Flora; John E., deceased, who was married and became the father of seven children, Frank, Anges, George, John, Norbert, Martina and Fred; Raymond J., who lives in San Francisco; P. N., who lives in Seattle, Washington, and is married and is the father of four children, Vivian, Eleanor, Paul and Bernadine; L. N.; and George F. George F. Plamondon was born in Tumwater, Washington, in 1886, attended the public schools and St. Martin's College, at Lacey. He worked in the woods for five years, and for about one year was connected with the Kelso Journal, after which he was in accounting work until 1908. He then entered the old Kelso State Bank, in which he became assistant cashier and remained there until the failure of the bank, in 1921, after which he came to Woodland and was a cashier of the Woodland State Bank for about a year, and was then made vice president, which position he still holds. In 1911 he was married to Miss Helen Carothers, who was born in Kelso, a daughter of F. M. and Annie (Robb) Carothers. The father came from Iowa in the early '80s and became a successful merchant at Kelso. They have four children, Mary Catherine, F. Gregory, Louis and Joan. Mr. Plamondon served two years as mayor of Kelso, and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

L. N. Plamondon received a good public school education, after which he taught in the schools of Thurston county, and also served four years as superintendent of the schools at Kelso, resigning that position in 1907 to enter the Kelso State Bank. He remained in that institution for five years, being advanced to the position of assistant cashier, and then came to Woodland and bought the controlling interest in the Woodland State Bank, of which he became president. He has shown clear-headed judgment in practical matters and has discharged his executive duties in a manner that has not only built up the interests of the bank, but has also gained for him a high place in the confidence and regard of the community. He has shown a genuine interest in the welfare of Woodland and is regarded as one of its representative men and dependable citizens.

In 1902, in Olympia, Washington, Mr. Plamondon was united in marriage to Miss Nellie E. Elswick, who was born in Missouri and who died February 4, 1927, leaving two children, Lois N., who is attending St. Mary's College, in Portland, Oregon, and George Riley, who is in high school.

Mr. Plamondon served two terms as mayor of Woodland and was also a member of the city council, and while a resident of Kelso served six years as a member of the schoolboard. He attends the Men's Club of Woodland, which is a unique organization in that it has no regular membership, no officers and no dues. The club meets once in every two weeks and operates as an open forum, discussing various interesting questions, particularly such as relate to the material, civic and moral welfare of the community. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Kiwanis Club at Kelso and the Knights of Columbus in Portland. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his makeup and have been contributing elements to the splendid success which has come to him, and among his acquaintances he commands esteem and good will, because of his earnest and worthy life and his genial and friendly manner.

CARL J. NEPPACH

Carl J. Neppach, who, as secretary and treasurer of the Nicolai-Neppach Company, is actively identified with one of Portland's most important manufacturing establishments, enjoys a splendid reputation as an alert, enterprising and capable business man and is contributing in definite measure to the success of this widely known concern. He was born in Portland, Oregon, on the 9th of October, 1890, and is a son of John C. and Magdaline (Kronenberg) Neppach, the former born in New York city and the latter in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. His parents came to Portland about 1871 and here his father was engaged in the grain and feed business until 1891, when he moved to Oakland, California, where he was engaged in business until his retirement. He is now deceased, and his widow resides at Glendale, California.

Carl J. Neppach received a good public school education in California, to which state the family had moved when he was about a year old. In 1910 he returned to

Portland and entered the employ of the Nicolai-Neppach Company, manufacturers of interior woodwork, and has remained with this concern to the present time. In 1919 he acquired an interest in the business and since 1921 has been secretary and treasurer of the company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Emmerson Hardwood Company, of this city.

In 1916 Mr. Neppach was united in marriage to Mabel Dolores Hall, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and they are the parents of a son, Carl Jr. Mr. Neppach is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Alderwood Country Club, the Ad Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He gives his political support to the republican party and is numbered among Portland's progressive and public-spirited citizens, standing ready at all times to cooperate in the promotion of measures for the betterment of the city. A man of strong personality, agreeable manner and constant in his friendships, he is deservedly popular and commands the respect of all who know him.

G. K. WENTWORTH

G. K. Wentworth, member of the stock and bond brokerage firm of Wentworth & Dickey, is one of Portland's capable and alert business men, and has attained substantial success in his present business through his progressive methods and honorable dealing. He was born in Bay City, Michigan, and received his educational training in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois. For twenty years he was identified with the lumber business and in 1901 came to Portland as secretary and treasurer of the Portland Lumber Company, with which he was connected until 1922, when he disposed of his interests and, in February, 1923, organized the G. K. Wentworth Company, stock and bond brokers. On November 1, 1927, he entered into a partnership with Walter P. Dickey, formerly western representative of the Chase National Bank of New York city, at which time the firm name was changed to its present style, Wentworth & Dickey, Judge Charles H. Carey also being a director of the company. The company handles stocks and bonds, the most of which are listed, and receives quotations direct by Western Union ticker service. They buy and sell on order and are able to give to clients the personal attention of the members of the firm, a very desirable situation. The commission charged is about the same as received by other large firms and the house has gained a high reputation for trustworthiness and dependability, its business enjoying a steady and healthy growth. Mr. Wentworth is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Arlington Club, the Multnomah Athletic Club, the Waverly Country Club, the Lake Oswego Club and the Rotary Club. He has shown a commendable interest in affairs relating to the prosperity and progress of his community. Courteous and accommodating, standing ready to render any possible service to his clients, he has made a host of warm friends among those who have dealt with him and commands the uniform respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM ARTHUR ROBBINS

One of the leading members of the legal profession in the Columbia River valley is William A. Robbins, of Portland, who for the past twenty-three years has rendered able and effective service as attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Robbins was born about eight miles west of Salem, Oregon, on the 27th of July, 1873, and is a son of J. H. and Mary Margaret (Harvey) Robbins, the former born in Decatur county, Indiana, and the latter in Magnolia, that state. J. H. Robbins crossed the plains in 1862 with his first wife and four small children and at Baker, Oregon, the wife and one child died. His oxen also died and he was in desperate financial straits, so that he was glad to secure any kind of work. In the fall of 1862 he constructed a boat, on which he traveled from The Dalles, Oregon, to Vancouver, Washington, where he placed his children in a school, and then came to Portland. Here he spent some time in looking for employment and eventually began selling Bibles, for which he paid one dollar and a half and sold for six dollars,

and in this way made a little money. While at Bethel, Oregon, he met Miss Mary M. Harvey, a daughter of Amos Harvey, a pioneer Indian agent, a Quaker in religious faith and one of the first trustees of Bethel Institute, in this state. Mr. Robbins and Miss Harvey were married in 1864. Mr. Robbins was a good singer and taught music and singing. About 1872 he opened one of the earliest music stores in Portland, also selling pianos and organs, and met with splendid success, becoming wealthy, but he made an unfortunate venture in the mining industry at Baker, Oregon.

William A. Robbins and his brother had to work on the old ranch at Bethel in order to help pay off a mortgage, in which laudable effort they did their full part. Mr. Robbins secured a public school education and then entered the law department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Law and on March 17th of that year was admitted to the bar at Salem. He located at Fossil, Oregon, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1902, and during that period served as deputy district attorney for the seventh judicial district. He then took a postgraduate course at Leland Stanford University and in 1904 came to Portland, since which time he has been associated with the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, Union Pacific system. With a comprehensive knowledge of the basic principles of jurisprudence he combines a skill and resourcefulness in practice which have gained for him an enviable reputation as a successful lawyer. During the war period, under the federal control of railroads, Mr. Robbins served as general attorney for the railroad administration, having charge of legal matters in the west, and under the present organization he is general attorney for the Union Pacific system for the state of Oregon.

On March 6, 1901, Mr. Robbins was united in marriage to Miss Edyth Grace Savage. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Portland Business Men's Club, of which he is president, and the University Club. A gentleman of kindly and genial manner, constant in his friendships and loyal and true in every relation of life, he has long commanded a high place in the confidence and respect of his fellowmen and is regarded as one of Portland's representative citizens.

WALTER P. DICKEY

Walter P. Dickey, member of the well known stock and bond brokerage firm of Wentworth & Dickey, of Portland, has long been identified with financial and investment affairs, in which he is regarded as an expert, and in his present line of business is achieving gratifying success. Mr. Dickey was born at Neoga, Cumberland county, Illinois, on the 11th of March, 1879, and is a son of William D. and Sarah H. (McAlister) Dickey, both of whom were of Scotch descent. His paternal great-grandfather, John Dickey, was the first circuit-riding Presbyterian preacher of Indiana, and his grandfather, N. S. Dickey, was a minister of the Presbyterian church and one of the early preachers at Neoga, Illinois. William D. Dickey established the Cumberland County Bank, at Neoga, in 1872 and was its cashier until 1893. While Lyman J. Gage was secretary of the treasury, he served as assistant United States treasurer at Washington, D. C., and at Sioux City, Iowa. He then went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and became associated with John Perrin, who was later chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank at San Francisco. They organized the American National Bank of Indianapolis, of which Mr. Dickey became cashier. Later he became assistant cashier of the National City Bank of Chicago, in which city he lived until his death, which occurred in 1919. His widow died in Portland, Oregon, in 1926.

Walter P. Dickey attended the public schools and completed his education in Butler College, at Indianapolis. In 1897 he entered the Merchants National Bank at Indianapolis as a messenger boy, and in 1900 went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he entered the Live Stock National Bank, of which, two years later, at the age of twenty-three years, he was made cashier. Here he demonstrated his high qualities as a financier and banker, building the bank up to a four million dollar concern. In 1911 Mr. Dickey came to Portland and organized the Portland Cattle Loan Company, of which he was president, and also organized the Livestock State Bank, of which he was the first president. In 1922 he became the western representative of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York city, and subsequently, when that institution was

merged with the Chase National Bank, he continued for two years longer as its western representative. On November 1, 1927, he and G. K. Wentworth organized the firm of Wentworth & Dickey and engaged in the general stock and bond brokerage business, with offices in the Lumberman's building, and are building up a very satisfactory business. They give their personal attention to their clients and, having gained a reputation for reliability and honorable dealing, are attracting a very desirable class of customers.

On April 30, 1910, Mr. Dickey was united in marriage to Miss Margaret White, of Seattle, Washington, who was born at Sioux City, Iowa. They are the parents of three children, Dorothy, Virginia and Walter Price, Jr. Mr. Dickey gives the republican party his political support and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Waverly Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is well known throughout the Pacific Northwest, having been identified in various ways with a number of important industries, and is regarded as an able and astute financier. A man of sterling character and straightforward manner, cordial and affable in his social relations, and loyal and true at all times, he commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

A. L. BOZARTH

One of the old and well-known pioneer families of the Columbia River valley is that of Bozorth, of which A. L. Bozarth, of Woodland, Cowlitz county, Washington, is a worthy representative. He occupies and farms a part of the old donation claim which has been in the family continuously for over three-quarters of a century and stands as one of his community's most substantial citizens. He was born on the Bozorth farm, on a part of which he lives, in 1862, and is a son of Squire J. Bozorth, Jr., who came across the plains with his father, Squire J. Bozorth, Sr., and regarding whom interesting facts were brought out in an interview which Fred Lockley had with Mr. Bozarth's mother and which was published in the Journal as follows: "My maiden name was Cynthia A. John. My father, Jacob John, was born in Tennessee, March 11, 1802. He moved to Clinton county, Ohio, where, on November 30, 1823, he married Miss Rachel Whitaker. My father and mother moved to Iowa and lived in Mahaska county till the spring of 1852, when we started for Oregon. Before living in Iowa we had lived in Illinois for awhile, where I was born on March 22, 1841.

"We reached Portland late in October, 1852. We wintered at Portland. Father built a coal pit and made charcoal and also worked at his trade as a blacksmith. In the spring of 1853 father started to look up our old Iowa neighbor, Squire Bozorth. He found he had taken up a claim on the Lewis river. Father took up a claim near the Bozorths and lived there until the winter of 1861, when he moved to Mill Plain, just east of Vancouver. He died there December 10, 1863. There were eleven in our family. I am the only one now living. I was seventeen when I married Squire J. Bozorth. My husband's father, Squire J. Bozorth, Sr., was born in Kentucky in 1792. He moved from Kentucky to Missouri and later to Illinois. In 1840 he moved to Iowa and in the spring of 1845 crossed the plains to Oregon. Captain Halliday was the captain of the wagon train. They reached Vancouver December 8. He bought a claim on Gales creek, in Oregon. He built the first school house at Forest Grove, Oregon. In the fall of 1846 he took up a claim on the Columbia river just across from Vancouver. In 1852 he moved to a new place on the north bank of Lewis river, which he called Woodland farm. He died the day before St. Patrick's day, 1853. He married Millie H. Willis, of Virginia. Squire Bozorth, with his wife and eight children, was among the earliest settlers of this district. My husband, Squire J. Bozorth, was born in Marion county, Missouri, July 19, 1836. We were married June 18, 1859, and moved to the Bozorth farm, a mile from Woodland. We have had three children, Will, Alfred and Leona June. I have lived here in Woodland for the past sixty-six years.

"My husband's brother, Christopher Columbus Bozorth, founded the town of Woodland. He was born in Missouri on New Year's day, 1832. In 1881 Chris opened a store on the river bank here and was appointed the first postmaster of Woodland. When Chris started his store the captain of the 'Hydra' tied up at the bank

and called out, 'Uncle Chris, what are you going to call your place?' Chris said, 'I think I'll call it Woodland.' So, when they applied for a post office they applied for it in that name. Chris called it after his father's farm, 'Woodland Farm.' My husband's mother died March 10, 1856, about three years after the death of his father. Chris served in the legislature and was also county assessor four terms. He was elected in 1856. In 1871 he went to eastern Oregon. In the '70s he ran a butcher shop at Weston, Umatilla county. Along about 1880 he opened a hotel there. In 1884 he came back to Vancouver. He married Olive Goodwin in 1865."

Squire J. Bozarth, Jr., spent his active years here in farming and logging, and the original donation land claim, which comprised six hundred and forty acres, was practically all in timber and brush. He was a man of great energy and determination, created a splendid farm and lived to see his section of the state developed into one of the best communities of the entire valley. He was a member of the Grange and took a deep interest in everything concerning the welfare of the farmers of his locality. His death occurred in 1913, and he is survived by his widow, who still lives at Woodland and is now eighty-seven years old. They became the parents of three children: William R., who is now retired and lives in Vancouver; A. L.; and Lewis J., who died at the age of fourteen years.

A. L. Bozarth secured his education in the public school at Woodland and remained on the home farm until twenty-eight years of age, when he engaged in a mercantile business in Woodland, with which he was identified for twenty-five years. For about five years he conducted the Highway Canteen, at the turn of the road, and during the time that he ran the store he also was engaged in the sawmill and logging business to some extent. He now has two hundred and ten acres of the old home place, which he is successfully operating and is very comfortably situated.

In 1888 at Bellingham, Washington, Mr. Bozarth was united in marriage to Miss Katie Smith, who was born in England. When eleven years old she accompanied her family on their emigration to this country, at which time they located in Kansas. In 1882 they came to Seattle, Washington. Her parents, W. G. and Caroline Smith, are now both deceased, her father dying in 1923. About 1884 they went to Whatcom (now Bellingham), about eight miles from which place he took up a homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Bozarth have four children: Claude A., who was a member of the Fourteenth United States Infantry during the World war, is now taking postgraduate work at the University of Washington, preparing for the teaching profession. He married Miss Alberta Lynch, a graduate nurse in Seattle, and they have three children, Margaret Carol, Donald Grant and Barbara. Glenn T., who lives in Woodland, married Miss Helen Martin, of Spokane, Washington, and they have two children, Grace and Ralph M. Squire Smith, who is a practicing physician at Oregon City, Oregon, was in the Medical Corps of the Fourth Division during the World war and was overseas about eighteen months. He married Miss Ethel Newland, of Eugene, Oregon, and they have a daughter, Susan Jeanne; Mildred L., who is the wife of William M. Scaife, of Washington, D. C., is a lieutenant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and has just completed two years' service in the Philippine islands. They have a daughter, Mildred Bozarth. Mr. Bozarth has always evinced a good citizen's interest in public affairs and has served as secretary of the school board and four years as a member of the city council of Woodland. A man of earnest purpose, high principles and clean character, he has always commanded the fullest measure of respect throughout his community and has by his life and labors maintained the prestige established by his forebears, whose memory is honored throughout this section of the valley.

JAMES W. TAYLOR

James W. Taylor, president of the Olsen-Roe Transfer Company, of Portland, has had a career of varied experiences, some of which were unpleasant, but since coming to Portland, twenty years ago, has met with notable success in his business affairs, due to his persistent and well directed efforts. He was born in England, on the 30th of July, 1872, and is a son of James and Margaret (Leeming) Taylor. After completing his public school education, he entered the Trinity House Navigation school, and, when fourteen and a half years of age, went to sea on the "Clan McKinzie," a full-rigged ship, as an apprentice. He followed sailing for four years and on his last voyage

came to Portland. He left Astoria on December 26, 1890, and on coming into Portland harbor anchored for the night near the city dock. At one o'clock the steamship "Oregon" ran into the "Clan McKinzie," killing two seamen and wounding another and sinking the ship. Mr. Taylor then quit the sea and, with a cash capital of twenty dollars, started out to make his living on land. He went to work in a lumber camp at Goble, Oregon, where he remained a little over two years, after which he went to the upper Columbia river, locating at Cook's Landing, where for fourteen years he worked for the Oregon Lumber Company. He then was made captain of that company's tugboat, which he commanded for six years, after which he bought a tugboat of his own, the "Maja," which he later sold, and soon afterwards also bought the "Pearl," operating the two boats at different times six years. He also went into the passenger business, as captain of "G. W. Simons," which he operated for awhile between the Cascades and The Dalles, and then resigned. He bought back a tugboat, which he ran until the completion of the Northbank railroad, when he traded the boat to the Olsen-Roe Transfer Company for an interest in that concern, and has been identified with it continuously since. This company was established in 1907 by Henry Roe and C. M. Olsen, and was first located on First street, later moving to 209 Oak street. In 1913 they moved to Front and Oak streets, and in 1914 came to the present location at 514 Hoyt street, occupying a building erected for them and which is one hundred by one hundred feet in size, two stories and basement. It is of concrete construction, is well adapted to the uses of the company, and has a railroad siding, which facilitates the handling of goods. The company does a general transfer and storage business, employing eight motor trucks and twelve or more men. Mr. Taylor became president of the company in 1908 and has held that position continuously since, J. W. Fisher being the secretary of the company. Their business has enjoyed a steady and substantial growth and their careful handling of goods and their sound business methods have gained for them public confidence and patronage.

In 1901 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Popple, of Hood River, Oregon, a daughter of Simpson Popple, who was a pioneer of that district. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of five children: Marion, who is the wife of Dr. Charles Stotty, of Portland; Alice, the wife of Charles Bauer, of Portland; and Lavell, Hazel and Dorothy, who are at home. Mr. Taylor is a member of Multnomah Camp, No. 77, W. O. W., and in his political views is independent. He has applied himself closely to his business affairs, in which he has exercised sound and practical judgment, and the prosperity which has come to him has been well merited, for he has been fair and square in all of his dealings and commands the respect of all who know him.

PERCY W. LEWIS

Percy W. Lewis, manager of the Ames-Harris-Neville Company, at Portland, has been with this well known concern continuously for twenty-seven years, first as employee and in more recent years as a stockholder and officer. Mr. Lewis was born at Delphi, Carroll county, Indiana, and is a son of Dr. Walter F. and Margaret Lewis. His father practiced dentistry throughout his active life, and died in California, in 1926, at the age of eighty-three years. The family had moved to that state many years ago and the mother still resides there.

Percy W. Lewis received his early education in the public schools of California and attended the University of California. In 1898 he came to Portland and for three years was in the employ of a wheat exporting concern. In 1901 he started to work for the house with which he is still connected, and in 1919 was made manager, which position he has held to the present time. This business was established in San Francisco, California, in the '80s by Judge J. P. Ames, and E. Detrick, with a small bag factory. Subsequently Mr. Detrick sold his interest to Mr. E. F. Harris, after which the business was operated as Ames & Harris. In 1906 they bought the business of Neville & Company, of San Francisco, and the Neville Bag Company, of Portland, at which time the company was reincorporated under its present name, the Ames-Harris-Neville Company. Ames & Harris started a factory in Portland in the '80s and were located then on Front street. In 1912 they built the present plant, comprising a splendid building, of mill construction, five stories and basement, covering a quarter

block of space, and here they are engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of cotton and burlap bags, such as are required for wheat, hops, wool and flour, and also have their own brand and engraving plant for the printing of the bags. About one hundred and fifty people are employed at the Portland plant and the products are sold throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Montana, the San Francisco house handling the southwestern business. India is the source of supply for jute from which burlap is made throughout the world and cotton sheeting for flour bags comes from the southeastern cotton mills. The Portland plant is modern in every respect and the quality of its products has always been maintained at the highest standard, so that the concern is well established in the confidence of the buying public. Albert T. Caswell has been assistant manager at Portland since 1919, and has been with this company for twenty-five years.

Mr. Lewis is a staunch republican in his political views and is a member of the Arlington Club, a life member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, vice president of the Multnomah Golf Club and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

JAMES C. FISHER

The splendid success of the Olsen-Roe Transfer Company, of Portland, has been largely due to the loyal and capable efforts of its officers and employees, among whom specific mention should be made of James C. Fisher, secretary of the company, with which he has been connected for eleven years. Mr. Fisher was born in Richland City, Indiana, on the 26th of September, 1872, and is a son of Charles and Nancy (Hildebrandt) Fisher. His father was a blacksmith and was accidentally killed in 1885, being survived by his widow, who still resides in Indiana.

Mr. Fisher received a good public school education in his native state and in 1900 came to Portland. He took a course in business college after coming here and was for awhile engaged in office work. In 1917 he entered the employ of the Olsen-Roe Transfer Company, and in 1920 was made its secretary, which position he is still filling in a very acceptable manner. He is painstaking and methodical in his work, devotes his time closely to the interest of the business and is held in high regard by his associates.

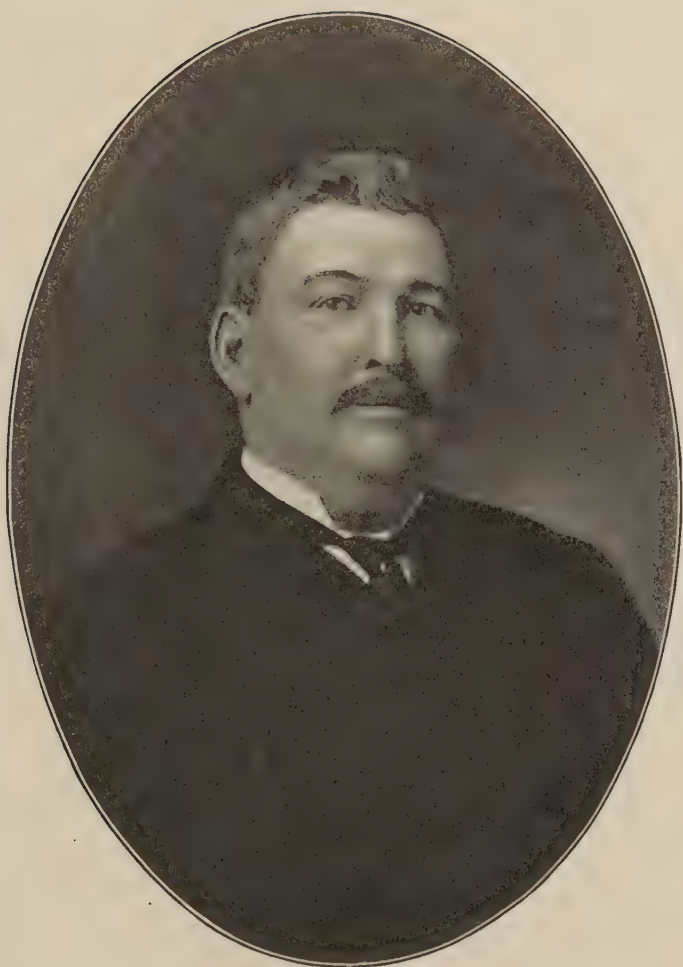
In 1905 Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Hanan, who was born in Douglas county, Oregon, and whose father, Jefferson Hanan, was a pioneer of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of a son, Charles J., who graduated from the University of Oregon in 1928. The republican party receives Mr. Fisher's support and he is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F. He possesses to a marked degree the essential qualifications of good citizenship, gives consistent support to everything calculated to advance the material, civic or moral interests of the community, and commands the unqualified respect of his fellowmen.

PATRICK HENRY NESTER

Some men are born with a faculty for business. Among the predominating traits which they possess are ambition, energy, good judgment and clear foresight, and when these elements of character act in harmony we have the successful business man, whose possibilities are limited only by the field in which he operates. Of this type was Patrick Henry Nester, of Portland, who made his own way in the world and achieved noteworthy success in the logging industry, at the same time winning the respect and good will of his fellowmen by an upright life of well directed industry.

A native of Ireland, he was born in County Mayo, March 17, 1841, and when a child of five came to the United States with his parents, Patrick and Mary (Feehan) Nester, who settled in the southern part of Michigan. The father was one of the early lumbermen of that state and had much valuable timber on his farm. He also followed the trade of a blacksmith. His demise occurred when he had reached the age of fifty years, and the mother reached the sixtieth milestone on life's journey.

During his boyhood Patrick H. Nester worked on the home farm and in his



PATRICK H. NESTER

father's shop and had little time to secure an education. He was also employed in the lumber camps near his home, displaying a natural aptitude for that line of work, and when a young man of twenty-one began his independent career. From the start he prospered in the logging industry and soon became a recognized leader in his chosen field of activity. He was an expert judge of timber, and in 1893 his load of pine logs won the blue ribbon at the Chicago fair. The logs were hauled by one team of horses to the nearest railroad and placed on cars which conveyed them to Chicago. Mr. Nester boarded the freight train and was accompanied by the men who did the loading. The undertaking was fraught with difficulties but he knew the worth of his exhibit and won the coveted award in the face of very keen competition. In 1904 he came to Oregon and purchased a large tract of timber in Baker county, where he lived for three years. He located in Portland in 1907 and here spent the remainder of his life. From time to time he acquired timber holdings in various sections of the country and eventually became one of the largest operators in the northwest. He had a highly specialized knowledge of the lumber industry and manifested notable foresight and executive ability in the conduct of his business.

On October 18, 1877, Mr. Nester married Miss Margaret Morrison, a native of Michigan and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cribbins) Morrison, who passed away in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Nester had no children but adopted a niece and a nephew of the latter, namely: Edgar C., who married Mary Hansett, of Portland, and has two children, Rose Mary and Virginia; and Frances I., who is the wife of E. F. Paulsen, of Portland.

Mr. Nester adhered to the Roman Catholic faith and was a devout member of St. Francis church. Liberally endowed with Celtic wit, he was a most interesting conversationalist, and his humor was as delightful as it was infectious. It remained with him until the end and during his last illness visitors were given no opportunity for expressions of sympathy, finding his cheerfulness and witticisms irresistible. Optimistic and kindly by nature, he radiated sunshine and was always the central figure of every gathering which he attended. It was a real genius for friendship that bound so many to him, from the humblest to the highest. The human quality was what he sought, and he found and cherished it everywhere. His was a successful career in the fullest sense of the term and on June 10, 1925, he was called to his final rest. The world was better for his having lived in it.

PRESTON HOLT

Among Portland's able and highly regarded business men stands Preston Holt, manager for the well known bond and investment house of E. H. Rollins & Sons. He has been connected with financial concerns for a number of years and in his present capacity has shown an ability and trustworthiness that have gained for him the uniform respect of all who know him. Mr. Holt was born in Portland on the 20th of June, 1898, and is a son of Walter A. and Agnes L. (Earhart) Holt, both of whom are natives of this state. His father is vice president of the United States National Bank of Portland and his mother is a daughter of Rocky P. Earhart, whose family were among the early pioneers of this state and who was a member of the state senate in an early day.

Preston Holt secured his early education in the public and high schools of Portland, after which he attended Leland Stanford University. In 1920 he entered the United States National Bank, and in the following year went to the Security Savings and Trust Company, connected with the bond department. On April 5, 1922, he went to San Francisco, California, and entered the employ of E. H. Rollins & Sons, one of this country's greatest investment security houses, with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, and branches throughout the United States and abroad. Mr. Holt remained in the San Francisco office a few months, when he was transferred back to Portland and here worked as a salesman until 1924, when he was made manager of the Portland office. In this position he has shown marked executive ability, building up the business in a gratifying degree, and has also opened an office in Seattle, Washington. In each of these offices six people are employed. This firm has been in business for fifty-two years and handles corporation, municipal and government bonds, as

well as the best preferred stocks, and has long been regarded as one of the most reliable concerns in the country.

On October 8, 1924, Mr. Holt was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Olbrich, of Portland, a daughter of Joseph and Anna Olbrich. They are the parents of a son, Walter Wesley. Mr. Holt is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity, the Multnomah Athletic Club, the Multnomah Golf Club, the Portland Rowing Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In his political attitude he is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He is a man of impressive personality, straightforward in manner and clean-cut in his business methods, and his business career has marked him as well worthy the confidence which is placed in him by all who have come in contact with him.

DAVID HARVEY BOICE

David H. Boice, manager of the Hotel Monticello at Longview, Washington, has had many years of practical experience in the hotel business and by nature and training is well equipped for this position. The Monticello under his management is enjoying a reputation second to no other hotel on the coast for the splendid service which it renders to the public.

Mr. Boice was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 27th of December, 1881, a son of Joseph C. W. and Fanny (Smith) Boice. His father, who was a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1918, at the age of about seventy-five years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served from 1861 to 1865 as a member of Company H, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was drum major. Later he was active in the Grand Army of the Republic and was a life member of the Masonic order. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish stock and came from the north of Ireland to this country in colonial days, settling first in New England but later moving to Pennsylvania. Fanny (Smith) Boice was born at Hannibal, Missouri, and died at Hermosa Beach, California, in 1924 at the age of sixty-six years. She was a descendant of Daniel Boone, the noted Kentucky pioneer and frontiersman.

David H. Boice received his education in the public and high schools of Lincoln, Nebraska, and, going to Kansas City, Missouri, became identified with the coal business as a salesman for the Hawkeye Coal Company. Later he was for three years with the Kansas City Belt Railway, after which he went to California and began his hotel career. In 1901 he became connected with Hotel Green at Pasadena, starting at the bottom, and during the eighteen years that he was with that house he was promoted through the various positions to that of manager. From there, in 1919, he went to the Alexandria Hotel at Los Angeles as assistant manager and two years later was made manager of the Ambassador Hotel, formerly the Potter, at Santa Barbara. He remained there until the hotel was burned in 1921, when he became manager of the Ambassador Hotel at Los Angeles, where he remained until coming to Longview as manager of its beautiful, modern hotel, the Monticello, which was the first building erected in the city. The hotel was named after a nearby spot so named by Lewis and Clark in honor of Thomas Jefferson, whose Virginia home was called Monticello. At Monticello, Washington, an historic territorial conference was held and a small settlement sprang up, but it was later ravaged by water and was eventually abandoned. When Mr. Boice first came to Longview the permanent inhabitants of the place were a few farmers and fishermen, though the construction crew was already at work on the hotel, from which time the new community rapidly developed, so that in five years Mr. Boice has seen Longview grow from practically nothing to a beautiful, well improved and prosperous city of twelve thousand population.

The Monticello is a six-story, fire-proof building and contains two hundred guest rooms, each with a bath. It fronts on beautiful Jefferson square, a six-acre park of gorgeous beauty, in which band concerts are given on Sunday afternoons, and special concerts by the Hotel Monticello orchestra in the evening. The hotel lobby is the equal of any in cities ten times the size of Longview, while all of the rooms are well furnished and have all modern conveniences. The hotel cuisine is all that could be desired by anyone, and the service is prompt and adequate. One of the distinctive decorative features of the Monticello is the group of forty-six portraits and paintings,

depicting scenes in the winning of the west, by Joe Knowles, the noted artist, and which form a frieze on the walls of the lobby. These paintings were unveiled August 5, 1925, at the organization of the Cowlitz County Pioneer and Historical Society in Longview. They have been arranged to give a continuous story of the conquering of the Pacific northwest, and are portraits of Balboa, Sir Francis Drake, Robert Gray, President Thomas Jefferson, William Clark, Meriwether Lewis, Sacajawea, John Jacob Astor, Dr. John McLoughlin, and Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indian tribe, and scenes of Indian Camp, Indian Legend of the Coming of the First White Man, A Surf Scene, Balboa's Fleet, Drake's Ship, "The Golden Hind," Gray's Ship, "The Columbia," Indians Canoeing on the Columbia River, Lewis and Clark Expedition Crossing Bitter Root Mountain, The Peace Signs, Head Waters of the Columbia, The Singing Voyagers, A Bit of Sea Coast, Wreck of the Ship "Peacock," A Mountain Landscape, The Wagon Train, A Desert Scene, Buffalo at the Water Hole, The Vanishing Herd (elk and reindeer), The Hungry Wolf, The Whitman Party Rafting Down the Columbia River, Turning the First Furrow, The Indian's Cattle (herd of buffalo in the valley), Indian Cattle Rustlers, The Desert Water Hole, Pioneer Logging, The Cowboy, The Thorobrace Coach, The Miner (prospector), Attack on Fort Sheridan, The Waterfall, Scout Pearson, The Forest, The Appeal to the Great Spirit, The Call of the Wild, The Departing Red Man, and Night (Indians and their wigwams).

On April 21, 1904, in Pasadena, California, Mr. Boice was united in marriage to Miss Mary Roth, who was born at Rosedale, Kansas, in April, 1881, and is a daughter of Bernard and Helena Roth, both of whom were natives of Germany. Her father was for many years a building contractor in Rosedale, Kansas, being one of the pioneers of that section, and there both parents died. Mrs. Boice is a high school graduate and is an enthusiastic golf player.

Mr. Boice gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Longview Country Club, of which he was a director; the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was president two years; and the Southwestern Washington Hotel Men's Association, of which he was president for two years. He and his wife are identified with the Community church. Mr. Boice has shown a splendid interest in everything pertaining to the prosperity and advancement of Longview, and his fine personal qualities and cordial and affable manner have gained for him a high place in the esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

WILLIAM C. ALDERSON

No name is more prominent in the educational circles of Multnomah county than that of William C. Alderson, who has been engaged in school work for forty years and is now giving splendid and appreciated service as county superintendent of schools, in which capacity he has shown a progressive spirit that has been effective in promoting the educational interests of the county. Mr. Alderson was born in Seattle, King county, Washington, on the 16th of March, 1864, and is a son of Christopher and Mary (Royal) Alderson. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, received a good education, and in 1851 came to the United States. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852 and for awhile engaged in mining in Jackson county. Shortly afterwards he became an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and was assigned to the church at Roseburg, this state. Later he was transferred to Seattle, Washington, where he was serving when his son, William C., was born. In the following September he returned to Oregon and held pastorates in this state to the time of his death, being killed by a train in 1907. In 1861, in Multnomah county, he was married to Mary Royal, who was born in Illinois and is a daughter of Charles and Mary Royal. Her family came across the plains in 1852 and took up a donation land claim in Multnomah county, where her father followed agricultural pursuits until his retirement. Both parents died when past eighty years of age. Mrs. Alderson now, at the age of eighty-six years, resides with her daughter, Edith, a teacher in the city schools.

William C. Alderson received his early education in the public schools and graduated from Willamette University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. He paid his way through college by establishing the first wood saw in Salem, which he

operated until leaving college. Also while attending college he taught school at Crawfordville, Linn county. After his graduation he taught one year in the school at Hubbard, Marion county, Oregon, and in 1892 came to Portland as the first principal of the Clinton-Kelly public school. He served afterwards successively as the principal of the Selwood, Peninsula and Holman public schools. In 1900 he organized the night public school in this city and in 1909 organized the first night high school, having charge of both schools until 1917, in which year he was elected county superintendent of schools, in which position he has, by successive reelections, served to the present time, and is now a candidate for another term. He has been in the service of the schools of Multnomah county longer than any man except C. E. Jamison, of the Shattuck school and is one of the veteran educators of Oregon. He keeps closely in touch with advanced educational methods and has devoted himself indefatigably to the advancement of the schools of the county. He is a strong advocate of the consolidation and proper supervision of the elementary schools and is now planning for the consolidation of the junior high schools of the county, from the viewpoint of both economy and efficiency. In 1926 Mr. Alderson was a candidate for state superintendent of schools and was the only candidate for a state office from Multnomah county entire community.

Mr. Alderson is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, R. A. M.; Washington Commandery, K. T.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through the chairs; the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Progressive Business Men's Club. Because of his sterling character, his high attainments and effective public service, as well as for his cordial and kindly manner, he commands the uniform confidence and esteem of the people of his city and county.

CLYDE CHARLES BASHOR

Important business and financial interests claim the attention and profit by the broad experience and keen sagacity of Clyde Charles Bashor, a representative citizen of Kelso and one of its self-made men. He was born January 29, 1885, in Council Grove, Kansas, and is a son of L. B. and Luease E. (Osborn) Bashor. In the paternal line he represents a German family that was established in this country during the period between 1820 and 1830, and his forbears were among the early settlers of Virginia and Tennessee. L. B. Bashor was born in Jonesboro, Tennessee, July 5, 1851, and engaged in farming for many years, winning a competence which now enables him to live retired in Kelso. His wife, who was of English and Irish extraction, passed away at Kelso, December 1, 1924.

Clyde C. Bashor attended the common schools of Kansas and also took a course in a business college. In 1903, when a young man of eighteen, he journeyed alone to Kelso and four years later was joined by his parents. For a considerable period he worked in a logging camp, performing various tasks, and in 1910 entered the First National Bank in the capacity of a bookkeeper. At that time Kelso had a population of two thousand and the bank was one-tenth of its present size. He has progressed with the institution, of which he is now cashier and a director, and through conscientious, efficient work has contributed materially toward its development. The bank has been a vital force in the upbuilding of this district and is one of the strong and reliable moneyed institutions of Cowlitz county. Mr. Bashor's enterprising spirit led him into the amusement field and he now controls theaters in Kelso and Kalama, Washington. He was the organizer of the Bashor Motor Company and is president of the Kelso Investment Company. Methodical and systematic, he has been able to scatter his energies without lessening their force and has prospered in all of his ventures.

Mr. Bashor was married January 1, 1911, in Portland to Miss Nellie A. Early, who died March 1, 1925, leaving two children, L. Donald and Burnell A. His second union was with Mrs. Wena B. Hansickie, to whom he was married January 18, 1928, in Seattle, Washington, and who had previously resided in Portland, Oregon.

In politics Mr. Bashor is a strong republican and for twelve years was city treasurer, discharging his duties with customary thoroughness and fidelity. Along social lines

he is connected with the Cowlitz County Country Club and the Kelso Club. In the steps of an orderly progression he has reached a field of broad influence and usefulness, and his record proves that the old-fashioned virtues of industry, honesty and perseverance still constitute the key to prosperity. Mr. Bashor has a wide acquaintance in this locality, in which he has lived for a quarter of a century, and time has strengthened his position in public esteem.

ANDREW T. LEWIS

One of the oldest members of the Multnomah county bar, as well as one of the longest in continuous practice, is Andrew T. Lewis, of Portland, who has been identified with the legal profession for fifty-three years and has long commanded a large practice in this city, where he enjoys the unqualified confidence and respect of the entire community.

Mr. Lewis was born in Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 10th of November, 1848, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Clark) Lewis, the former born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1800, and the latter in North Carolina in 1803. The father followed the occupation of farming. In the family were nine children, of whom Andrew T. is the youngest and the only one living.

In 1856 the family removed to Illinois, and after attending the public schools and the State Normal University, at Normal, Illinois, Andrew T. Lewis took up the study of law in Urbana and Champaign, Illinois, in the office of two of the leading attorneys of the twin cities. He next entered the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1875, after which he returned to Urbana, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1884. In the meantime he spent a short time in Deadwood, Dakota; Colorado and Montana, but did not practice law there. He was elected city attorney and judge of the municipal court at Urbana, but did not accept the judgeship in order to secure the appointment of a friend to that position. In April, 1884, he was given credit for securing the nomination, at the republican convention, of Joseph Cannon, who offered him an appointment in the government service but he declined at the time of the offer. In 1879 Mr. Lewis established the Champaign County Herald, which he owned and edited for a year and a half, practicing law at the same time, but, finding that he could not give either business the attention it required, he sold the paper, which had prospered under his management. In July, 1884, at the request of Mr. Cannon, President Arthur appointed Mr. Lewis clerk of the United States district court of Alaska under the Organic Act ex-officio secretary, treasurer and receiver of public moneys as well as one of the Indian Commissioners at Sitka and the Commission appointed him judge of the court trying cases between Indian and Indian. Mr. Lewis accepted the appointment and rendered able and efficient service in that territory for about three years. He called the first jury in Alaska and swore in the first jury in the district. Among his official associates were John H. Kincaid, former governor of Nevada and the first governor of Alaska; Ward McAlister, Jr., United States district judge; M. C. Hillier, United States marshal, and Edward W. Hasket, United States district attorney, all of whom he has outlived. Mr. Lewis was the only republican officeholder in that territory who was not removed on the change of administration in March, 1885, serving with two democratic judges, Edward J. Dawn and La Fayette Dawson. In 1887 Mr. Lewis left Alaska and went to Santa Monica, Los Angeles county, California, where he resided for fourteen months and in September, 1888, came to Portland, where he has been actively engaged in general practice to the present time. A man of wide learning, long experience and dependable judgment, his record at the bar has been a worthy one, for he has met with uniform success in practice and has commanded the respect of his colleagues, many of whom have sought his counsel in intricate questions of jurisprudence.

In 1885, at Sitka, Alaska, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Dauphin, who was serving there as a Presbyterian missionary. To them have been born three children. Arthur H., who was graduated from the law school of the University of Oregon and is now associated in practice with his father, is married and has two children. Elizabeth P., a graduate of the University of Oregon, is the wife of J. H. Scott, highway engineer for the state of Oregon, and they have two sons,

Frank M., who is assistant electrical engineer with the Northwestern Electric Company, is married and lives at Oswego. He is a graduate of the University of Washington as an Electrical Engineer and served with the United States army in France.

Mr. Lewis has been a lifelong supporter of the republican party and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias at Urbana, Illinois, but is not now a member of any lodge. He was honored by being selected to make the address on the life of Meriwether Lewis at the Lewis and Clark Exposition on Lewis Day and in other ways his fellowmen have from time to time expressed their appreciation of his ability, attainments and character. Though almost four score years of age, he retains his bodily and mental vigor and is actively interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the city which he has honored by his citizenship.

JOHN M. LEWIS

No history touching upon the political or official record of Multnomah county would be complete without reference to the life and services of John M. Lewis, to whom belongs the distinction of having served as county treasurer for twenty-six consecutive years,—longer than any other county treasurer in the history of Oregon. This fact stands as a distinctive testimonial of his ability and integrity, and it is safe assertion that no citizen of Multnomah county commands to a greater degree than he the confidence and respect of the people.

Mr. Lewis was born in Linn county, Oregon, on the 20th of September, 1855, and is a son of James Preston and Tennessee Teresa (Tycker) Lewis. His ancestral lines are traced back to old families of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. His paternal great-grandfather, Fielding Lewis, was born in Virginia, in 1767, later lived in North Carolina and eventually settled in Tennessee. He was the father of Fielding Lewis, Jr., who was born in 1811 and who became a resident of Wabash county, Illinois, prior to 1830. Later he became a resident of Missouri and in the spring of 1852 started with his family for the Pacific northwest. After a six months' journey across the plains and mountains, they crossed the Snake river opposite the site of Huntington, followed the general course of the river down to its junction with the Columbia, thence down to the mouth of the Willamette river, and up the latter stream to a point near Brownsville, Linn county, Oregon. During the journey, Fielding Lewis's wife, Lucinda M., died of mountain fever and was buried on the banks of the Snake river. At Burnt river a son, Charles Wesley, died, and at the Upper Cascades they buried Marion Lewis, while Mary Ellen Lewis died on the Oregon side of the river opposite Vancouver barracks. James Preston Lewis, who was born in Wabash county, Illinois, took up a donation land claim in Linn county, which he cleared and developed into a good farm. In 1872, he moved to Althouse, Josephine county, where he bought a tract of land and there made his permanent home, living there until his death, February 18, 1906. He served three terms as county assessor and became prominent and influential in his community. On November 29, 1853, he was married to Miss Tennessee Teresa Tycker, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. H. Spalding, who had come to Oregon with Marcus Whitman in 1836. Mrs. Lewis was born in Linn county, Missouri, and was a daughter of Lewis Tycker, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and became an early resident of Linn county, Missouri. Her paternal grandfather, a native of France, came to America and assisted the colonists in their struggle for independence. Lewis Tycker brought his family to Oregon in 1853 and eventually bought land near Brownsville, where he lived until his death, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife also passed away at Brownsville. Their daughter, Mrs. Lewis, is still living in Josephine county, at the age of ninety-five years, and retains her mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree.

John M. Lewis lived in Linn county to the age of seventeen years and then moved with the family to Josephine county. He attended the public schools and assisted in the operation of the farm until 1881, when he came to Portland. He entered the Portland Business College, from which he was graduated in May, 1882, and was for awhile employed at various things, handling freight on the docks and driving a dray, and then entered the Portland post office, in which he spent four and a half years under Postmasters George A. Steel and C. W. Roby, having charge of the mailing division.

However, office work did not agree with his health so that he resigned and for three years worked as a lumber inspector for the H. R. Duniway Lumber Company in East Portland. He took an interest in local public affairs and served in the city council of East Portland from 1888 to 1890, when he was appointed postmaster, in which position he served two years, when the office was discontinued owing to the merging of East Portland and Portland. His old office was superseded by substation A, of which he was appointed superintendent. This was the first postal substation established north of San Francisco, and Mr. Lewis remained in charge until 1894, when he was appointed deputy county treasurer under A. W. Lambert, serving also under his successor, Ralph W. Hoyt, a total period of six years. In 1902 he was elected county treasurer and, by successive reelections, has been retained by the people in that responsible position to the present time.

On May 1, 1883, in Portland, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. McPherson, who was born and reared in Linn county, Oregon, and is a daughter of W. A. McPherson, who came to this state about 1850. He served as state printer from 1866 to 1870 and his death occurred in 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born four children: Herbert Wayne died at the age of two years; Edith, who taught in the public schools of Portland, is now the wife of A. G. Ervin, of this city, who served in the army during the World war; Ione, who also was a teacher in the public schools of Portland, is the wife of Dallas M. Mark, who spent fourteen months in France as a noncommissioned officer with the One Hundred and Sixteenth Engineer Corps; and Wade Vernon, who spent twenty-one months in France as a member of the Eighteenth Engineer Corps, took a course in mining engineering at the Oregon Agricultural College, and is now mineral inspector for the United States government in Denver, Colorado. He married Miss Jessie Thayer, of Rainier, Oregon, who during the war was engaged in reconstruction work in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Lewis has been a lifelong supporter of the republican party and has always shown an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been chaplain for the past seventeen years; Washington Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; Washington Council, No. 3, R. & S. M.; Martha Washington Chapter, No. 14, O. E. S.; and Kerbyville Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F. He is a member of Abernethy's Cabin, No. 1, N. S. O.; the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, having belonged to the last named organization for thirty-four years. He is also a member of the Oregon Historical Society. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder. Personally Mr. Lewis is a man of kindly manner, cordial in his social relations and staunch in his friendships, and wherever known he commands sincere esteem because of his sterling qualities and splendid record.

E. A. FOWLER

E. A. Fowler, president of the Guarantee Realty and Construction Company, of Portland, Oregon, is contributing in a very direct way to the development of the realty interests of this city and is meeting with a very satisfactory measure of success. He was born in Azle, Tarrant county, Texas, on the 27th of February, 1895, and is a son of Joseph and Mary J. (Miller) Fowler. His father was born in Missouri, from which state he went to Texas in an early day and was there engaged in mercantile affairs for many years, meeting with a degree of prosperity that eventually enabled him to retire and he and his wife moved to Portland, where his death occurred. The mother, who still lives in Portland, was born near Gervais, Marion county, Oregon, and is a daughter of George Boone Miller and Rachel J. (Trimble) Miller.

E. A. Fowler secured a good public school education, graduating from high school, after which he was employed as a clerk in stores in Plainview, Texas. In 1916 he enlisted in the Texas National Guard and served on the Mexican border. In May, 1917, when the United States became involved in the World war, he entered an officers training camp and on August 15, 1917, was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was stationed at Camp Kearney, was later transferred to Camp Fremont, and in September, 1919, was ordered to Portland and placed in charge of the United States army stores in this city. He discharged that duty for two years and was honorably discharged from the service, with the rank of first lieutenant. Mr. Fowler then en-

tered the employ of the United States Rubber Company, serving first as a salesman and later as a department manager, and remained with that concern for five years. In September, 1926, he established a real estate office in Portland and organized the Guarantee Realty and Construction Company, of which he is president and manager. He specializes in building and selling homes, costing from two thousand to twenty thousand dollars, and during the past year and a half has built and sold more than thirty-five such properties. He hires his own construction crews, supervises the erection of all of his houses and has put into them many original and unique ideals, so that they have readily appealed to the prospective home buyers.

On December 25, 1927, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Eda Lenoir Marsters, of Portland. Mr. Fowler is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Portland Realty Board and the Chamber of Commerce. In his political views he is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment as to men and measures, regardless of party lines. He has shown himself a man of sound judgment and wise discrimination in his business affairs, and his energetic and progressive methods, backed by fair dealing and a straightforward manner, have gained for him a high place in the esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

GEORGE H. DAMMEIER

Probably no resident of the Columbia River valley has done more in a practical way to raise the standard of dairy cattle in this section of the country than has George H. Dammeier, of Portland, owner of Lion farm, which is known throughout the Pacific region for its splendid pure bred Jersey cattle. Mr. Dammeier is a business man of wide experience and in his present enterprise has exercised the same clear-headed judgment which gained for him success in other lines of effort, so that he has well merited the prosperity which is now his. He was born in Wayne, Cook county, Illinois, on the 31st of March, 1866, and is a son of Henry and Augusta (Leicheld) Dammeier. His father was a farmer and in the later '70s moved to Minnesota, where he and his wife died.

George H. Dammeier secured his education in the public schools and at the age of fourteen years started to earn his own livelihood by going to work as a milk delivery boy in Elgin, Illinois. He later clerked in stores, and in 1887, about the time he attained his majority, he came to Portland, Oregon. For one year he worked for Cone & Davis, merchants, and in 1888 engaged in the real estate business, specializing in the building of homes, which he sold on the installment plan. This proved a successful venture and within a few years he had built and sold four hundred and thirty-eight homes, on which he realized a handsome profit. About 1908 he quit building homes and has since confined his real estate activities largely to leasing, buying and selling down-town business properties. He has a long-term lease on the Raleigh building, at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets, has a ninety-nine-year lease on the Russell building, on Morrison street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and other good business properties, which he subleases to tenants. He built the Dammeier & Markson block and in 1897 erected the Benson building, at Fifth and Morrison streets, said to have been the best structure for its cost ever put up in this city and which is now torn down to make room for the new Kress building. He has also been interested in other valuable properties in the business district of Portland, in the handling of which he has met with very gratifying success.

In 1902 Mr. Dammeier bought eighteen acres of land near Gresham, thirteen miles east of Portland, and there erected a set of farm buildings, expecting to make it his permanent home. He bought a Jersey cow for sixty-five dollars, which he at that time thought was a high price. Later he bought a couple more cows, from which he sold milk sufficient to show a reasonable profit. Thus encouraged, he added to his herd cows of various breeds and built up a very profitable dairy business. After about four years along that line, he decided to secure a herd of pure bred cattle and decided on the Jersey breed, because Jersey milk was always in demand and because Jerseys were the easiest to obtain at that time. He bought cattle of various strains, in Oregon and Washington, and the offspring of these he sold readily at from forty to sixty dollars, males and females, later raising the price to seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a head. The result of his experiences at that time showed him



GEORGE H. DAMMEIER

that the better his herd the more profitable would be his operations, so from that time he spared no effort to secure better stock, eventually buying two Jersey cows at Shelbyville, Kentucky, three hundred and fifty dollars for one and four hundred and sixty-five dollars for the other. He sold many offspring from these two cows and finally sold the two cows at five hundred dollars each. Mr. Dammeier exhibited one of these cows, which was made grand champion at the Oregon State Fair, and the other cow, several years after he sold her, was made the grand champion at the Pacific International Exposition. Mr. Dammeier now made up his mind to have nothing but good imported Jerseys, and, after selling off all of his stock, imported and domestic, on July 1, 1926, received sixty Jersey cows that had traveled the seven-thousand-mile journey from the Jersey channel island, England, comprising one of the finest herds of pure bred cattle ever owned in this part of the country. On August 23d of that year Mr. Dammeier held an auction sale of imported registered Jerseys at his Lion farm, which attracted wide attention and was attended by nearly fifteen hundred people, visitors being present from British Columbia, Montana, Idaho, California, Oregon and Washington, purchases even being made by Mexican and Philippine breeders. The total for the sale was more than thirty thousand dollars, the top price being received for Imported Lion Farm's O. K., which was sold for two thousand and seventy-five dollars. He now buys his cattle wherever he can get the best and ships them all over the world, for he has won an international reputation as a breeder of fine stock. Lion farm, which is located at East Eighty-second street, at the southern edge of Portland, consists of sixty acres of fine land, on which Mr. Dammeier has erected a good set of buildings, and within a short distance he owns seven acres, upon which he has his home. He has without question the finest farm home and buildings in Oregon and takes a justifiable pride in his accomplishments. Lion farm received its name from the fact that for twenty-five years a big steel lion, weighing about two thousand pounds, has been upon a portico in front of his house and now remains in front of the home on Eighty-second street, so that people began calling the place either Lion Farm or Lion House, and Mr. Dammeier adopted the former name for his place. He is a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York city, the California Jersey Cattle Club and the Oregon Jersey Cattle Club, being a member of the executive board of each of these organizations. He has shown his cattle at most of the important fairs and stock shows of the country and has won many awards on them.

In 1909 Mr. Dammeier was united in marriage to Miss Hazel M. Jensen, of Monitor, Oregon, and they are the parents of a daughter, Margaret, who is a student in the University of California. Mr. Dammeier is a republican in his political views and takes a proper interest in public affairs, though he has never sought office. He has not only gained noteworthy success from a material standpoint, but has also won that which is of more value, the confidence and respect of all who have had business dealings with him, for he has adhered to the highest principles in all of his affairs and has been candid and straightforward in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

EDWARD BAKER SAPPINGTON

Edward B. Sappington, who has served for a number of years as treasurer of Washington county, Oregon, has an enviable record as public official, farmer and citizen, and it would be hard to find in this section of the Columbia River valley a more popular or highly respected man. He was born one mile east of Carlton in Yamhill county, Oregon, on the 1st of September, 1861, and is a son of J. W. and Lucinda (Laughlin) Sappington, both of whom were brought to the coast in childhood, his Grandfather Laughlin having taken up a donation land claim in Yamhill county. J. W. Sappington, who died in 1896, was born in White county, Missouri, and in 1845 came west with his parents, James and Mary Sappington, who drove ox teams across the plains. Arriving at The Dalles, they proceeded down the river by boat to their destination in Yamhill county. James Sappington died shortly before the hard winter of 1862, probably in 1860, and later his widow became the wife of Judge M. L. Roland, of McMinnville, Oregon, who owned that townsite, and there their deaths occurred a number of years later.

J. W. Sappington, who was nine years of age when the family arrived here,

received his education in the early schools and eventually became the owner of eighty acres of the Roland donation land claim, where he carried on farming until about 1863, when he moved to Washington county and bought the John Campbell donation claim, three miles east of Gaston, on which he lived until about 1884, when he moved to Gaston. There his wife's death occurred in 1891. Soon afterward he moved to Hillsboro and was elected county treasurer. He died during his second term in that office. He was a republican and was a member of the Oregon legislature in the '80s, during the John H. Mitchell legislative fight, and he also served for many years as a justice of the peace at Gaston. Lucinda (Laughlin) Sappington was born in Missouri nine months before her family started on their journey to Oregon, which was made by ox team and covered wagon to The Dalles, from which point they floated down the Columbia river to Vancouver, where they arrived in 1843. Her father, Samuel Laughlin, was a farmer and owned a large donation land claim in Yamhill county, Oregon, at what was known as Laughlin's Gap. To Mr. and Mrs. Sappington were born eleven children, namely: James, Rosa, E. B., W. D., Fanny, George, Nancy, Alma, Inez, Horace and Herbert.

Edward B. Sappington secured his early education in the public schools and attended old McMinnville Academy two years. He followed farming on the old home place east of Gaston until 1892, and then he engaged in the livery business at Forest Grove. On the death of his father in 1896, he was appointed to fill out the latter's unexpired term as county treasurer, after which he served six years as deputy sheriff. During this time he bought an interest in a livery stable at Hillsboro and remained identified with it until 1904, when he sold out and returned to Forest Grove, where he still lives. There he took charge of the electric light and water plant, to the management of which he devoted his attention until the fall of 1911, when he was appointed county treasurer to fill out an unexpired term, and by subsequent elections has held that office continuously to the present time, having discharged the duties of that responsible office in a manner highly satisfactory to the voters of the county.

Mr. Sappington has been married twice, first, in 1883, to Miss Sara Wright, and to them were born nine children, as follows: Edward, who met death by accidental shooting about twenty-five years ago; Mrs. Birdie M. Leopold, who died leaving a daughter, Ursula; Mrs. Amy Christiansen, who died leaving one child; Mrs. Bessie Hanley, deceased; Mrs. Gertrude Fogel, who died leaving one child (the three last-named daughters died within the same month, from influenza); two who died in infancy; Irene, who is the wife of G. R. Chapman, of Hillsboro, and they have a daughter, Patricia; and Harold B., who lives in San Francisco, is married and has one child. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Sappington married Miss Lizzie Scoggin, who was born and reared near Gaston, Oregon, and is a daughter of W. G. and Elizabeth (Grubb) Scoggin, early settlers in this section of the valley.

Mr. Sappington has always shown a live interest in matters affecting the welfare of his community and served two years as a member of the city council at Forest Grove. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias at Forest Grove, of which order he has been a member for thirty-seven years and in which he has passed through the chairs and held official position in the grand lodge. Mrs. Sappington is a member of the Pythian Sisters and the Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. Sappington is a man of strong character, inflexible integrity and sound judgment and has proven one of the best treasurers Washington county has ever had. He is cordial and friendly in manner, enjoys a wide acquaintance, and all who know him hold him in the highest esteem.

WILLIAM E. FURNISH

Among Portland's younger business men stands William E. Furnish, president of the Furnish Investment Company, who has shown a progressive spirit in his operations and commands a most creditable position in the business circles of this city. Mr. Furnish was born in Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon, and is a son of William J. and Jessie M. (Starkweather) Furnish, to whom specific reference is made in a personal sketch of William J. Furnish on other pages of this work.

William E. Furnish received his elementary education in the public schools of Pendleton and attended Portland Academy and Leland Stanford University. He then

entered his father's office and remained associated with him until the latter's death, since which time he has been president of the Furnish Investment Company, which handles the properties belonging to the Furnish estate, including a number of valuable farms and considerable city real estate and other interests. In 1928 he organized and is president of Continental Airways, which is engaged in aerial mapping.

On December 28, 1916, Mr. Furnish was united to Miss Ruth C. Fraley, of Portland, and they are the parents of two children, Dorothy Jane and William Wallace. Mr. Furnish gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

JOSEPH P. NEWELL

Joseph P. Newell, of Portland, Oregon, stands in the very front rank of the civil engineers of this country and as a consultant and appraiser has attained an international reputation, while in matters affecting the civic and economic welfare of his state he has long been a forceful and influential factor. He was born at Mt. Tabor, which is now the Fifty-ninth and Stark street district of Portland, and is a son of John S. and Sarah E. (Kerns) Newell. His maternal grandparents crossed the plains in 1852 and located on a farm near Portland. John S. Newell came to Portland in 1852 and was married at Mt. Tabor two years later. Some idea of the undeveloped and unimproved condition of this locality may be gleaned from the statement that the minister who officiated at the wedding lost his way following a blazed trail through the woods from Milwaukie, Oregon, to Mt. Tabor. In the early days of this territory Portland was an insignificant town—in fact, John S. Newell had never heard of the place until his arrival in this state, Oregon City being the best known town in this part of the coast country.

Joseph P. Newell received his early educational training in the public schools and while attending the Portland high school, in 1879-82, was compelled to walk three and a half miles and take a ferry across the river. This was at that time the only high school in the state and employed only four teachers. After completing his public school course, Mr. Newell entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the class of 1888, being the first man from Oregon and one of the first two from the Pacific coast to attend that institution. He has followed the profession of engineering continuously since leaving school and for many years has been conspicuous as an able, painstaking and dependable engineer. For twenty years he was engaged in railroad work, among his early engagements being that of engineer in charge of the rebuilding of the railroad from Cascade Locks to The Dalles, a job which demanded engineering skill of the highest order. He was engaged in the early survey of the line through the Sierra Nevada mountains over which the Western Pacific Railroad was later built. He was in Wallace, Idaho, at the time the Bunker Hill mine and mill were blown up. Since 1907 Mr. Newell has largely confined his activities to the private practice of his profession, during which period there has been a constant demand for his services. He has represented the state public service commission in a number of very important cases, including the telephone rate case, the Columbia river differential case and other rate cases, being regarded as an authority and expert on valuations and rates. He was employed by the Canadian government in placing a valuation on the Canadian Northern Railroad during the war period and in 1920 was again called by that government in the same capacity when it took over the Grand Trunk Railroad, this work occupying his attention for one and a half years. These are the two largest properties ever arbitrated in the world and Mr. Newell's able, impartial and satisfactory services in that regard added greatly to his already well established prestige as an expert engineer. In local affairs, his judgment and advice have been utilized to advantage, as he has represented the city of Portland and Multnomah county in bridge and other important public improvements, his experience and exact knowledge giving his opinions the weight of recognized authority.

In 1892 Mr. Newell was united in marriage to Miss Ellen J. Sackett, who was born in Iowa, but was brought to Ashland, Oregon, in young girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Newell are the parents of a son, Joseph Webster, who is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College and is now a successful landscape gardener in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Newell is a republican in his political views, though in former years

he was an active supporter of the prohibition party, of which he was state chairman for several years. He has long been a strong advocate of temperance and is now president of the State Anti-Saloon League. The first bone-dry law in the United States, which was passed by the people of Oregon, bore Mr. Newell's signature as chairman of the committee which prepared the law that was submitted to the electors of this state. He is president of the City Club, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of its industries committee; belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, being a past president of the local section, and the Engineering Institute of Canada. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church at Sunny-side and he takes an active interest in its work and welfare. In 1923 Mr. Newell won the Arthur M. Wellington prize, given by the American Society of Civil Engineers for the best paper on transportation. He has lived a long and useful life, during which his labors have been eminently constructive in character, and he has dignified his profession and honored his community by his distinctive services in both public and private capacities, so that he has well merited the high place which he holds in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

JOSEPH M. HEALY

Joseph M. Healy, of Portland, has gained recognition as a capable and reliable business man and during his career here has successfully handled many large and important real estate deals, in which line of business he has met with flattering success. Mr. Healy was born in Vancouver, Washington, on the 6th day of February, 1868, and is a son of Patrick and Celia (MacDonnell) Healy. His parents had located in Vancouver in 1866 and the father was employed for some time as a hospital steward, later engaging in the drug business in that city. In 1903 he retired from active business pursuits and came to Portland, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1908. His wife died in 1902.

Joseph M. Healy attended the public schools of Vancouver and then entered St. James College, in that city, from which he was graduated in 1882. He started to work as a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained until 1889, when he came to Portland and continued in the position of clerk for eight years, afterward entering the real estate business. During nearly three decades in which he has been in business he has not only enjoyed a steady and substantial growth in the volume of his transactions, but has risen in the confidence and respect of the people of this city and is regarded as one of the leaders in his line in this section of the valley. In his political views he is a strong republican and has taken a live interest in the affairs of his city and county, though he has never sought public office. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Arlington Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club, and also belongs to the Portland Realty Board, in which he has served on the executive committee. A man of sterling character and upright life, he is courteous and affable in manner and he is held in the highest measure of regard.

BOYD M. HAMILTON

Boyd M. Hamilton, of Portland, has made a remarkable record as northwestern agent for the Mosler Safe Company of Hamilton, Ohio, and his achievements have clearly stamped him as possessing business qualities of a high order. He is a native of Somerset, Nova Scotia, born October 30, 1878, and is a son of Henry B. and Annie E. (Magee) Hamilton. In 1881 the family moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where the father, who had been a fruit grower in Nova Scotia, engaged in agricultural pursuits, taking charge of a large farm near Worcester, and later managing a farm near Lowell. From 1885 until his death, in 1889, he was engaged in the piano business in Lowell. He was survived many years by his widow, who passed away in 1910.

Boyd M. Hamilton secured a good education in the public schools of Lowell, and in 1897 he entered the employ of the Mosler Safe Company in Boston, receiving a salary of three dollars a week, out of which he paid two dollars and sixty cents a week

for railroad fare from Lowell. He had to get up at five o'clock in the morning and walk a mile to the railroad station. However, his faithful and efficient performance of duty won him deserved promotions and in the course of time he became assistant district manager for Boston. In 1902 he moved to Winthrop, nearer the city where he was employed, and in 1905 he was sent to the Pacific coast to establish branch offices for the Mosler company. He first opened an office in Portland, followed by other offices at Seattle and Spokane, Washington, and Salt Lake City, Utah. He now has charge of the Mosler business in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah, over which territory he is constantly traveling and a distinct tribute to his energy and efficiency is the fact that he now commands seventy-five per cent of the business in his line in the Pacific northwest. Mr. Hamilton does a good deal of special designing for banks and other customers and is able to supply special auxiliary equipment when needed. Among his customers are many of the best and largest business firms in his territory and he has a well established reputation for absolute dependability in all of his contracts, this being one of the foundation stones on which he has built his success.

On January 5, 1922, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Crete M. Keller, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Keller, of Kenton, Oregon. Mr. Hamilton has one daughter and a son by a previous marriage. He is an independent republican in his political views, and is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Rotary Club, the Multnomah Athletic Club, the Multnomah Golf Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a past president of the Benevolent League of Travelers. Candid and straightforward in manner, cordial and friendly in his social relations, he has a large and pleasant acquaintance throughout his territory. He takes a commendable interest in the welfare of his home city, where he is held in high regard by all who know him.

BEN BERGER

With the exception of one concern in San Francisco, the firm of Berger Brothers, of Portland, is the oldest painting and decorating establishment on the coast, and the present owner of the business, Ben Berger, has been actively identified with the firm for more than a quarter of a century. Through his sound business judgment, his enterprising methods and the superior quality of his work, he has built up a large business and has long commanded the patronage of the representative people of the city. This concern was established in 1879 by Henry Berger, father of the present owner, under the firm name of Berger & Bock. Mr. Berger bought his partner's interest in the business shortly afterwards and carried it on under his own name until 1909, when it was incorporated as Berger Brothers, his sons, Henry, Jr., and Ben becoming members of the firm. The business was first located on Alder street, between Front and First streets. Later Mr. Berger moved to Ash street, between Second and Third streets, where he remained nine years, after which he moved to 44 First street, where he was located during the great flood of 1894, during which there was five feet of water in his store. From there he went to First street, between Alder and Washington streets, where he remained about fifteen years, afterwards the business was located in the Journal building for three years. For the past thirteen years the business has been located in the Pittock building, at 108 Tenth street.

Henry Berger was born in Detmold, Germany, in 1852, and came to the United States in 1867, landing at New York. Two years later he went west to Wisconsin and in 1872 to San Francisco, California, the trip from Omaha to San Francisco by rail requiring nine days. Mr. Berger remained in San Francisco until 1877, when he came to Portland and established the present business. In 1876, in San Francisco, he was married to Miss Louisa Jost, who was born in Mannheim, Germany, and is deceased. To their union were born three children, namely: Henry, Jr., a leading photographer of Portland; Eddie F., who died in childhood; and Ben, who was born in Portland in 1884. After the retirement of their father, in 1913, Henry and Ben Berger conducted the business together until 1920, when Ben bought his brother's interest and has since been the sole owner. He deals in wallpaper and does decorative and interior painting, in which lines he has a wide reputation for the artistic and satisfying quality of his work. He has done the decorative work in all of the leading hotels of Portland and specializes in the interior decorating of fine residences. In the latter

line he has done work in many of the finest homes in Portland and vicinity. Some of his present customers have patronized the store continuously for forty years and he has an enviable reputation for absolute dependability in his line. Mr. Berger employs a large crew of skilled workmen. He has eleven men who have been with the firm from five to fifteen years, three who have been with the company for over twenty-five years and one who has been with them for thirty-four years.

On December 26, 1907, in Portland, Mr. Berger was united in marriage to Miss Inga Hanson, whose father, John R. Hanson, was for twenty years the first assistant engineer of the city of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Berger have two children, Elizabeth and Barbara. Mr. Berger is a staunch republican in his political views and fraternally is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has long been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has shown a great interest in everything pertaining to the development and prosperity of his home city. An able business man, a citizen of high ideals and a constant friend and neighbor, he has well merited the high place which he holds in public confidence.

FRED A. KRIBS

One of the prominent figures in the timber circles of the Columbia River valley is Fred A. Kribs, of Portland, who has devoted practically his entire business career to buying and selling timber lands, on which subject he is regarded as an expert authority, his success having been based on his sound and discriminating judgment and his honorable methods. Mr. Kribs was born in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, and received his early education in the public schools, graduating from high school, and was then appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1883 he engaged in buying and selling timber land in northern Minnesota, and has followed that line of business continuously since. In 1900 he went to California, making his headquarters in San Francisco, and during the two ensuing years bought and sold much land in that state. In February, 1902, he became a resident of Portland, Oregon, and during the past quarter of a century has handled a vast amount of the best timber land in the Pacific northwest. He selected all of the acreage for the Coos Bay Lumber Company, as well as of the holdings in Oregon of the Pillsbury Flour Company, besides many other large and important timber deals, and is generally conceded to be one of the best men in his line in this part of the country.

Mr. Kribs is married and has three children, two sons and a daughter. Politically he is a staunch republican and takes a keen interest in public affairs, though he has never aspired to office. He is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason, being a life member of the Consistory, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In his career he has exemplified a high type of citizenship and all who know him hold him in high esteem, for he has been a man of honor in all the relations of life, has shown a commendable interest in the welfare of his community and possesses those traits of character which commend a man to the good opinion of his fellowmen.

W. E. MADDEN

W. E. Madden, district sales agent for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in western Washington and Oregon, with headquarters at Portland, is well qualified for the position, in which he has met with notable success, and commands the respect of all who have come into contact with him. Mr. Madden was born in Texas in 1883 and is a son of J. W. and Bettie (Mitchell) Madden, the former now engaged in the practice of law in that state, while the mother is deceased.

Mr. Madden obtained a good public and high school education, after which he received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, from which he was graduated in 1906. He served as an officer in the navy, with active sea duty, for five years, retiring from the service in 1912, and then went to Denver, Colorado, where he entered the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with

which concern he remained until the United States entered the World war, in 1917, when he reentered the navy with the rank of lieutenant commander. He was first assigned to duty as recruiting officer at Salt Lake City, but was later made executive officer of the battleship "Oregon," serving as such until May, 1919, since which time he has been on the retired list of the navy. In December, 1919, Mr. Madden came to Portland with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as district sales agent, his territory including the western half of Oregon and Washington, in which his patrons are mainly jobbers and railroads. Energetic and wide-awake, he has filled this position in an eminently satisfactory manner and has built up a large business in his line.

Mr. Madden is a democrat in his political views, and is a member of the University Club, of which he is secretary, the Rotary Club, the Columbia Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion. His daughter, Dorothy Sage, who is now sixteen years of age, lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Madden is a man of agreeable personality, straightforward in manner and has won a large circle of warm friends, who appreciate his genuine worth as man and citizen.

CONRAD P. OLSON

The Columbia River valley has been honored by the life and labors of Conrad P. Olson during the past two decades and he stands today in the front rank of the able and successful lawyers, wise and far-sighted statesmen and public-spirited citizens of Oregon. He was born at Clay Banks, Wisconsin, on the 4th of September, 1882, a son of August and Mary (Finan) Olson. He secured his early education in the public schools of his home neighborhood, supplemented by a course in the Stevens Point Normal School, after which he engaged in teaching school for several years, two years of that time being school principal. Having determined to devote his life to the legal profession, he entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. Later he was connected with the civil service commission of Wisconsin.

In 1909 Mr. Olson came to Portland, Oregon, where he has practiced law to the present time. His learning and skill gained prompt recognition and during his residence in this state he has secured a large and representative clientele, being connected as counsel with much of the important litigation in the courts of Multnomah county. In 1917 Governor Withycombe tendered Mr. Olson the position of circuit judge for Multnomah county, but he declined the offer. In September, 1918, however, he was appointed to the supreme court bench and, accepting the honor, served until January 10, 1919, being the youngest man to ever sit on the bench of the supreme court of this state. On his retirement he devoted his attention to the codification of the Oregon laws, covering the period between 1910 and 1920, a decade which witnessed the enactment of more laws than any other ten-year period in the history of the state. This work, which is thorough and elaborate, bears the title "Olson's Oregon Laws, 1920."

In 1910 in Portland, Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Nellie C. Frost, and they are the parents of two children, Margaret and Conrad Patrick, Jr. Politically, Mr. Olson has always been an active supporter of the republican party and has been influential in public affairs. He was a delegate at large to the republican convention in 1920. In 1912 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, in which body he served so effectively that he was reelected in 1914, receiving an unusual vote. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee during that session and was recognized as floor leader of the house. In 1916 he was elected to the state senate, receiving the second highest vote, both in the primary and general election, in a large field of candidates, and in that body he served as chairman of the roads and highways committee. He drafted and introduced the bill which started the present highway system of Oregon and throughout his legislative career evinced a desire to promote in every possible way the public interests of his state, an attitude which met with the appreciation and hearty approbation of his constituents.

Mr. Olson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason belonging to Palestine Lodge No. 141, F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; and Oregon Com-

mandery No. 1, K. T. He is also a member of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Foresters of America, of which he has been grand chief ranger, and the Vasa Order. He belongs to the Laurelhurst Club, of which he has been a director, the Ad Club, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has been successful in his material affairs and is a director of various industrial concerns. In every relation of life Mr. Olson has been true to his trust, his sterling integrity of character winning for him the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, and he stands today as one of the representative men of the Columbia River valley.

REV. J. T. COSTELLOE

Rev. J. T. Costelloe, pastor of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church at Hillsboro, is numbered among the able, devoted and esteemed clergymen of Washington county, and because of his tireless and well directed efforts the church is enjoying splendid prosperity. This is one of the live and important churches of this section of the valley. During the '80s and '90s the Catholics living in the vicinity of Hillsboro traveled by wagon, horseback or on foot as far as twelve, sixteen and even twenty miles to Verboort, Cedar Mills, Tigard and South Cornelius to assist at holy mass. Father Donnelly traveled by horseback, visiting the distant families and caring for their spiritual needs. The first holy mass in Hillsboro was celebrated in the home of W. Meier, and later the home of Mr. Undernar, the jeweler, was used for that purpose. As the little band increased, the Hillsboro opera house was used instead of a church and it was here that a number of the members of St. Matthew's congregation received the regenerating waters of baptism. As the community grew and new members came within its limits, a movement was set on foot for the erection of a church. Father J. H. Black, who later became the chancellor of the archdiocese, was placed in charge of the undertaking. The pioneer families upon whom this responsibility rested were Meiers, Hillicks, Pautmeier, Thiele, Brock, Reilly, Schneider, Killeman and Bower. The lumber for this edifice was hauled by team from Holbrook, a distance of eighteen miles. Although this community was not overburdened by wealth, it managed to pay for what it built, and in 1901 the church was erected and was dedicated in January, 1902. The following is the account of the dedication as given in the Hillsboro Argus of January 16, 1902: "Catholics from all over Washington county were present in the city last Sunday, January 12, to witness the dedication of the new church building on Third street. This handsome structure is built on a lot donated by Banker J. W. Shute and is situated across the street from the Baptist church. Archbishop Christie was present and delivered the dedication sermon, assisted by Rev. Father Black. It is estimated that the building will seat over a thousand, and it was crowded to its capacity. Many of other faiths were present and to many the ceremonies of the Catholic ritual in dedication were new. Father Black is to be congratulated on his work in connection with the new structure, and he has had much assistance from F. H. Bower. It will not be long until Hillsboro will be placed in one of the parishes of Washington county and it is said that a school will soon be started in this city. Father Moore, St. Mary's Home; Father LeMiller, Cedar Mills; Father Black, St. Francis' church, Portland, and Father Reithart, Columbia University, were visiting priests and assisted the Archbishop."

For the two succeeding years St. Matthew's was a mission, attended once a month from Verboort, and in 1904 the late Father J. L. Bucholzer was appointed as resident pastor. In 1905 the bells were blessed and installed and as their strains reechoed over the city for the first time, Editor A. Long, filled with inspiration, wrote a poem which appeared in many publications, even as far away as distant Calcutta. The first baptism in St. Matthew's was that of the young son of Frank Bower. The first wedding was that of C. W. Stinger, of Portland, and Miss Winnifred Ruane, in July, 1903, Father Black, of St. Francis', officiating. The first funeral from the church was that of Mary Miller, aged nine years, on January 17, 1906. Father Bucholzer remained as pastor as long as his health would permit and resigned in 1911, but a short time prior to his death. Father Mark Lappin was appointed to fill the vacancy. During his pastorate, in 1914, the schoolhouse was erected, Mr. Engle-



REV. J. T. COSTELLOE

dinger, a member of the congregation, being the contractor, and the enrollment at its opening was approximately forty-five pupils. Father Lappin was succeeded by Father O'Neil on March 19, 1915, and on the appointment of Father O'Neil to Beaverton, January 18, 1919, the present pastor, Father J. T. Costelloe, was appointed to Hillsboro.

Father Costelloe was born at Alexandria, Thayer county, Nebraska, in 1883, and was reared on his father's farm until he had attained his majority. He is a son of John and Mary (King) Costelloe, the former of whom still lives in Nebraska, while the latter passed away in September, 1926. Both parents were natives of Ireland, from which country the father came to the United States, without money or friends, when eighteen years old, while the mother was brought to this country by her parents when two years old. Mr. Costelloe bought a homestead right in Nebraska, to which state he had come in 1876 as a pioneer, and later he took up a tract of government land, which he developed into a good farm. He cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley, but later became a republican in his political views. To him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom six are living, as follows: Mary, who is the wife of George Helget, of Hebron, Nebraska; Winnifred, the wife of Rosecrans D. Roode, of Fairbury, Nebraska, whose father fought under General W. S. Rosecrans during the Civil war; J. T., of this review; Rose, who is the wife of Frank Rau, of Kolan, Montana; Nora, who is a graduate of Nebraska State University and is now caring for her father; and Sabina, who is the wife of William Courtney and lives on the home place.

J. T. Costelloe received his early education in the country schools, and on May 31, 1908, came to La Grande, Oregon. He had taught school for a number of terms in Nebraska in order to earn money for his education and completed his education in St. Benedict's College, at Atchison, Kansas. On coming to La Grande he went to work as a brakeman on the railroad, and saved enough money to carry on his further studies at Mount Angel College, from which he was graduated in 1912, receiving the A. B. degree at this institution. He spent two years at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, Maryland, the first Catholic seminary established in this country, but was compelled to desist from study because of the poor condition of his health and returned to Mount Angel College, and on April 6, 1915, was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Christie. He served as assistant to Father Black at St. Francis church until January 18, 1919, when he was appointed to the pastorate of St. Matthew's church at Hillsboro, where he has served continuously to the present time. Here he has done effective and appreciated work and is now dean of the Hillsboro deanery, comprising Washington, Yamhill and Tillamook counties. He is a good sermonizer and a strong and forceful preacher, has proved particularly efficient in his pastoral work, and his executive ability and tact have enabled him to direct the affairs of the parish in a manner that has been rewarded with very beneficial results. Father Costelloe has shown a commendable interest in everything relating to the welfare of his community along material, civic and spiritual lines and is a member of the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce. Because of his fine work as pastor of St. Matthew's, his public spirit and his sterling personal qualities, he commands the sincere respect of all who know him regardless of creed or profession.

C. E. GLAZE

C. E. Glaze, who, after a long and active career as a rancher and cattleman in eastern Oregon is now practically retired from business, was a pioneer cattleman in this state and through his persistent industry and wise management was rewarded with well merited success and is now numbered among the solid and substantial citizens of his community.

Mr. Glaze was born in Ray county, Missouri, in August, 1862, a son of Lawrence and Julia (Elliott) Glaze. His father, who was of Holland and German descent, was born in Pennsylvania, October 12, 1813, and died at Verdella, Missouri, October 12, 1882, while the mother, who was of English and Welsh descent, was born in Georgia, April 20, 1831, and died at Hemet, Riverside county, California, in August, 1909. Lawrence Glaze was reared to the life of a farmer but, in the hope of bettering his fortunes, he and his brother John joined the gold rush to California in 1849, crossing

the plains with an ox team and covered wagon, and for two years he engaged in mining on Feather river. He was fairly successful and in 1851 returned to his home in Missouri, where he engaged in the cattle business until 1870. He next went to the Indian territory, where he ran cattle for three years, and was later in the same business in Texas for five years. He returned to Missouri in 1879 and there resided until his death. He was a soldier in the southern army during the Civil war, and also fought in the Mormon war. To him and his wife were born seven children, namely: George, deceased; C. E.; Dr. R. Glaze, of Yuma, Arizona; Elizabeth, deceased; Bascom, who lives in Oklahoma; Mrs. Martha McAlister, of San Diego, California; and Mrs. Anna Franklin, deceased.

C. E. Glaze was educated in the public schools of Missouri and Texas and assisted his father in the cattle business until he attained his majority. In 1883 he came to Oregon and took up a homestead and a preemption claim on the John Day river in Grant county, eastern Oregon, about thirty-five miles west of Canyon City. He built a small log house and engaged in the cattle business, being one of the first men in that part of the state to follow cattle raising on a large scale. He remained there for twenty-five years, during which time prosperity attended his efforts, so that he became the owner of seven hundred acres of fine grazing land and large herds of cattle. In 1908 Mr. Glaze sold his cattle and, coming to the Hood River valley, bought thirty acres of land, a part of the old Benson donation claim, about twenty acres of which was in fruit. Later he sold that part of it which contained the orchard and is now living comfortably on the remaining ten acres. His place is known as Shelter Cove farm and among its attractive features is a nice stream of good water which runs through it.

On September 16, 1903, near Lamar, Missouri, Mr. Glaze was united in marriage to Miss Monta V. McCuistion, who was born in Ray county, Missouri, and is a daughter of Captain Gwinn and Martha J. (Lile) McCuistion. Mrs. Glaze's father was a farmer and fruit grower and a member of the Horticultural Society of Barton county, Missouri. He was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, September 3, 1829, a son of James and Isabel (McClintock) McCuistion, natives of Guilford county, North Carolina, the former born September 15, 1805, and the latter January 27, 1808. They accompanied their respective parents to Tennessee in their youth and were there married in March, 1825. Four years later they removed to Ray county, Missouri, and in 1858 to Navarro county, Texas, where the mother died in April, 1867, and the father in September, 1869. James McCuistion served in the Black Hawk and Mormon wars, being a lieutenant in the latter, and throughout life was engaged in farming. His father, James McCuistion, who was also a farmer, was born in the Palmetto state in 1758 and served in the Revolutionary war. After its close he made his home in Guilford county, North Carolina, for some time and in 1806 went to Davidson county, Tennessee, and built the first grist mill in that county. There he passed away in March, 1826. In 1830 his aged widow traveled on horseback, with her son James, to Ray county, Missouri, a distance of six hundred miles, in twenty days. She died December 1, 1841. The paternal great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Glaze was a Scotchman who came to America from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1700 and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, where he died. His name was James and his son Thomas was her great-grandfather.

Gwinn McCuistion, the eldest of five sons and three daughters, was three years old when taken by his parents to Ray county, Missouri. He received a common school education in the log schoolhouses of that day and for a year and a half attended the high school at Richmond, Missouri. He spent eleven years in teaching, at first receiving a salary of only fifteen dollars per month, but toward the close of his service as a teacher received sixty dollars per month, and during the last seven years taught in the same schoolhouse. Success followed his labors until the Civil war and during that struggle he lost much of his property. On the 28th of March, 1850, he married Miss Martha J. Lile, a daughter of Henry W. and Lydia (Comer) Lile. Her father was from the state of Tennessee, while her mother was from Ohio, and about the year 1820 they went with their parents to Ray county, Missouri, being united in marriage in 1828. Mr. Lile was born November 17, 1803, and his wife April 8, 1809. In 1854 they moved to Daviess county, Missouri. He died January 26, 1879, and his widow, who long survived him, passed away in that county, April 15, 1906, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He served in the Black Hawk and Mormon wars, being a major in the latter, and was sheriff of Ray county, Missouri, for sev-

eral years. Mr. McCuistion resided in Barton county, that state, from 1880 and owned a fertile and well improved farm of eighty acres. He served in the Confederate army, in Company C, Third Missouri Infantry, as captain, until after the fall of Vicksburg. He then commanded Companies C and F (consolidated) until the close of the war and was engaged in nearly all of the battles fought by his division of the army, and was once wounded by a gunshot. He was captured at the battle of Blakely, April 19, 1865, and on the day of exchange of prisoners, came under the capitulation when hostilities ceased. Before the war he was a whig in politics but since that time has been a democrat. He was a Master Mason, having belonged to Lamar Lodge, No. 292. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. They were parents of the following named children: Perneety F., the deceased wife of Harrison Hamer, of Barton county, Missouri; James W., of Carroll county, Missouri; Nancy R., the wife of Balaam Barham, of Earleton, Kansas; John G., of Iantha, Missouri; Martha J., the wife of J. M. Casteel, of Willowa, Oregon; Charles H., of Colorado; and Monta V. Mrs. Glaze's grandfather, James McCuistion, and his son Gabriel, with a few others, crossed the plains to California in 1849, and engaged in mining, but returned to Missouri in the early '50s.

Mr. and Mrs. Glaze are the parents of two children, namely: Juanita, who was born January 20, 1909, and after her graduation from the Hood River high school entered the State Normal School at Monmouth, Oregon, which she is now attending, taking the teacher's training course; and Clifton Darwin, who was born May 18, 1915, and is a student in the junior high school at Hood River.

Mr. Glaze is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his political views is an ardent democrat. He is a man of fine personal qualities, cordial and friendly in manner, and holds a high place in the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

GEORGE POWELL

Among the water transportation agencies of Portland and the Columbia River district, the Oregon-Pacific Company is one of the largest and most important, and under the judicious management of its president, George Powell, is enjoying a remarkable success. Mr. Powell was born in Pana, Christian county, Illinois, on the 5th day of July, 1889, and is a son of William Wood and Sarah McEachin Powell, of whom the former was engaged in the grain business in St. Louis, and both are now deceased. George Powell received his educational training in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and then went to work in the traffic department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, with which company he remained for nearly ten years. In 1917, when the United States became involved in the World war he enlisted in the Signal Corps and went into training at Langley field near Hampton, Virginia. In the fall of 1917 he was transferred to Portland, Oregon, detailed to the Spruce Production Division of the Army as officer in charge of traffic. He performed his duties in a faithful and efficient manner and in 1919 was honorably discharged with the rank of major in the Air Service. He decided to remain in Portland and early in 1919 organized the Oregon-Pacific Company, of which he has since been president, with R. Macgill secretary and treasurer. This company acts as steamship agents for the North Pacific Coast Line, a joint service of the Holland-America Line and The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; the Nelson Steamship Company, the Transmarine Corporation and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the services being European, coastwise, intercoastal and Oriental in the order named.

Mr. Powell, with T. B. Watson, also organized—in 1927—the Oceanic Terminals at Portland, operating three piers for ocean going vessels and a large refrigerated warehouse with capacity for three hundred fifty thousand boxes of apples. The three dock houses have two hundred and eighteen thousand square feet of floor space, and railroad trackage for fifty-two cars. Mr. Powell is president of the Oceanic Terminals, T. B. Watson vice president and general manager, Commander R. C. Brennan secretary, treasurer and superintendent.

Mr. Powell is a director and past secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He served for three and one-half years, 1923-26, as president of the Water-front Employers, served three terms as director of the Portland Merchants' Exchange

and is a member of the Portland Steamship Operators' Association. He is also a member of the Pacific Coast committee of the American Bureau of Shipping and an arbitrator of the American Arbitration Association.

In September, 1927, Mr. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor McClaine of Silverton, Oregon, a daughter of Fielding and Sophronia (Cavanagh) McClaine, the former having been a pioneer banker of that city and both are now deceased.

In his political views Mr. Powell is a democrat, while fraternally he is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 114, A. F. & A. M., of Portland, Oregon, and belongs also to the Arlington Club, Multnomah Athletic Club and the Multnomah Golf Club. A man of strong character and marked individuality, he is energetic and active in manner, possesses sound and clear-headed judgment in practical affairs and has the courage to undertake and carry forward large undertakings. He has been very successful in his individual affairs, through which he is contributing in very definite measure to the commercial prosperity of his section of the country, and he commands the confidence and respect of all who know him and have knowledge of his operations.

EDWARD SCHULMERICH

On the list of the able and successful business men and public-spirited citizens of the Columbia River valley, one of the most notable names is that of Edward Schulmerich, president of the Commercial National Bank of Hillsboro, Oregon, who has not only been abundantly prosperous in his business affairs, but has also been a prominent factor in the general advancement of Washington county. Mr. Schulmerich was born in Eldorado county, California, in 1863, and is a son of Conrad and Margaret (Schuetzer) Schulmerich, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father born in Hesse Darmstadt and the mother in Rhineland. Conrad Schulmerich was reared and educated in his native land and served in the German army, from which he deserted in order to come to the United States. On his arrival here he obtained work in Orange county, New York, milking cows for twelve dollars a month. Margaret Schuetzer's parents died when she was but a child and when seventeen years of age she came to the United States alone, arriving here without knowledge of the English language and without friends in this country. She became the wife of Conrad Schulmerich in New York and in 1856 they came to the Pacific coast, by way of the isthmus of Panama. They first located in California, living for awhile in a board shanty until they could get a start. Mr. Schulmerich went to work in the mines, following that occupation until 1875, when he came to Washington county, Oregon, and bought a half section of land about three and a half miles south of Hillsboro. The land was heavily timbered, but he was industrious and in the course of time developed a good farm, so that as he prospered he added to his holdings, buying two more farms. Through his hard and persistent work, in which he was greatly assisted by his good wife, he gained recognition as one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of his locality and became influential in local public affairs. He continued his farming operations until within five or six years of his death, when he retired and moved into Hillsboro, where his death occurred in 1901, one year after the death of his wife. Mr. Schulmerich served as a member of the board of county commissioners and during his term of office showed his enterprising spirit by planting trees around the old courthouse. To him and his wife were born ten children, namely: Mrs. Annie Stevens, deceased; Herman and William, who live in Hillsboro; Edward; George, of Wills, Oregon; Joseph, of Banks, Oregon; Mrs. Kate Burkhalter, of Hillsboro; Mrs. Maggie Bierstorf, of North Plains, Oregon; Mrs. Josie Belyer, of Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. Etta Johnson, of Hillsboro. Mr. Schulmerich was a member of the Masonic order and to a marked degree commanded the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

Edward Schulmerich completed his common school education at twelve years of age. He remained with his father until after he had attained his majority, when he went to Portland, where he found work with Cook & Kiernan, driving a dray and working around the docks. He was also for awhile with a milling company. He then returned home and took charge of one of his father's ranches, to which he devoted his attention until 1900, when the farm was leased and he came to Hillsboro and for eight years was associated with his brother George in a mercantile business, but they

later sold out to the J. W. Connell Company. Four years later he took back the business, having spent the interim in the Hillsboro Commercial Bank. He was again on his farm for two years, during which time he made a number of valuable improvements, and engaged in the raising of hay and grain and the operation of a dairy, owning a good herd of Jersey cows. During the subsequent years he has gradually developed his agricultural operations, until now he has three hundred and twenty acres in one farm, which is being operated by his brother-in-law, E. A. Gillenwater. He also owns a good farm in Yamhill county, which is being operated by his son, Bruce.

Mr. Schulmerich has for many years been identified with the banking interests of this section of the state and is president of the Commercial National Bank of Hillsboro and of the Sherwood State Bank, at Sherwood, Washington county, reorganizing the latter of which after the failure of the former bank at that place. He is a heavy stockholder in the United States National Bank of Portland and was one of the organizers of the Ray Maling Company, which has been an important factor in the commercial development of Hillsboro. He financed this concern until it was well established and is now vice president of the company. He helped to organize the first cooperative creamery in the state of Oregon, near old Farmington, and later built a creamery on his own farm. The Commercial National Bank of Hillsboro was organized in January, 1927, as the outcome of the consolidation of the Hillsboro Commercial Bank and the Hillsboro National Bank. The Commercial Bank was organized in 1905 by A. S. Scholes and Mr. Schulmerich, and had a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, while the National Bank was established in December, 1910. The first officers of the Commercial Bank were, A. S. Scholes, president; George Schulmerich, cashier; Edward Schulmerich, vice president; and Edward Schulmerich, A. S. Scholes, Charles Russell, S. P. Huston and W. H. Bagley, directors. Mr. Scholes was soon afterwards succeeded in the presidency by Edward Schulmerich, who held the office up to the time of the merger, when he became the head of the Commercial National Bank, which position he still holds. This bank has a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, a surplus of twenty-five thousand dollars and total resources of one and a quarter million dollars. The present officers and directors are as follows: Edward Schulmerich, president; Glenn T. Stapleton, first vice president; E. I. Kuratli, second vice president; William C. Christianson, cashier; and E. B. Maling, Lester Ireland, Mason P. Cody, directors. The institution is enjoying a splendid measure of prosperity, so that plans are already being made for an increase of capital in order to properly take care of the expanding business. It is a member of the American Bankers Association. In everything he has undertaken Mr. Schulmerich has shown a progressive spirit and does well whatever he undertakes. This was strikingly illustrated in his operation of his farm, when he tiled the land, first putting in wooden drains, but later replacing them with clay tile, of which he has laid an enormous amount, aggregating about twenty miles. One remarkable result of this work was the rapid increase of wheat production, which after the second year of tiling amounted to four hundred per cent.

Mr. Schulmerich was married in 1889 to Miss Alice Bailey, who was a native of Iowa, and to this union were born six children: Bruce, who is operating his father's farm in Yamhill county, was married to Miss Lucile Collier and has a daughter, Alice; Roy, who is engaged in the tile and brick business in Hillsboro, married Miss Gertrude Parker and they have two children, Edward and Norman; Melvin, who is teller in the Commercial National Bank; and three children are deceased. The mother died in 1900, and in 1901 Mr. Schulmerich was married to Miss Ella Gillenwater, who is a native of Virginia.

Politically Mr. Schulmerich is a staunch republican and has shown a deep interest in public affairs, being particularly interested in the various state institutions, such as the colleges and normal schools, and has fought hard and constantly for increased efficiency in their management. He has twice been elected to represent Washington county in the house of representatives, being a member of that body in 1923 and 1927, and is now a candidate for the state senate without opposition. He served on a number of important legislative committees and his record was marked by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the state. He is a Mason and enjoys the very unusual distinction of having been made master of his lodge eighteen months after becoming a Master Mason. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive

ability enter very largely into his makeup and have been contributing elements to the success which has crowned his efforts, and throughout this section of the state he commands to a marked degree the respect and confidence of those who know him, while in his immediate community he has a host of warm and admiring friends.

ARTHUR H. DEVERS

An appreciation of one of Portland's sterling citizens and substantial business men is here presented by Fred Lockley, the author of the following sketch, published in the Oregon Journal:

"When Arthur H. Devers starts reading my impressions and observations tonight it is a safe bet that he won't lay the Journal down until he finishes this article. It is to be hoped that when he lays the paper down after finishing this story he will breathe a sigh of mingled relief and satisfaction and will not grab his hat and his gat and go gunning for me, for Arthur H. Devers is a hard subject to do justice to. When I say he is a 'hard subject' I don't mean to indicate that he is 'hard-boiled,' although he tries to create that impression, so that no one shall discover that in spite of being hard-headed he has a soft heart.

"Arthur Devers was born in Chicago, January 2, 1858. I cornered him a day or so ago in the green room of the Chamber of Commerce and asked him to tell me about himself. He started at once to tell me why coffee raised in the highlands of Central America is superior to lowland coffee and why his spices—but I held up my hand and said, 'Hold on. I won't even mention that you are in the tea business unless you come through with a story about yourself.' 'All right,' said Mr. Devers, 'Let's make it fifty-fifty—half about coffee, half about tea, and the other half about myself. Tell you about my father and mother? Well, my father's name was Henry G. d'Evers and when I came to Oregon I changed it to Devers. Father left Germany because he had to. He was a student in a German university and had thrown himself heart and soul into the unsuccessful revolution of 1848, and he preferred to go while the going was good rather than take his chances with a firing squad. Father landed a job at Buffalo as a bookkeeper, meanwhile continuing his medical studies. In Buffalo he met Henriette E. Lampert, whom he married in 1850. He became a physician but after going to Chicago started a drug store and later branched out as a manufacturing chemist. He was accidentally killed when he was forty-five years of age.

"There were five of us children, only one of whom is now living—myself. I attended the public schools of Chicago and later went to Wisconsin, entering Racine College. In 1875 I came west. I worked for my uncle, Frederick Roeding, in San Francisco for several years. He was in the importing and exporting business. In 1879, when I was twenty-one, I went to work for Folger, Schilling & Company. Before long the firm dissolved and I went on the road for A. Schilling & Company, making Oregon, Washington and Idaho. After covering this territory for a couple of years I bought a half interest with Closset Brothers here in Portland and the firm name was changed to Closset & Devers. It was forty-five years ago that I became a member of the firm. At that time we had one man on the road selling our goods and Joseph Closset made sales from a wagon here in Portland. Today we keep from fifteen to twenty salesmen on the road.

"When I joined the firm we did a business of about twenty-five thousand dollars a year. Our sales last year amounted to over one million, three hundred thousand dollars. Forty years ago our factory and warehouse were on one floor eighteen by fifty and an annex twelve by fourteen feet. Today we occupy a six-story building seventy by ninety feet and have a six-story annex thirty-five by fifty feet with a one-story shipping room. When I started in business here it was the almost universal practice to adulterate coffee with chicory and grain, while most of the spices had a good proportion of cornmeal, ground-up almond shells or other substitutes. In those days people wanted a ten to fifteen cents a pound coffee and they got it. The best grade of coffee then would be considered an ordinary grade today.

"The thing that made possible the manufacture and sale of high-grade coffees was the introduction of the vacuum coffee can. We were the first firm in the Pacific northwest to make use of it. In order to build up a demand and retain our reputation we had to put up quality coffee. At about that time the long-suffering public became

tired of paying for ground-up almond shells when it paid for pepper, so congress passed the pure food law. Short-sighted manufacturers fought this law, but it has proved as great a boon to the dealer as to the consumer. Today the manufacture and sale of adulterated coffees, teas and spices is negligible. Of course, there are a few unscrupulous dealers who put up low-grade goods and sell them at high-grade prices, but the public has become educated to demand good goods when paying good prices for them."

Mr. Devers is president of the firm of Closset & Devers, which now specializes in tea and coffee and has discontinued the spice department. They are manufacturers, importers and jobbers and feature the Golden West coffee, the Nu-Ray-A tea and Golden West Teas. These brands guarantee the superlative degree of excellence and have a wide sale. Mr. Devers has devoted deep thought and study to the business and its pronounced success is largely attributable to his carefully matured plans and executive force. He aided in forming the Oregon Manufacturers Association, of which R. D. Inman was the first president, and Mr. Devers was the second incumbent of the office. His name appears on the directorates of the Oregon Portland Cement Company, which owns plants at Oswego and Line, Oregon; the Portland Vegetable Oil Mills Company, whose large factories provide the Oriental line with a considerable amount of business, regularly sending heavy shipments by this route; and the Oregon Life Insurance Company, with which he has been connected in the same capacity since its organization. From the time of its inception until the termination of the business he was a director of the Open River Transportation Company and in association with W. G. McPherson he formed the Alaska Steamship Company, in which each invested the sum of ten thousand dollars, while C. S. Jackson also aided in financing the project. The company was organized for the purpose of promoting trade between Portland and Alaska but the partners were unable to get cargoes for their boats and the undertaking proved a failure.

For thirty years Mr. Devers has served on the transportation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, acting as its chairman for a considerable period, and is deeply interested in this subject because of its bearing upon the development of the Pacific northwest. He labored untiringly in behalf of the Celilo canal project and remained a guarantor until the work was completed. His time and money have been liberally donated toward the furtherance of the Umatilla Rapids project, which will prove of incalculable value for irrigation, hydro-electric power and navigation purposes. Mr. Devers has noted with much pleasure the progress made by the Harkins Transportation Company in its efforts to open the Columbia as far as Hood River by maintaining daily automobile deliveries from the boats to the stores, it being the only steamship line in the world to establish such service.

In 1885 Mr. Devers married Miss Ellen H. Gollings, who passed away in 1911. She had become the mother of one child, Mabel, who is the widow of John Plageman, and has two daughters, Jean and Patsy. Mr. Devers' second union was with Miss Anne E. Gollings, a sister of his first wife.

Since their inception Mr. Devers has been a member of Multnomah Athletic Club, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Portland Golf Club, the Oregon Manufacturers Association, the Apollo Club and the Portland Symphony Orchestra. His taste for music has been fully developed and to all movements for the city's advancement along material, moral and cultural lines he is quick to respond. For recreation Mr. Devers turns to traveling and has twice circumnavigated the globe. In 1923 he spent six months abroad and availed himself of the opportunity to learn how spices are grown, taking special pains to visit the Straits settlements, Japan, China, India, Java and other lands from which these products are obtained. In the summer of 1927 he purchased a round trip ticket on the Canadian Australian line and started on his journey June 1. At Vancouver, British Columbia, he boarded a steamer which took him to Honolulu and thence to New Zealand. He viewed the beautiful city of Auckland, its former capital, and was also at Rotorua, a resort noted for its hot springs. In Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, Australia, he saw the most beautiful harbor in the world and a modern city with a population of one million. Mr. Devers visited the Bulli National Park near Sydney, the Blue mountains and the Jenolan caves. He was next in Melbourne with its beautiful streets and fine parks and while in Australia enjoyed the tropical fruits and many varieties of vegetables which that country produces. Another point of interest on his route was Raratonga, the largest of the Cook islands, which were named for their discoverer, Captain James Cook, the noted

English navigator. Mr. Devers also stopped at Papeete, situated on Tahiti, an island in the Society Archipelago, the headquarters for bootleggers operating on the Pacific ocean, and a short time before his party landed a vessel had left there with a cargo of forty thousand cases of champagne to be sold to dealers at various points on the coast. On August 5, 1927, Mr. Devers returned to Portland after a very enjoyable ocean voyage of fifteen thousand miles, which he made in forty-seven days at a cost of five hundred and sixty-five dollars. Mr. Devers has just returned, in 1928, from a trip to South Africa, visiting on the way the beautiful island of Madeira, and making in South Africa the principal towns—Cape Town, Kimberly, Bloemfontein, Durban, Johannesburg, Buluwayo in Rhodesia, and the magnificent Victoria Falls of the Zambezi river. Finally, from Beira up the east coast of Africa, through the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean to Marseilles, and from there to Paris, London and home. A keen, intelligent observer, he derived much benefit from his sojourns in foreign lands and through the accumulation of useful knowledge has constantly broadened his outlook upon life. He has aided in pushing forward the wheels of progress in Oregon and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WEIDLER

In 1850 a lad of thirteen might have been seen trudging across the country with St. Louis as his destination. He had run away from boarding school. There were reasons back of this—and in front of him there was hope and determination—the hope of winning the opportunity which he sought and the determination to use that opportunity. The boy became a man. There were hardships, trials and difficulties encountered as the years passed. There were days of struggle and nights of loneliness, yet there were dreams of the future and visions of what might be accomplished, and never did that runaway boy of thirteen falter until he had made his visions and his dreams a reality. It was in Mechanicsburg, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of October, 1837, that he first opened his eyes to the light of day. Already there were three other children, two sons and a daughter, in the family of Dr. Isaac Carpenter and Catherine (Gailbach) Weidler. The father was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Weidler and was born October 3, 1803. For fifty-five years he practiced medicine in Upper Leacock township, Lancaster county, and was then laid to rest on the 31st of January, 1885, in the Heller churchyard, where four generations of the family have been buried. His wife was a daughter of Frederick and Anna Gailbach and was born March 7, 1807, while her death occurred May 15, 1848.

In the home of the country doctor George Washington Weidler remained in early youth and then was sent to a boarding school. The environment was anything but pleasant and he felt that he was hampered by existing conditions. He looked into the future and one day he quietly slipped away from that school and made his way across the country as best he could until in St. Louis he found employment, becoming a clerk in a hardware store. How few boys of thirteen today would face conditions as he did and rely entirely upon their own resources for a living! He did not fear labor and with stout heart he pressed on, developing his powers and utilizing his opportunities. He became freight clerk on a steamboat making trips between St. Louis and New Orleans and in 1855 was given charge of a mule train carrying merchandise to Salt Lake for the firm of Livingston, Bell & Company. Again he started on an arduous journey. It was a long trip over western prairies, across the mountains and into the Salt Lake basin. There were times when it was difficult to obtain water and there was always danger of Indian attack. Again he steeled his heart and courageously met existing conditions, successfully accomplishing the purpose of the trip. With his return to St. Louis he clerked for about three years for Livingston, Bell & Company and next became a sutler at Fort Bridger, while subsequently he was made agent for the Overland Stage Company. The pony express was then established and he was appointed agent and also general manager under Ben Holladay, acting as stage agent for the line extending to Virginia City, Montana, at the period when gold mining was at its height there. In those days not only were Indians a menace to travelers, but desperadoes and other rough characters made life an uncertain quantity in the far west. When Mr. Holladay disposed of his stage line in 1864, Mr. Weidler secured a position as purser on steamers that sailed between San Fran-



GEORGE W. WEIDLER

cisco and Mayatlan in lower California. Thus step by step he made his way to the western coast, meeting every phase of pioneer life with all the dangers, hardships and privations of frontier experience. His service as purser covered the period of the Mexican revolution, which ended in the execution of the emperor, Maximilian.

Mr. Weidler first visited Portland in 1866, at which time he was purser on the Sierra Nevada that sailed between this city and San Francisco. Two years were spent in that position and in 1868 he was appointed to the position of general agent for all the steamers owned by Ben Holladay that plied between Victoria and San Francisco and later made trips to Sitka, Alaska. Mr. Weidler continued to fill the position until the Holladay interests were taken over by Henry Villard. The fact that he was so closely associated with Holladay at once establishes his character, for Holladay was a recognized leader whose personality was such that men followed him without a word. This Mr. Weidler did after talking to Holladay, but he it known, too, that Holladay was never mistaken in choosing his associates. Years of travel by pony express, by stage and ships, meeting every experience incident to life in the then untamed west, brought Mr. Weidler ultimately to the point of finishing the construction of the railroad between Salem and Portland in 1869, whereby he saved to Mr. Holladay his land grant. That task accomplished, he then organized the Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering & Manufacturing Company and continued the operation of the mills that had been used in connection with the building of the railroad, the plant having at that time the largest lumber-sawing capacity in Oregon. Moreover, this capacity was afterward increased and the development of the business was indicative of the marvelous executive ability and organizing force of Mr. Weidler. His cooperation was also sought in other fields. At all times he kept abreast of modern progress in city building and was an important factor in establishing the first street car service in Portland, also in promoting its electric light plant and in organizing its first telephone company. Life was to him a journey and one in which he never turned back. He kept on steadily and persistently and each forward step brought him wider opportunities and a broader outlook. In those pioneer times he engaged in logging and, making his way to the Baldwin locomotive people in Philadelphia, he brought back to the coast the first engine used for logging purposes. At one time he was associated in logging with Simon Benson and he also was interested in mining in Oregon in the early days. He was the builder of two boats which he named "Wonder" and "No Wonder." Almost intuitively he recognized the chance for advancement not only of his individual fortunes but of the welfare of the state, and he used these chances in the upbuilding of a great commonwealth here. There were experiences which were indelibly impressed upon his memory. Back in the old days when he freighted to Salt Lake there occurred the great Mormon massacre, but Mr. Weidler had the friendship of some of the Mormon leaders, who advised him to keep out of sight, and thus his life was saved.

The years that brought him the varied and oftentimes disheartening experiences of frontier life also made Mr. Weidler appreciative of what a home might be and on the 1st of October, 1879, he wedded Miss Hattie Louise Bacon, a daughter of C. P. Bacon, a prominent stockman of Oregon, whose ancestral line is traced back to 1650. Nathaniel Bacon, the eldest son of William Bacon, was a native of Stretton, Rutland county, England, and in 1649 arrived on this side of the Atlantic, making his home with his uncle, Andrew Bacon, in Hartford, Connecticut. In the fall of 1650 he joined a company that established what is now Middletown, Connecticut. The Bacon family was represented in the Revolutionary war and the line of descent comes down from Nathaniel through Henry, Charles C., William and Seth Bacon. The mother of Mrs. Weidler made the long voyage around Cape Horn to the Pacific coast, carrying letters for Captain Couch and Captain Flanders from their families. She also made three trips to the Hawaiian islands. Mr. and Mrs. Weidler became the parents of seven children: Mabel, who died in 1926; Hazel; Gladys, the wife of E. A. de Schweinitz; Harold, who died in infancy; Leslie, the wife of Stanley Gion Jewett; Clara, the wife of Andrew Dickinson Norris; and Doris.

The death of Mr. Weidler occurred September 19, 1908. His worth to his community and in fact to the great west can scarcely be overestimated. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious belief was in harmony with the teachings of the Episcopal church. He held membership in the Arlington Club and in the Commercial Club and he assisted largely in the work of the latter organization for the city's substantial improvement. He adapted himself just as

readily to modern-day conditions as he did to the situations through which he passed in the period of reclaiming the west. Every phase of progressive development found its expression in his career. The boy who ran away from school because conditions were irksome and afforded him no outlet for his ambition was father to the man that in later life allowed no obstacles or difficulties to bar his path if they could be overcome by determined, persistent and honorable effort. He was one of the builders of the west and a spirit of constructive force was one of the dominant elements in his nature. His name is inseparably interwoven with the history not only of Portland but of Salt Lake City, of Fort Bridger, Virginia City and all Oregon. With the gradual processes that have brought modern-day achievement he was closely associated and the story of his life thrills with the intensity of the spirit that enabled him to courageously meet every situation, calmly facing its dangers and embracing its opportunities, until he became a potent force in modern-day civilization.

HAROLD F. WENDEL

Harold F. Wendel, president and manager of the Lipman-Wolf Company, of Portland, has well merited the recognition which he has gained as an energetic, progressive and capable business man, and under his management this great department store is adding to the prestige which it has long enjoyed as one of the leading stores in its line on the north Pacific coast. Mr. Wendel was born at Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, on the 29th of August, 1892, and is a son of Jacob and Flora (Fox) Wendel, the former having long engaged in the jewelry business, but is now retired.

Having received his educational training in the public school and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1914, Harold F. Wendel entered the employ of Sears, Roebuck & Company in Chicago, with which concern he remained until 1917, when he resigned and entered the military service of his country, enlisting in the ordnance department of the army. He went into training at Rock Island, Illinois, later being transferred to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he remained until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He then became connected with the Lipman-Wolf Company as assistant merchandise manager, and by his loyal and efficient service gained successive promotions, first to credit manager, then comptroller, and on January 1, 1927, was made president and manager of the company. In this position he has exhibited business qualities of the highest order, conducting this well known establishment in a manner that has been the subject of favorable comment.

Mr. Wendel was united in marriage to Miss Elise Fleischner, of Portland, a daughter of I. N. Fleischner, a pioneer merchant and successful business man of this city, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wendel are the parents of two children, James and Thomas. Mr. Wendel is a member of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; the Tualatin Golf Club; the Rosarians; the Progressive Business Men's Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is also chairman of the Retail Merchants Bureau. Of frank and straightforward manner, his career has been marked by strict fidelity in all of its relations, while as a citizen he has stood shoulder to shoulder with his fellowmen in all movements for the promotion of the city's best interests. Personally he is cordial and friendly and has won a high place in the esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

C. C. CHAPMAN

C. C. Chapman, one of Portland's self-made men, has been closely identified with movements for the benefit of the city and state and his journalistic activities have brought him widespread prominence. For twelve years he has issued the Oregon Voter, a "magazine of citizenship—for busy men and women."

A native of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Mr. Chapman was born February 10, 1876, and is a son of Leslie Arthur Isaac and Emme (Keyes) Chapman, were both of Revolutionary stock. He lost his father in 1876 and afterward lived in a number of

places with various members of the family, attending school intermittently. When a small child he sold newspapers in Chicago and at the age of thirteen became water boy in a lumber yard, rubber stamp peddler and office boy. Between the ages of fourteen and nineteen he was employed in various capacities in a lumber office and in 1895 became a newspaper reporter for the Chicago Associated Press, of which he was made night editor when a young man of twenty-one. In 1899 he became city editor of the Chicago Daily News, of which he was later political editor, and acted in that capacity until 1902, covering many national assignments as a staff correspondent. Because of failing health he was sent to the west and spent six months in mountain climbing in Colorado. For eighteen months he traveled throughout the west, working on various newspapers, and on January 1, 1904, located in Portland, Oregon. He established the Chapman Advertising Agency and successfully conducted the business for six years, handling over one million dollars worth of advertising accounts in the Pacific northwest during that period. In 1910 he disposed of the agency and in July of that year became executive secretary of the Portland Commercial Club, the predecessor of the present Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Chapman had charge of the public affairs department of the club and this was the only salaried public position ever held by him. In January, 1915, he tendered his resignation and founded the Oregon Voter, of which he has since been the editor and sole owner. It has been characterized by the Oregon supreme court as "a magazine printed weekly in Portland, Oregon, and devoted to the advancement of every material interest that tends to promote the general welfare of the state." The Oregon Voter varies in size from thirty-two to sixty-four pages containing meaty information, fearless analysis and snappy comment on the following subjects: taxation, labor, business, land settlement, reclamation, good roads, port development, maritime commerce, railroads, agricultural development, public utilities, water power, timber, public expenditures, statistics, manufacturers, finance, state government, legislation, county and municipal affairs and public schools. The magazine also features political gossip, smiles, character sketches and sidelights. Its editorials are noted for their vigor and timeliness as well as for their literary excellence. The Oregon Voter has steadily grown in power and usefulness, becoming both the leader and the mirror of public opinion, and enjoys a wide circulation.

Mr. Chapman had few opportunities to attend school during his boyhood and is self-educated. He specialized in the study of history, economics, the classical languages and mathematics. On these subjects he is thoroughly informed and is regarded as an expert statistician. A gifted orator, he has addressed many Chautauqua audiences and since 1894 has been a platform speaker in local and national campaigns for various purposes. As a newspaper man he covered two republican and two democratic national conventions and nineteen sessions of the state legislature. Following the assassination of President McKinley, Mr. Chapman was in charge of the staff of newspaper writers and artists at Buffalo. He rode on the funeral train and was at the trial of the assassin. In the presidential campaign of 1900 he accompanied Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan on special trains as a correspondent and his newspaper work has taken him to nearly every state in the Union. He is one of the few persons who have made a tour of each county in Oregon and has devoted much thought and study to problems affecting the welfare and progress of this great commonwealth.

As the father of the gasoline and automobile tax Mr. Chapman devised a means of providing the state with sufficient means for the building of its fine system of public highways. He formed the Oregon Road & Development Association, becoming chairman of its executive committee, and is president of this association. Of the Capital Highway Association he is also the executive head and was formerly vice president and secretary of the Oregon Development League, with which he is still identified. He is vice president for Oregon of the Northwest Development Association, and as the first vice president of the Oregon irrigation congress he issued the call for its first meeting. This congress he also represented in the capacity of president and was vice president of the Oregon drainage commission, secretary of the western states water power conference, and acted as chairman of the subcommittees on public lands of the national conservation congress. Mr. Chapman is state immigration commissioner and is serving on the Oregon child welfare code commission. In the organization of the Oregon Social Hygiene Society he took a prominent part and is one of its ex-directors. He is president of the Oregon Tax Association and a director of the

Oregon Tuberculosis Association and the Oregon Prisoners' Aid Society. Formerly he was a director of the Oregon Civic League, the Oregon Pure Bred Live Stock Association and the State Chamber of Commerce and is still identified with these organizations. He is secretary of the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's Association and an ex-vice president of the Oregon State Press Association. His name also appears on the membership rolls of the Willamette Valley Press Association, the Oregon Newspaper Conference, the National Editorial Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Tax Association, the national council of the National Economic League, the American Political Science Association, the American Academy of Political & Social Science, the National Voters League, the National Association for Constitutional Government, the Peoples Legislative League, Oregon Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Roosevelt Club of Oregon, and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Chapman's local affiliations are with the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of which he was secretary and a director; the Merchants & Manufacturers Association; the Greater Portland Association; the Community Chest; the Portland Art Association; the Young Men's Christian Association; the Progressive Business Men's Club; the Social Workers Club; the Laurelhurst and Hunt Clubs; the Press Club, of which he is a director and an ex-president; the Advertising Club, of which he became a charter member and president; the City Club, of which he was a director at one time; the Rose Festival Association, and the Royal Rosarians. Of the last named organization he was formerly president and secretary, issuing the call for its first meeting, and acted as publicity chairman of the first Rose Festival in Portland. He managed the campaigns for the Interstate bridge bond election, the Columbia highway bond election, the Portland Auditorium bond election and both state highway bond elections, in 1917 and 1920. During the World war he was chairman of the state tour for the first Liberty loan and managed the state campaign for the second Liberty loan. He was state chairman of the first Red Cross membership drive, in which Oregon made the highest record in proportion to its population, and is still connected with the society.

At Portland in 1922 Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Eva Stanton. A lover of books, "the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom," Mr. Chapman owns one of the best private collections in Portland and spends many enjoyable and profitable hours in his library. His activities have touched the general interests of society to their betterment and fortunate indeed is the city which can point to men of his type as its exemplars.

KARL V. LIVELY

Alert, enterprising and forceful, Karl V. Lively is a typical business man of the present day and a member of Portland's largest insurance firm. He was born February 17, 1875, in Jackson, Ohio, and is a son of James Madison and Louisa (Backus) Lively, who migrated to Port Townsend, Washington, in 1891. For a number of years the father was engaged in the iron and steel business and also handled coal. He now lives at Gold Hill, Oregon, but the mother is deceased.

Karl V. Lively supplemented his public school education by attendance at the University of Wooster, Ohio, and was also a student at the University of Washington. He served an apprenticeship in a wire and nail plant and also mastered the trade of tool making. In 1897 he entered the employ of J. L. Hartman, a Portland banker, who also sold insurance, and continued in his service for some time, gaining a practical knowledge of the business in which he is now engaged. It was in 1907 that he purchased an interest in the firm of McCarger & Bates, which then became known as McCarger, Bates & Lively. Subsequently the senior partner retired and Walter E. Pearson was admitted to a partnership in the business, which since 1924 has been operated under the name of Bates, Lively & Pearson. In 1913 the firm had charge of the local interests of seven well known insurance companies and then broadened the scope of its activities, establishing the first general agency in Oregon. The firm now represents as general agents four fire insurance companies, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, the Aetna Life, Aetna Casualty and Surety

Company and the Automobile Insurance Company. Over forty-five persons are employed in the Portland office and the business extends throughout Oregon, also covering a portion of Washington. The partners have acquired a detailed knowledge of the various forms of insurance and clients of the firm receive expert advice in selecting the policy best suited to their needs. The business is thoroughly systematized and its constant growth is the natural result of the high standard of service maintained by the firm.

Mr. Lively was married November 22, 1899, to Miss Agnes Ward, of Seattle, Washington, and to their union were born four children. James, the eldest, is manager of the Lively Lime Products Company and a capable young business man. He married Miss Pauline Dick, of Portland, and they reside in Medford, Oregon. The Younger members of the family are Philip, who is engaged in the insurance business at San Francisco, California; Bettie, wife of Fred Reed; and Barbara, at home.

Mr. Lively casts his ballot for the candidates of the republican party but has never aspired to public office, although he heartily cooperates in movements for the general good. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he is earnestly striving to stimulate Portland's growth and prosperity, and something of the nature of his recreation is indicated by his affiliation with the Portland Golf Club. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

ERNEST H. MEYER

In the training school of life Ernest H. Meyer has registered achievement, proving his ability to meet and master situations, and is widely and favorably known as one of the officers of the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company, maintaining his headquarters in Portland. He was born in Bay City, Michigan, in 1880 and when a youth of fifteen went to Minnesota, locating in Duluth in 1895. On July 4 of that year he entered the employ of P. M. Shaw, Jr., & Company and thus began his training for the business which has constituted his life work. In 1907 he came to Portland and opened an office for the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company, a Delaware corporation, of which he has since been local manager. About 1910 the firm extended its manufacturing operations to St. Helens, Oregon, where it now maintains two mills with a capacity of three hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per eight-hour shift. The creosoting plant is situated at St. Helens and work is furnished to about five hundred persons. The company has mills at Port Gamble and Port Ludlow, Washington, and is the largest firm of the kind on the Pacific coast, manufacturing over seven hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per day. Affiliated with this corporation are the McCormick Steamship Company and the McCormick Terminal, both of which are prosperous concerns. Seven steamers are utilized in maintaining the Munson-McCormick service on the eastern coast, while six vessels are required for the South American trade, and in all the corporation operates seventeen coastwise steamers. The Portland office is situated on the ninth floor of the Yeon building and the other offices are located in Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Philadelphia and New York city. Charles R. McCormick is president of the company and his associates are: Sidney M. Hauptman, first vice president; Ernest H. Meyer, vice president and sales manager; C. E. Helms, vice president; and James S. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

JOHN P. PLAGEMANN

In his commercial career John P. Plagemann made each day count for the utmost, improving the opportunities of the hour and thus advancing steadily until he became one of Portland's leading business men. Born November 10, 1875, in San Francisco, California, a son of Henry Plagemann, in the public schools of his native city he pursued his studies and afterward worked for H. Liebes & Company of San Francisco. His keen mind enabled him to readily assimilate the details of the business and his ability and trustworthiness were rewarded by promotions from time to time.

In 1900, when a young man of twenty-five, he was sent to Oregon as manager of the Portland branch of H. Liebes & Company and with characteristic energy and determination applied himself to the task of building up the business. Through close attention to detail and the exercise of his executive force and initiative powers he made this the leading fur store of the city and became part owner of the business, of which he was elected president, filling that office until his death on March 25, 1925. He selected all of the raw skins purchased by the company and was considered one of the best judges of fur in the northwest.

Mr. Plagemann was married September 10, 1908, in Portland to Miss Mabel A. Devers, a daughter of Arthur H. and Nellie (Gollings) Devers and a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Plagemann became the parents of two children: Jean, who is attending National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Maryland; and Patsy J., aged eight years. Mr. Plagemann enjoyed his home and was devoted to his family. He was an enthusiastic Portlander and an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce. His manhood bore the impress of sincerity and candor, and an exemplary life won for him the unqualified respect of all with whom he was associated. Mrs. Plagemann has long been a prominent figure in the social life of Portland and is esteemed for her many good qualities.

ROY FRANCIS MORSE

The logging and lumber manufacturing interests of the Long-Bell Lumber Company are being handled by Roy F. Morse, of Longview, who has been with this well known concern for many years and commands the confidence of all who have had dealings with him. Mr. Morse was born near Harrison, Boone county, Arkansas, March 23, 1885, and is a son of Francis Joseph and Frances Josephine (Waterman) Morse. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Buffalo, New York, and later went to Michigan, where he engaged in a general mercantile business, subsequently moving to Louisiana, where he died. His father and Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, were first cousins. Mrs. Morse was born at Burr Oak, Michigan, and was of English ancestry, the American progenitor of the family settling in Hartford, Connecticut.

Roy F. Morse attended the public schools of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and Lake Charles, Louisiana, after which he took a commercial course in a business college in Atlanta, Georgia. He went to work for the Lake Charles American-Press, by which he was employed in various capacities, and in 1905 became connected with the Long-Bell Lumber Company at Lake Charles. He gave his employers faithful and efficient service and was promoted through different positions of responsibility, until finally he was made general manager of its Longview division, which embraces all of its lumber and logging operations in the state of Washington. His long experience in the company's service well qualified him for this responsible position and he has devoted himself closely to the firm's interests in this territory. He has been wisely economical of his private financial resources and is now very comfortably situated, having interests in a bank and business houses in Longview, as well as being a director of the Long-Bell Lumber Company.

On April 20, 1920, in Yellow Pine, Louisiana, Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Inez Martin, who was born at Park City, Michigan, February 20, 1889, and is a daughter of John and Jeannie (McGonigle) Martin. Her father, who was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1853, was actively engaged in the lumber business for fifty-four years, during twenty-seven years of which period he was with the Long-Bell Lumber Company as general manager of its various southern operations, but is now retired and lives in Portland, Oregon. His wife was born in Park City, Michigan, in 1866, and is also living in Portland. For many years she took an active interest in the various societies of the Presbyterian church, of which she is a member. Mrs. Morse graduated from Mansfield (Louisiana) College and studied piano in the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. She was honored by being selected to play with Victor Herbert's orchestra when they were in Cincinnati. She still continues her piano studies and has composed a number of pieces for that instrument. She takes a deep interest in local civic affairs, is a director of the Longview public library and is president of the Round Robin Literary Club. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are the parents of

two children, Jean Frances, born at Ludington, Louisiana, January 29, 1915, and Nancy Ann, born at Quitman, Mississippi, March 31, 1921.

In his political affiliation Mr. Morse is a republican and fraternally, he is a member of Longview Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M.; Mississippi Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Hamasa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Concatinated Order of Hoo-Hoo, the Longview Country Club, and the Lions Clubs, of which he was president for two years. He is also a trustee of the Longview Young Men's Christian Association. He and his wife attend the Community church. Mr. Morse was a member of the Louisiana state militia, belonging to the company at Lake Charles, of which he was first sergeant from 1904 to 1908. During the World war he was engaged in getting out material for the shipyards, and was therefore exempted from active military service. He is a member of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, of which he was president in 1927, and has taken a keen interest in every phase of the lumbering and logging business in this state. He is an expert in his line and is widely recognized as a man of ability and dependable qualities, commanding the respect and esteem of all who know him.

WALTER L. TOOZE, Sr.

Walter L. Tooze, Sr., who spent practically his entire life in Oregon and gained prominence in both business and political circles, had attained the age of sixty-six years when he passed away in Salem on the 28th of September, 1927, his natal day being November 25, 1861. He was born in the vicinity of Pittsfield, Lorain county, Ohio. In early life he came to Oregon in company with an uncle, James Tooze, who settled near Newberg, Yamhill county, where Walter L. Tooze acquired his education as a public-school pupil. Subsequently he became a teacher in the same school in which Harvey Scott was one of the instructors. He was an excellent penman and successfully taught the art. Eventually leaving the schoolroom, he entered the general merchandise establishment of Joseph Barnes at Butteville, Marion county, whence he removed to Woodburn, where in association with his brother, Charles Tooze, he developed an extensive business as a dealer in hops, potatoes and other farm produce. He also acquired financial interests at Woodburn but several years later disposed of his business there and purchased a large store at Falls City in Polk county, which was destroyed by fire. Thereafter he came to Portland and here served as registrar at the federal land office until the time it was closed, discharging his duties in this connection in a most efficient and highly satisfactory manner.

Mr. Tooze became an active and influential worker in the ranks of the republican party and was at one time a candidate for congress, but he never sought or cared for political preferment for himself. He nominated Governor Geer in convention and enjoyed an enviable reputation as an orator of pronounced ability and power. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Salem, with the Knights of Pythias and with the Woodmen of the World. His life was actuated by high and honorable principles in every relation, and in his passing the city of Portland sustained the loss of one of her valued and representative citizens, while his family mourned a devoted and loving husband and father.

On the 22d of April, 1886, Mr. Tooze was united in marriage to Sadie A. Barnes, daughter of Joseph and Julia Barnes, the former now deceased and the latter a resident of Santa Rosa, California. Mr. and Mrs. Tooze became the parents of three sons and a daughter. Walter L., a graduate of Riverview Academy and of the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, is now a successful practicing attorney of McMinnville, Oregon. During the period of the World war he was in training camp service as captain of a company of the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment. He married a Miss Smith, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and has two children, Walter (III) and Suzanne. Ethel is the wife of Walter Fisher, of Roseburg, Oregon. Leslie made the supreme sacrifice in the World war, being killed in France on the 28th of September, 1918, while serving as a lieutenant of the Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry, Ninety-first Division. His remains were brought home and interred at Eugene, Oregon. Lamar, twin brother of Lester, was a member of the intelligence department during the war. He is a law graduate of Harvard University and is now a well known attorney of Portland. He married Miss Marie Sheahan,

of Ocean Falls, British Columbia. Mrs. Sadie Tooze, the mother of the above named, has been manager of the Martha Washington Hotel in Portland during the past six years and is widely known as a capable and successful business woman, while in social circles her popularity is attested by her many friends.

WILLIAM WEBSTER FOSS

William Webster Foss, who died in 1903 at his farm home one and a half miles south of Hood River, Oregon, was one of the pioneers of this locality and was regarded as one of the community's most worthy citizens. He lived an upright and consistent life, characterized by persistent and well directed industry and sterling integrity in all of his affairs, so that he well merited the high place which he held in the esteem of those who knew him. Mr. Foss was a native of Massachusetts, born on the 10th of September, 1844, and was a son of Silas M. and Sally B. (Webster) Foss, the former born April 25, 1809, and the latter January 20, 1819. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and eventually moved to Illinois, where he was living at the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged at Houston, Texas. Returning to Illinois, he engaged in farming, which he followed there until 1874, when he came to the coast, locating in Portland, where he worked for about three years. He then came to Hood River, in what was then Wasco county, Oregon, and took up a homestead about one and a half miles south of the town. After erecting a small board house, he entered upon the task of clearing the land and getting it under cultivation, but there was no market in those days for what little he raised and during the first year here the family endured great privations and hardships. They used but fifty cents worth of sugar during that year and were not able to purchase any kerosene oil, doing their cooking and other household duties by the light of the fire. In the course of time Mr. Foss cleared about fifty acres of the land, the greater part of which he planted to orchard and eventually abundant success crowned his efforts. He was a ceaseless and untiring worker, doing well whatever he undertook, and gained recognition as a good farmer and a man of sound business judgment. He remained on the home farm until his death, and his passing was deeply regretted throughout the community, for his high character and fine personal traits had won for him a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

In 1871, in Illinois, Mr. Foss was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Purser, who was born in Bedfordshire, England, and is a daughter of Thomas and Martha (West) Purser, both of whom were natives of that country. The family came to the United States in 1850 and settled at Danville, Illinois, where the father engaged in farming, and also established a brickyard on his place, which proved a successful venture. In 1874 he sold out there and moved to Portland, Oregon, but later came to Hood River, where both parents died, the father in 1877 and the mother in 1887. They became the parents of six children, namely: David and Lucy, who are deceased; John, who lives in Everett, Washington; Joseph, and Mrs. Mary Noble, both deceased, and Mrs. Foss. John Purser took up a preemption claim of eighty acres, adjoining the city of White Salmon, Washington, in 1876, the land being densely covered with timber. After building a small house, he cleared off about twenty acres of the land and lived there until 1897, when he sold part of the land and is now retired and he and his wife are living at Everett, Washington. They became the parents of five children, namely: George T., who lives in California, and is married and has four children, Elliot, Geraldine, Harold and Cleburn; Mrs. Annie Rankine, deceased; Mattie, who is employed as a bookkeeper by the Standard Oil Company in Seattle, Washington; Ada A., who is the wife of Dr. Howard, of Everett, Washington, and has a son, Pope; and Fred, who is married and has two children, Mary and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Foss became the parents of five children, as follows: Mrs. Lucy Haskin, who died leaving two sons, Dale M., of Hood River, who owns the largest fox farm in the United States, and Frank, of Milbrae, California, who is married and has two children, Eugene and Carol; Ida May, who was a school teacher and died in 1900; Arthur Lester, who remains on a part of the home place at Hood River; William Webster, Jr., who is referred to in a later paragraph; and Lillie May, who died in infancy. The



MRS. PHOEBE FOSS

mother of these children still lives on the homestead, which has been divided among the children, and, because of her hospitable and kindly manner and her many excellent personal qualities, is held in high esteem throughout the community where she has lived for fifty-four years.

William Webster Foss, Jr., who was born on the old homestead at Hood River, received his elementary education in the public school at Hood River and attended Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon, two and a half years, since which time he has devoted his attention closely to the operation of his fine ranch. He owns twenty-five acres of the home farm, with about fifteen acres planted to apples, comprising one of the best orchards in the Hood River valley. He uses a tractor and employs modern methods in the cultivation of his place and has proven a thorough and practical farmer and a good business man. He was married to Miss Ruth Viola Coon, who is a native of Hood River and is a daughter of Thomas R. and Delia (McNeal) Coon, both of whom are now living in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Coon, who owns a large fruit ranch in the Hood River valley, was a pioneer of this locality and became prominent in public affairs, having served as a member of the state legislature, and was one of the organizers of the State Teachers Association. Mr. and Mrs. Foss have three children, William Webster III, Francis Robert and Mildred Esther, all of whom are attending school. By his industrious and successful career, as well as by his stanch personal qualities, Mr. Foss has ably sustained the prestige of the family name, and is regarded as one of Hood River's most worthy and substantial citizens.

JOHN P. FINLEY

The success that comes when intelligence recognizes, grasps and utilizes opportunity crowned the life labors of John P. Finley. A pioneer of the west, the years marked his steady progress and advancement and his labors were a contributing factor to the upbuilding and development of the sections in which he lived. His worth as a business man and citizen was widely acknowledged and those who knew him entertained for him the highest regard because of the sterling worth of his character and his spirit of undaunted enterprise and of devotion to the public good.

Mr. Finley passed away April 3, 1925, after a residence of seventy-three years on the Pacific coast. He was but seven years of age when the family crossed the plains. His birth occurred in Saline county, Missouri, near Jonesboro, December 30, 1844. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and was established in America by his grandfather, Asa William Finley, who was born in the north of Ireland and in early life accompanied his father to the new world, the family home being established in Virginia, while later a removal was made to Missouri. In the latter state Asa William Finley became owner of a large tract of land and devoted his remaining days to general farming and stock raising, his death there occurring in 1860. He held membership in the Presbyterian church and was a man of many admirable qualities. While a resident of Virginia he had married and his son, James W. Finley, became the father of John P. Finley of this review.

In 1852, attracted by the opportunities of the Pacific coast country, a party was formed to cross the plains, consisting of five families who were close friends and were from the same section of Missouri—the Finley, Rucker, Lovell and two Campbell families. They made the long and hazardous trip across the broad prairies and over the mountains, driving their oxen, which hauled the heavily laden wagons that carried their earthly possessions. Six months had passed ere they reached their destination. The entire party numbered forty-four and all settled in the Santa Clara valley of California, where they prospered and became leading citizens. In the family of James W. Finley, in addition to the parents, there were seven children, one of whom is still living at Campbell, California. Their original California home was on a farm two and one-half miles south of Santa Clara, where the father engaged in tilling the soil and raising stock until his death, which occurred in 1865. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Campbell, was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of William Campbell, whose birth occurred in Virginia and who became a resident of Kentucky, whence he went to Missouri. A brother of William Campbell had settled in Oregon in 1846 and in the same year William Campbell went to California, as did Wallace Finley, both establishing homes near Santa Clara, where the former died at

the notable age of ninety-six years. Benjamin Campbell had crossed the plains prior to 1852 and knew the trails that led to the "golden west." He was accordingly chosen captain of the train when the party of forty-four started for the Pacific coast. He was a prominent man of the early times, widely known and loved, and his memory is cherished by thousands of the early pioneers. On the 1st of October, 1852, the train reached San Jose. No disasters had occurred during the long and arduous trip, but the day after they reached their destination the mother of J. P. Finley passed away of mountain fever, leaving a family of seven children, the youngest a baby. Of this family the eldest, Rev. William A. Finley, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was the first president of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, while later he accepted the presidency of the college of Santa Rosa, California. Newton G. became a resident of Berkeley, California. Sarah E. married the Rev. Joseph Emery, who was at one time an instructor in the college at Corvallis and was later connected with the Methodist church in southern California. John P., of this review, was the next in order of birth. Hugh McNary Finley was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College and became a farmer of Benton county, this state. Anna E. became the wife of Dr. T. V. B. Embree, of Dallas, Oregon. James B. was a railroad man of Wadsworth, Nevada. After the death of his first wife the father married Rebecca Ivy and there were five children of that marriage. His death occurred in May, 1865.

John P. Finley early became familiar with the experiences of frontier life. His educational opportunities were limited, but he made good use of every chance to improve his knowledge and as opportunity offered attended the public schools and later the Pacific Methodist College. When sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in San Jose, California, and he likewise pursued a course of study in mechanical drawing. He utilized every opportunity to promote his knowledge and advance his efficiency in his chosen field of labor and after spending a short time as a journeyman began business on his own account. With the passing years he came to be recognized as one of the leading contractors and builders of central California, where between 1870 and 1874 he erected many substantial public buildings and some of the finest residences of that period. About 1870 he turned his attention to the furniture and undertaking business in Santa Clara, in partnership with C. C. Morse, afterward one of the leading seedsmen of the country. In 1874 he became a partner of J. P. Pierce in the lumber business and in the manufacture of sash, doors, tanks and windows. This business was carried on in Santa Clara under the name of the Enterprise Mill & Lumber Company, of which Mr. Finley became superintendent and general manager, and under his wise direction the business developed into one of the most extensive of the kind in the state. They subsequently merged their interests with the Pacific Manufacturing Company and extended the scope of their activities to include the manufacture of caskets and general undertaking goods. Their business grew steadily and at the suggestion of Mr. Finley a branch house was opened in San Francisco in 1880. In that year Mr. Finley went upon the road as a salesman, covering the territory north to Seattle, and so continued until 1887. It was about the time that he went upon the road that the California Casket Company was formed, W. P. Morgan acquiring a half interest in the business, while the other half of the stock was purchased by members of the Pacific Manufacturing Company. It was after the new enterprise had been firmly established that Mr. Finley went upon the road and in 1881 made his first trip for the firm into Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Nevada and Utah. This constituted the initial step in the development of a business which grew rapidly and in 1886 it was felt that the trade of the northwest could best be promoted by the establishment of a branch in Portland. Accordingly Mr. Finley came to this city and took over the management of the business, selling caskets to the trade under the name of the Oregon Casket Company. The business was incorporated under that style and warerooms were established on Fourth street, between Flanders and Gleason streets. In the course of time Mr. Finley developed a business of extensive and gratifying proportions but in 1892 withdrew from the wholesale trade to engage in the undertaking business with Andrew P. DeLin. This association was maintained for a time, after which Mr. Finley purchased his partner's interest and the business was subsequently reorganized under the firm style of J. P. Finley & Son, the enterprise being carried on by Mr. Finley until his demise. The business is still owned by members of the Finley family and is continued under the management of his son-in-law, F. A. Kenny.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Finley was actuated by a progressive spirit that never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purposes. His enterprises were unfaltering and he achieved success by reason of his indefatigable industry, his sound judgment and progressive methods.

In 1869 Mr. Finley was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Catherine Rucker, a daughter of William T. and Verenda (Taylor) Rucker, with whom she had crossed the plains in the same train as the Finley family, the parents settling in the Santa Clara valley of California, where her father followed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Finley became the parents of three children: Anna, now the wife of F. A. Kenny, of Portland; Arthur L., who is financially interested in the business and who married Ina Craig, of Portland, by whom he has two sons, John Thomas and Arthur Craig; and William L. Finley, who is a world renowned naturalist and with his wife is the author of many books of that character. He has gone into many sections of the world to study birds and animals and his photographic reproductions, both still and motion pictures, of animal life have attracted the attention and awakened the interest of thousands throughout the country. He is today one of the most prominent lecturers in this field and his entertaining and pleasing manner of presenting knowledge has awakened the interest not only of the scientists but of the laity throughout the country. He married Irene Barnhart, of California, and they have a daughter and a son, Phoebe Katherine and William L., Jr.

John P. Finley was a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 142, of Portland, and was a life member of both that organization and of the Odd Fellows for more than fifty years. He took a very prominent part in the erection of the old Elks building at Broadway and Stark streets in Portland and was a member of the building committee of the present Elks Temple. He exemplified in his life the highest principles of the fraternities with which he was identified. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and other fraternal societies. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Portland Board of Trade and in politics he was a stalwart republican, giving loyal support to the party because of his firm belief in its principles. He was elected to the office of coroner in 1902 by a majority of five thousand votes, yet he was in no sense a politician. The sterling worth of his character was widely recognized. He was entirely free from ostentation and display, but those who came in contact with him recognized in him many admirable characteristics, which included fidelity to duty, loyalty to friendship and devotion to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. The story of western progress as exemplified in the upbuilding of the Pacific coast states found expression in his own career, and the news of his demise was received with sincere sorrow on the part of all with whom he had come in contact.

He is survived by Mrs. Finley, who was born in Saline county, Missouri, October 28, 1848, and is therefore now eighty years of age. She still makes her home in Portland at 1080 East Burnside street. She bears her age lightly and her memory is still keen and vivid. She relates in most interesting manner events of the early days which to most people are now matters of history instead of experience, and, moreover, she keeps in touch with the trend of passing events. Kindly, hospitable and friendly, she has firm hold on the affection of hundreds of Portland's citizens, among whom she has lived for more than four decades.

JOHN R. HANSON

John R. Hanson, who made a splendid record as chief engineer of Portland, had reached the Psalmist's allotted span of three scores years and ten when called to his final rest on the 22d of February, 1923. A native of Norway, he was born in Sarpsborg, near Oslo, July 4, 1852, and when twenty years of age was graduated with high honors from Horton polytechnic school in Norway. Following his emigration to America he was first employed in a drug store at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a little later made his way to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered the office of an architect. About 1875 he journeyed westward to the state of Washington, where he was associated with the Northern Pacific Railway at chief draftsman on the construction of the road between South Spokane and Walla Walla. He next entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Oregon, being engaged in construction work

in the eastern part of the state and Portland. Thereafter he took up his permanent abode in Portland, where his education and training well fitted him for the important work which devolved upon him as assistant city engineer and later as chief city engineer. His duties in this connection claimed his efforts and attention to the time of his death and he planned and carried out many important city projects, the last of these being the sewage disposal canal, to the Columbia river.

Mr. Hanson was twice married and by his first wife had three children, of whom two survive, namely: Mrs. Ben Berger, a resident of Portland; and Donald, living in California. In 1916 he married Mrs. Hilda (Bjur) Wilhelm, widow of Ludwig Wilhelm, who was born in Germany in 1844 and came to the United States as a lad of ten years. Mr. Wilhelm spent two years in New York and in San Francisco, California, prior to coming to Portland as one of Oregon's pioneers in 1859. Shortly thereafter he made his way to Idaho, where he was in the mines for a time, returning to Portland in 1862. He passed away on October 24, 1912. By his first wife Mr. Wilhelm had three sons: Frederick, a successful practicing attorney of Portland; Walter R., who is also a resident of Portland; and Victor H., chief geologist of the California Petroleum Corporation in Los Angeles. It was on the 10th of October, 1893, that Ludwig Wilhelm wedded Hilda (Bjur) Wilhelm and to them was born a daughter, Alice J., who lives with her mother at 1058 East Couch street in Portland.

John R. Hanson was a prominent representative of the Masonic fraternity, taking the degrees of both York and Scottish rites. He became a charter member of Washington Lodge, reached the thirty-second degree in the consistory and crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and in their wise utilization won both prosperity and an honored name.

BYRON MELVIN ATKINS

In the development of Washington the Puget Sound Power & Light Company has played a leading part and among its most capable representatives is numbered Byron Melvin Atkins, who has charge of the Kelso district and has devoted the best years of his life to the service of this important public utility. His musical talent has also made him known throughout the Columbia River valley and he has likewise found time for civic affairs. He was born June 22, 1871, in Rouseville, Pennsylvania, and represents one of the old Dutch families of that state. His parents were Anson Byron and Emma J. (Lowell) Atkins. The father was born in North East, Pennsylvania, in 1841 and when a young man endeavored to enlist in the Union army but was not accepted for military service owing to physical disability. As a driller, owner and operator of oil wells he contributed materially toward the development of that industry in Pennsylvania and "Coal Oil Johnny," a famous oil baron of that day, hauled coal for Anson B. Atkins after he had squandered his riches. In 1879 Mr. Atkins journeyed to Oregon, arriving in Portland on October 1, and later settled four miles north of Independence on the Sol Wood place. This ranch was noted for its Balm of Gilead grove, the trees being three hundred feet in height and standing alone on the prairie. Mr. Atkins passed away in 1914 and Mrs. Atkins passed away in 1918 and both were buried at Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Byron M. Atkins was reared on the farm in Polk county, Oregon, attending the Oak Point school during three months of the year, and for two years was a pupil in the high school at Independence. For some time he worked on the home place and then started out in life for himself, acquiring land north of Independence. There he engaged in general farming for two years and next became a hop raiser but abandoned that line of activity at the end of three years. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Independence & Monmouth Water & Electric Light Company and has continued with that corporation and its successors for a period of thirty-two years. The business is now controlled by the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, one of the largest corporations of the kind in the Pacific northwest, and for eighteen years Mr. Atkins has been resident manager of the Kelso district. He has a highly specialized knowledge of the business, as well as the requisite executive force, and his long retention in the office is an eloquent testimonial to the quality of his service. His first duties were

those of coal shoveler and for three years he was employed in that capacity by the power company, receiving a salary of twenty dollars a month, while his wife worked in the post office under Marsh Merwin, who was famous in his day.

Mr. Atkins was married January 22, 1891, in Independence, Oregon, to Miss Gertrude Fluke, a native of Ohio and a daughter of John and Mary Fluke, who left that state in 1879. It was in the latter year that Byron M. Atkins made the trip from San Francisco to Portland on the steamer Oregon and two weeks later Gertrude Fluke left San Francisco on the California, which bore her to the Rose city. Although both families settled in Independence, the boy and girl did not meet until five years later, when both were thirteen. They "kept company" until they were nineteen, when they were married. The Atkins family spent their first night in Oregon at the Norton House in Portland and were forced to sleep on the floor. In 1891 Mr. and Mrs. Atkins went to Portland on their wedding tour and saw the city from a horse car. The streets were muddy and as there were no sidewalks they were unable to get a close view of the Portland Hotel, which was then about half finished, work on the building being at a standstill owing to lack of money.

Mr. Atkins is vice president of the local Kiwanis Club and a director of the Kelso Club, whose clubhouse he aided in building. He also belongs to the Cowlitz County Country Club and his wife takes a prominent part in the activities of the Woman's Club of Kelso. His name appears on the directorate of the Chamber of Commerce and he has passed through all the chairs of the Woodmen of the World. For thirty-one years he has been a member of the latter organization and his connection with the Knights of Pythias covers a period of twenty-eight years. In politics he is a staunch republican and during 1920-21 was a member of the original commission that organized the port of Kelso. His taste for hunting was acquired as a boy on his father's ranch and for eleven years duck shooting has been his favorite sport. At an early age he displayed a talent for music, which he wisely cultivated, and soon became an accomplished cornetist. The Independence Band numbered him among its leading members and in 1906 he organized a large band in Corvallis. He also played in the Monmouth Band, directed by Frank Lucas, and in the Salem Band, led by Willis McElroy, who later became one of the noted musical conductors of Portland. During the period of his residence in the Columbia River valley Mr. Atkins has witnessed notable changes as pioneer conditions have been replaced by the advantages and improvements of modern times. On the stage of life he has played well his part, giving his best efforts to every task that he has undertaken, and in the course of a long, useful and upright career he has won and retained the unqualified esteem of an extensive circle of friends.

WALTER A. CAMPBELL

Endowed with the qualities of a leader, Walter A. Campbell pressed steadily onward and upward, never losing sight of his objective, and in the fullness of time he became one of the most popular and successful life insurance men in the northwest. He was a progressive agriculturist, and also aided in framing the laws of Oregon. His was a symmetrical, well rounded development and all that he possessed was won through his own unaided efforts. For many years he made his home in Condon, which counted him among its most valuable citizens, and by his many friends throughout the state he was affectionately termed "Sandy."

A native of Canada, Mr. Campbell was born in Strathroy, Ontario, January 8, 1862, and attended the public schools of that locality, being graduated from the high school, and later taking a course in the Ottawa Normal School. After his graduation he taught for a time in Canada and then came to Oregon. Having reached the conclusion that educational work was not his real vocation, he turned his attention to commercial affairs, becoming a member of the sales force of the Salem Nursery Company. Soon afterward he entered the employ of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and located in Condon, where he maintained his home during the remainder of his life. His mastery of salesmanship and comprehensive understanding of the intricate details of the life insurance business made him one of the most valuable representatives of the Penn Company and few agents in the northwest were able to equal his record. Mr. Campbell wisely invested his savings in land and eventually

became the owner of a large wheat ranch in Ferry canyon near Condon. Through earnest, systematic effort and scientific methods he improved and developed the farm, which comprises more than twelve hundred acres of fertile land and is now the property of his widow. Painstaking, methodical and thorough, he made his labors count for the utmost and never failed to accomplish what he undertook.

On the 16th of April, 1911, Mr. Campbell married Miss Emma Mary Wood, a native of Wales, England, and a daughter of William H. and Harriett Campbell. After coming to this country the family located at Grants Pass, Oregon, and for years the father was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Since his death Mrs. Wood has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Campbell. Her son, Dr. Joseph F. Wood, is a prominent physician of Portland. The family came to Oregon on the first train following that of Henry Villard, the noted railroad builder, and experienced many phases of pioneer life in the west. Mr. Campbell passed away February 3, 1914, leaving two children, Richard and Jane, who reside with their mother in Portland.

In 1913 Mr. Campbell was elected to the general assembly of Oregon by a large majority and ably represented the district comprising Wheeler, Gilliam and Sherman counties. His support was given to all constructive legislation, and he espoused the moral side of every issue brought before the house. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity and a number of commercial organizations, including the Condon Business Men's Association, whose members passed resolutions of respect at the time of his death. J. C. Anderson, then mayor of The Dalles, wrote a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Campbell and paid high tribute to her husband, whom he characterized as "man's masterpiece of God's own handiwork." A man of progressive spirit, high ideals and admirable character, Mr. Campbell materially advanced the standards of citizenship in Condon and his death was an irreparable loss to the community.

THE WARREN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Among Portland's business enterprises, none has more deservedly gained wide repute than the Warren Construction Company, which has specialized in the building of highways. In this line of work it stands in a class by itself, because of the high quality of its work and the superiority of the material used. The record this company made on one job alone, the construction and paving of many miles of the Columbia River highway, the greatest scenic highway in the world, has not been equalled in the history of road construction in this country and gained for it a national reputation. The Warren Construction Company, a Washington corporation, was organized in 1902 and is owned by the Warren Brothers Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. The first president of the corporation was W. E. Hacker, of Tacoma, Washington, who served in that capacity until 1920, when he was succeeded by the present president, William M. Macphail, an engineer of wide experience and recognized ability. The first general manager of the company was Jerry O. Hoyt, who was succeeded by R. D. Hoyt, who served until 1922, when Louis J. Gavin was made general manager, in which position he is still serving. In large measure the success which this company has attained in road building has been due to the employment of Warrenite-Bitulithic as a paving material, the resiliency, strength and endurance of which has been so thoroughly demonstrated that it is now acknowledged to be the ideal material for modern highways, subject to the strain of heavy automobile traffic. The early construction of bitulithic pavement, before automobiles came into general use, was characterized by a high crown in the center of the roadway to permit easy drainage. Under the strain of heavy motor traffic the edge of the roadway was hammered still lower, increasing the chances for "skidding" and proving entirely improper for traffic under all conditions. Modern bitulithic roads are constructed almost as flat as a concrete roadway and are no more slippery than the concrete. After many years of practical experience under the severest conditions possible, it has been demonstrated that Warrenite-Bitulithic is practically indestructible, and therefore, in addition to its other superior qualities, commends itself as the most economical and satisfactory material that can be used.

Two hundred and eighteen miles of the beautiful Columbia River highway, in a continuous stretch from The Dalles to Seaside, were constructed under the specifica-

tions, methods, service and inspection of the Warren Construction Company, and this concern had the entire contract for the construction and paving of considerably over half of the highway from Portland to the Hood River county line, amounting to three hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty square yards, at a cost of five hundred and three thousand and thirteen dollars and seventy-one cents.

Leaving the city of Portland by three separate highways—Sandy road, Base Line road and Powell Valley road—averaging eight miles each, with a total length of twenty-four miles, the Columbia River highway crosses the gorge of Sandy river and reaches the gorge of Columbia river along the Oregon side, which it follows for forty-eight miles. It skirts the river over mountains, up hill and down dale, through tunnels and over bridges and embankments, with every foot designed to preserve and accentuate the natural beauty of the mountain-river scenery. Something of the engineering difficulty of this work may be inferred from that fact that at no point was a grade of five per cent exceeded. To the enterprise and energy of Multnomah county and the city of Portland was the construction of this great boulevard due and it was projected, planned and executed without either state or federal aid. Following the expenditure of approximately seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in work preliminary to paving, Multnomah county voted a bond issue of one and a quarter million dollars for building and regulating the foundations, most of which were already macadamized, providing adequate foundation and surfacing for the roadways. This work was begun in the fall of 1913 and completed in the fall of 1915. It has been said by many who have examined it and who have also traveled over foreign scenic highways, that there is nothing in Europe which excels, even if it equals, the Columbia River highway in beauty and grandeur, not excepting the famous Axenstrasse on Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. The Warren Construction Company is justly proud of the part it had in the construction of this great boulevard, which stands as the finest example of road construction, under existing conditions, in this country.

R. FRANK PETERS

R. Frank Peters, member of the well known law firm of Hare, McAlear & Peters, of Hillsboro, holds high rank among the capable and successful attorneys of northern Oregon and has a state-wide reputation because of his fluency and eloquence as a public speaker. Mr. Peters was born at Hillsboro in 1883 and is a son of John and Adelaide (Dukelow) Peters. His father was born in Ireland and at six years of age accompanied his parents on their emigration to Canada, where he acquired his education in the public schools. When about seventeen years of age he came to the United States and became a sailor on the Great lakes, following that pursuit until about 1870, when he came west and spent two years in northern Canada. He then went to Nebraska, where he took up a homestead, and shortly afterwards went to the Black Hills country and engaged in mining. He was there at the time of the Custer massacre and witnessed an Indian war dance, but had no personal trouble with the red men. After two years in the hills, he again went to Canada, where, in 1877, he was married to Adelaide Dukelow, a native of that country, and soon afterward they went to his Nebraska homestead. He gave his attention to farming there until the fall of 1881, when he came to Hillsboro, Oregon, and located on the Thomas Connell farm, to the operation of which he devoted his efforts to the time of his death, which occurred in 1905. His wife died in September, 1915. They became the parents of six children, namely: Lottie S., who is librarian of the State University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque; R. Frank; John W., who is in the city engineering department of Portland; and three who died in infancy. John Peters was an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

R. Frank Peters attended the public schools of Hillsboro and Tualatin Academy, after which he entered Pacific University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1905. Because of the death of his father, it became necessary for him to take charge of the home farm for about three years, after which he entered the law school of the University of Oregon, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1910. He engaged in the practice of his profession in the office of Col. A. G. Clarke, in Portland, and there remained three and a half

years, after which he formed a partnership with John R. Turner, under the firm name of Peters & Turner. In 1917 Mr. Peters came from Portland to Hillsboro and became a member of the firm of Hare, McAlear & Peters, which is regarded as one of the strongest legal combinations in the Columbia River valley. Mr. Peters is a constant student of his profession, is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and has a splendid record as a trial lawyer, while as an office counselor he is sound and dependable.

In 1918 Mr. Peters was united in marriage to Miss Lena Craddock, a daughter of Robert H. and Charity Craddock, who were early settlers in Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have two adopted children, Ann and Robert Frank. In his political views Mr. Peters is an ardent republican, holds well defined opinions on public issues, and is this year a candidate for the house of representatives. He is a member of Tualatin Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Hillsboro Chapter, No. 51, R. A. M.; Beth-El Commandery, No. 21, K. T.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Phoenix Lodge, No. 34, K. P., in which he has passed through the chairs; the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he is a past grand patron; the Grange; the Rotary Club, of which he is a past president and which he represented at the international convention of Rotary Clubs at Denver, Colorado, in 1926; the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a past president, and the Washington County Bar Association. From his college days Mr. Peters has been greatly interested in public speaking, in which he excelled at school. He represented Pacific University on the debating team two years against the University of Oregon and one year against the University of Washington, and represented the University of Oregon law school three years against the University of Washington, losing only one debate during these years, while in 1904 he won the state intercollegiate oratorical contest. Forceful logic, clarity of thought, lucidity of expression and an easy and graceful flow of language have characterized his public speaking and he is in constant demand for addresses before various gatherings. Mrs. Peters is a member of the Pythian Sisters, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, the Daughters of the Nile, the Hillsboro Coffee Club and the Ladies Civic Club, and is very popular socially. Mr. Peters possesses a strong personality and a cordial and affable manner which gains for him the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact, and wherever known he commands uniform respect and esteem. He has shown a deep interest in the welfare of Hillsboro and Washington county and is regarded as a distinct asset to his community.

DELANEY PAULIN KETCHUM

For thirty years Delaney Paulin Ketchum has successfully engaged in ranching in Wasco county, doing much to stimulate the development of this section of the state along agricultural lines, and he has also achieved prominence as a sheep raiser. A native of New Jersey, he was born in 1849 and his parents, Henry P. and Rebecca (Cox) Ketchum, were lifelong residents of that state. His father followed the occupation of farming and died in 1853, when a young man of thirty-two. He was long survived by the mother, who passed away about the year 1904.

D. P. Ketchum attended the public schools of New Jersey and was reared by his great-uncle, William Watson. After the latter's death Mr. Ketchum took charge of his farm, which he cultivated until 1870, when he was married to Miss Adelaide Keeley, also a native of New Jersey. He then became a dealer in live stock, buying cattle and sheep throughout the state of New Jersey and selling them in the Philadelphia markets. In 1879 he traveled westward to Kansas and for a few years was the manager and part owner of a large stock farm near Garden City, also continuing his speculations in sheep. On disposing of the place he returned to Philadelphia and in the spring of 1883 made another trip to the west. After a short stay in Portland, Oregon, he proceeded to Lane county and leased a large stock ranch owned by the father of Joaquin Miller, who was known as the "poet of the Sierras." For two years Mr. Ketchum operated the Miller ranch and then disposed of his stock. Returning to Portland, he entered the employ of Page & Son, commission merchants, and for one season was their fruit buyer in the Willamette valley. In 1887 he came to The Dalles and bought a band of sheep, allowing them to graze in the mountains



DELANEY PAULIN KETCHUM

during the summer. He purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres ten miles southeast of The Dalles, where he placed the sheep during the winter, and increased his flock. In 1889 he sold the place and went to Wisconsin, becoming manager at Trevor for Charles Butler, a sheep dealer of eastern Oregon. Later Mr. Ketchum returned to The Dalles and was made sheep buyer for the Union Meat Company of Portland, traveling throughout eastern Oregon in the interests of the firm, with which he spent four years. On the expiration of that period he ventured in business for himself, buying sheep in Oregon and shipping them to the large stock ranches in Montana. An expert judge of sheep, he prospered in the undertaking and in 1898 invested in a ranch of four thousand acres, situated seven miles east of The Dalles. His son William is his partner in the sheep business but Mr. Ketchum is sole owner of the ranch. He has one thousand acres planted to wheat and the remainder of the land is used for pasture. Of this a tract of one hundred acres is devoted to the growing of alfalfa, and irrigation enhances the fertility of the land. In 1925 Mr. Ketchum sold his partnership interest in the large band of sheep to his son William. The place is well equipped and scientific methods are utilized in its operation. In 1910 Mr. Ketchum moved to The Dalles, purchasing an attractive home, in which he has since resided.

Mr. Ketchum's first wife passed away in 1886, leaving a son, William, who was born in New Jersey, and a daughter, Carolyn W., who was educated at Columbia University and is now living in Seattle. He completed his studies in Oregon, graduating from the old Bishop Scott Academy in Portland, and for a number of years was associated with his father in farming and stock raising. The son now owns five thousand acres of land lying along the Deschutes river, in Wasco county, and also a stock ranch of three thousand acres, situated southwest of The Dalles, in the foothills of the mountains. These tracts were owned jointly by his father and himself, the son purchasing the father's interest in 1925. He harvests large crops of wheat and keeps three thousand head of breeding ewes. Every detail of the work is carefully planned and his ability and enterprise have placed him with the foremost agriculturists and sheep raisers of Oregon. He is married and has two children. His son, William Ketchum, Jr., was born in Wasco county and since his graduation from The Dalles high school has attended the Oregon Agricultural College, specializing in animal husbandry. The daughter, Adeline, was graduated from the local high school and is taking a course in home economics at the State Agricultural College. From babyhood D. P. Ketchum has reared his nephew, Delaney P. Schanno, who was born March 23, 1913, and is in The Dalles high school. In 1896 Mr. Ketchum married Miss Alice Hall, a daughter of John and Phoebe Elizabeth (Dawson) Hall. Mrs. Ketchum's father was a native of New York state and a well known educator, who at the time of her birth was a member of the faculty of the University of Washington at Seattle. Early in 1845 Mrs. Hall's father crossed the plains in a covered wagon and settled near Monmouth, in Polk county, Oregon. There he passed away in 1889 and in 1910 Mrs. Hall was called to her final rest. Mrs. Ketchum attended the Anna Wright Seminary at Tacoma, Washington, specializing in kindergarten work, and after her graduation established a school of that nature at The Dalles, conducting it successfully until her marriage. Mr. Ketchum is an Odd Fellow and is connected with both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masons and has crossed the hot sands of the desert with the Nobles of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland. He has conformed his life to the beneficent teachings of the order and is known and honored throughout this section of the state.

COMMANDER R. C. BRENNAN

The career of Commander R. C. Brennan, secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the Oceanic Terminals, at Portland, has been one of continuous activity from early boyhood to the present time, and has been marked by a type of service that has gained for him enviable distinction in commercial maritime circles, as well as in the annals of his country's navy. His earliest dreams were of the sea and he was drawn instinctively to a seafaring career, to which practically his entire life has been devoted. He undoubtedly inherited his love for the sea, as his maternal ancestors for generations had been shipowners and masters, a number of them serving in the old

East India Company. Commander Brennan was born in Oakland, California, on the 26th of September, 1881, and is a son of George Patrick and Agnes (Flynn) Brennan. He remained at home until eleven years of age, when he ran away to sea and joined the naval training ship "Mohican," on which he sailed for several months before his parents discovered his whereabouts, obtained his discharge and took him back home. He attended the public schools of his home city until fourteen years of age, when, in 1895, he shipped on the British square-rigged ship "Scottish Moor," of Dundee, Scotland, which vessel operated between the Pacific coast and the United Kingdom. During the three ensuing years he sailed on various vessels in different parts of the world, also doing some towboating and steamboating, and in 1898, in the expectation of being called into service in the Spanish-American war, he joined the Naval Reserves. Failing to get into active service in that line, he entered the United States Army transport service, signing on as a seaman on the transport "Meade," operating between San Francisco and Manila, and was on that boat for seven months, during which period he was promoted from seaman to quartermaster. After leaving that service, he was for awhile on various sailing ships, served for a time on the Pacific Mail steamships, and was later with towboats in San Francisco harbor. In 1906 he again joined the army transport service as chief quartermaster on the transport "Buford" and later on the transport "Thomas." At the end of one year's service, he quit and joined the Pacific Mail's steamship "Siberia" as quartermaster, but later joined H. F. Alexander's Alaska Steamship Company as quartermaster of the steamship "Buckman," now the "Admiral Evans," and remained identified with the Alexander interests for many years, the only break being while he was in his country's service during the World war. A short time after joining the "Buckman," Commander Brennan changed from quartermaster to ship's carpenter, which place he held until March 20, 1908, when he attained the berth of third mate on the "Buckman." In the course of time he became second mate and on August 6, 1910, he became mate of that vessel. Four days later an emergency arose which gave evidence of the staunch qualities and mettle of the man. The "Buckman," commanded by Captain E. B. Wood, was off the Oregon coast, steaming from Seattle for San Francisco, when, at three o'clock on the morning of August 10th, two pirates, traveling as passengers, slipped into the pilot house and shot and killed the master, their plan being to hold up and loot the ship and all aboard. The noise of the battle aroused Commander Brennan, who at the time was off duty and asleep in his cabin. In a few moments he, with others who had rushed to the scene, was in battle with the pirates, one of whom he shot and wounded and captured the other one, the wounded man jumping overboard to his death. Though Commander Brennan had not yet received his master's papers, he took command of the ship and brought it into harbor at San Francisco. For his quick and decisive action in controlling the situation, he received high commendation.

In August, 1912, Commander Brennan, having in the meantime obtained his master's license, was given command of the steamship "Yukon," operating between the Sound and San Francisco, and soon gained a reputation as one of the most capable masters on the coast. Subsequently he served as master of the liners "Admiral Sampson," "Admiral Watson," "Admiral Farragut," "Admiral Dewey," the "Yale" and the "Harvard," the last two vessels being operated by the Admiral line between San Francisco and Los Angeles. In the meantime, Commander Brennan had joined the United States Naval Reserves, in which he was commissioned a lieutenant-commander, and in March, 1918, he sailed from the Pacific coast as commander of the "Yale," which had been taken over by the United States for duty in the World war. He took his boat to the English channel, where, from July, 1918, to May, 1919, he ran between Southampton, England, and Le Havre, Cherbourg and Boulogne, France, one of the most dangerous sections of the war zone waters. All told, he carried two hundred and fifty-five thousand soldiers, wounded men, prisoners, nurses and others across the channel. Until the signing of the armistice, the "Yale" ran at night without lights, operating at a speed of twenty-two knots, and sometimes as high as twenty-three knots, through the almost impenetrable night. Commander Brennan's work during the war period was of a character that not only won him the Navy Cross and a citation from President Wilson, but also brought him promotion to the rank of commander, he being one of the very few officers in the naval reserve to be picked by the select board of the navy, composed of admirals, for promotion to commander, which honor came to him on May 13, 1919. In the following June, at his own request, he was placed on the inactive list, though urged by high officers of the navy

to remain in that branch of the government service. On his return to civil life Commander Brennan devoted some time in an effort to secure the establishment of a nautical school ship by the state of California, and was successful in securing the authorization of the same by the legislature, which body, however, failed to provide the necessary funds.

Commander Brennan then rejoined the Admiral line as its marine superintendent in the Orient, with jurisdiction over all the Far East from Vladivostok to India, including Japan, China and the Philippines. He remained in the Orient from September, 1919, until December, 1921, when he was recalled to Seattle as port captain for the Admiral line. Six months later he was promoted to the position of superintendent and on April 9, 1923, was made operating manager, which position he held until October 1, 1927, when he resigned to accept his present position as secretary, treasurer and general superintendent of the Oceanic Terminals, in which capacities he has done such splendid work. A man of clear headed judgment, quick decision and systematic in his methods, he has proven the right man for the place and is contributing in very large measure to the successful operation of the terminals. Personally he is straightforward and unaffected in manner, is cordial and friendly in his social relations and throughout the range of his wide acquaintance he commands unqualified confidence and esteem.

JOHN H. HALL

One of Portland's representative professional men is John H. Hall, who for more than four decades has been engaged in the practice of law here. He is a member of one of the old pioneer families of this section of the state and has been an interested spectator of the notable events which have marked the transition of this region from a wilderness to one of the best improved and most prosperous sections of the Union. Mr. Hall was born near Gresham, Multnomah county, then a part of Washington county, Oregon, on the 17th of July, 1854, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Emily M. (Hicklin) Hall. Both parents were born in Indiana, the father in Dearborn county, and in 1851 they crossed the plains to Oregon. The father took a donation land claim on what is now the Base Line road, near Gresham, where he established his permanent home. However, he did not live long enough to see much of the development of the community, for he died of typhoid fever in 1859, and his wife passed away in 1865. They were the parents of seven children, of whom two died in 1859.

Mr. Hall's uncle, F. G. Hicklin, had come to Oregon in 1847 and taken a donation claim near Troutdale, where he lived until his death. With this uncle Mr. Hall made his home after the death of his parents until fifteen years of age. He worked on the farm during the summers and attended school during the winters. Later he took up the study of law in the office of Stott, Waldo, Smith & Boise, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar. He at once opened an office in Portland and has devoted his attention to his profession continuously since. He conducts a general practice, though specializing in corporation, land and estate law, in which subjects he is regarded as an authority, and has always commanded a large clientele.

In 1895 Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Jessie E. Belcher, of Spokane, Washington, and to them have been born three children: Marjorie is the wife of L. M. Barnes, of New York city; John Hubert, who is a graduate of the law school of the University of Oregon and is associated with his father in the practice of law, is married and lives in this city; and Jean is at home. Mr. Hall has always been an active supporter of the republican party and in 1891 was elected to the state legislature, while from December, 1897, to January 1, 1904, he served as United States district attorney. He belongs to the Multnomah County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the rank of a Knight Templar, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Waverly Country Club; the Auld Lang Syne Society, of which he was president in 1927, and the Sons of Daughters of Oregon Pioneers. He is president of the Federal Union and is a director of the Fidelity Security Company and several other corporations.

Mr. Hall remembers Portland as it was in pioneer days, recalling the fact that there was practically no business west of First street, First and Front streets being

then the main business streets. Third street was the Chinese and tenderloin district, being mainly characterized by hurdy-gurdys and dance halls, while Fourth street was the residential section. Indians were numerous and all kinds of wild animals were plentiful, bear, deer and cougars being killed close to the home place, while wild fowl were so numerous as to be sold very cheap. Oxen were commonly used as beasts of burden and living conditions were primitive as compared with later days. Mr. Hall's parents were here during the Indian raids of 1855, at which time all women and children sought refuge in the blockhouse, while the men took their guns and went to meet the Indians at the mouth of Sandy river. Phil Sheridan was then stationed at Fort Vancouver and Eph Allen stole out at night, took a canoe and went to the fort, where he told Sheridan of the condition of affairs. Sheridan requisitioned a small steamer, on which he mounted an old brass cannon, and drove the Indians off. Many of the interesting and valuable facts of local history are retained in the minds of the old pioneers and early residents and should be put into writing and other permanent form, before they are forever lost through the passing of the actors in the early drama of civilization. Mr. Hall is a man of marked individuality, sterling character and kindly manner and commands the highest measure of respect and esteem.

JOEL N. PEARCY

A wise counselor and an able advocate, Joel N. Percy stands deservedly high at the bar of Kelso and brings to the discharge of his professional duties the knowledge and wisdom resulting from forty-six years of experience as a legal practitioner. A product of Oregon, he was born on Percy's island, at the mouth of the Willamette River, in Multnomah County, March 30, 1860, and is of English lineage in the paternal line. His great-grandfather, John Percy, was born in 1736 and became the American progenitor of the family. He was a sea captain and settled in Virginia about the time the Revolutionary war ended. In his family there were eleven children, the youngest being Nicholas, who was born in the Old Dominion in 1779 and retained the ancestral mansion until after the close of the Civil war. His son, Nathan Percy, the father of Joel N. Percy, was born in Bedford, Virginia, May 28, 1823, and died at Portland, Oregon, in 1903, when eighty years of age. Nathan Percy married Frances A. Knight, who was born near Keokuk, Iowa, December 14, 1840, and passed away in 1927 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Her oldest brother, Rev. P. S. Knight, was a pioneer minister of Salem, Oregon, and the Congregational church in that city was named for him. For about fifty years he was engaged in pastoral work in Salem, exerting a strong force for moral progress and spiritual uplift, and he married and buried three generations of its citizens.

Joel N. Percy attended the rural schools of his native county and in 1876 was a member of the second class graduated from the old Portland high school. He then matriculated in Oregon University, which was started in 1876, and was a member of its second class. It comprised six students and the first to die was John McQuinn, who passed away in Portland in 1928, forty-nine years after his graduation. Mr. Percy received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Oregon University in 1879 and in 1882 won the Master of Arts degree from that institution. In the latter year he was admitted to the Oregon bar and practiced in Portland for five years. At the end of that time he removed to St. Helens, Oregon, where he spent two years, and then opened a law office in Kelso, Washington. There he remained for eleven years and then returned to Portland. For twenty-eight years he followed his profession successfully in the Rose city and since 1927 has practiced in Kelso. He is well versed in all branches of jurisprudence but makes a specialty of probate work and has been entrusted with much important litigation. In the preparation of his cases he is thorough and painstaking and has won many verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients.

Mr. Percy was married January 12, 1888, in Portland, to Miss Mary M. Pike, who was born in Little Suamico, Wisconsin, and was an infant when her parents, Stillman and Betsy (Olds) Pike, migrated to Estherville, Iowa. Her mother was a native of New York and the father was born in that state in 1822. During the Civil war he was a Union soldier, serving with a Wisconsin regiment, and his half-brother, Albert Pike, was a colonel in the Confederate army. The latter was a Mason in high standing and a leader in the southern jurisdiction of the order. Stillman Pike spent

the latter part of his life in South West City, Missouri, and died at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Percy traces her lineage to Henry Allen, a brother of Ethan Allen, who captured Fort Ticonderoga from the British in 1775, and is a cousin of R. E. Olds, the well known automobile manufacturer of Lansing, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Percy became the parents of five children. Knight, the eldest, was born April 16, 1889, and married Miss Maude Holgate. Earl, born February 16, 1891, was in training at Camp Lewis, Washington, during the World war and afterward was united in marriage to Miss Jean McInturff. Harry, born February 29, 1892, was also stationed at Camp Lewis and married Miss Vivian Marsters. J. Frank, was born in August, 1895, and completed his education in Rush Medical College, which conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. He specializes in research work and during the World war was blood analyst at Camp Lewis. He has recently been elected to a fellowship in the Rockefeller Foundation as a result of his original research work, especially in perfecting the sodium-nitrate treatment for the cure of seasickness. Hazel Perkins, the youngest member of the family, was born January 31, 1900, and is now the wife of Frank Perkins.

Mr. Percy has passed through all the chairs in the subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the local camp of the Woodmen of the World. He belongs to the Kiwanis and Kelso Clubs and his wife is a member of the Woman's Club. In politics he is a strong republican but has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. However, he manifests a deep interest in matters of public moment and lends the weight of his support to measures of reform, progress and improvement. Among his treasured possessions are: a ticket used by his father and Uncle James when they made the voyage around Cape Horn in a packet in 1849; a membership certificate issued by the Sons of Temperance of Virginia in 1849; early tax receipts of Oregon, and letters written by his Uncle George during the '40s, when he was a Baptist missionary in China. Mr. Percy is deeply attached to the Columbia River valley, in which he has always resided, and is well informed on matters pertaining to its history. He has a wide circle of steadfast friends in Washington and Oregon and maintains the dignity and honor of his profession.

JOHN W. REYNOLDS

John W. Reynolds, of Portland, enjoys a high reputation among the lawyers of the Willamette and Columbia River valleys, where for many years he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and commands the uniform confidence of the public. He was born in Salem, Oregon, on the 27th of January, 1875, and is a son of Doctor John and Sallie A. (Truesdell) Reynolds, the former born in Sprucevale, later known as New Lisbon, Ohio, and the latter at Beverly, Ohio, where their marriage occurred. They came to Oregon in 1874, locating at Salem, where the father was engaged in the practice of medicine continuously until 1915, a period of over forty years, when he retired, and his death occurred in 1919. He was a trustee of Willamette University, was a man of sterling character and fine public spirit, and was beloved by all who knew him. The mother died in 1922.

John W. Reynolds after obtaining a public school education graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of Willamette University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1897. He took up the study of law in the office of George H. Burnett, while the latter was serving as judge of the circuit court at Salem. He was admitted to the bar in 1897, after which he was employed as a private tutor for one year. He then entered the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1899, and at once began the practice of law in Salem, where he remained until the spring of 1907. From 1902 until 1907 he served as the dean of the law school of Willamette University and was a member of the board of trustees of that institution from 1902 until 1908. In 1907 Mr. Reynolds came to Portland, where he has since been engaged in the practice of civil law, taking no criminal cases. He is well grounded in the basic principles of jurisprudence, is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and is sound and trustworthy as an office counselor, so that he has well merited the extensive practice which he enjoys.

On May 6, 1908, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Beckner,

of Salem, a daughter of W. S. and Harriet S. Beckner. Mr. Reynolds is a republican and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Multnomah Anglers and Hunters Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and maintains professional affiliation with the Multnomah County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association. He is a man of learning and broad views, enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

HENRY M. ISAACS

Henry M. Isaacs is a lawyer of Portland, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for fourteen years. He was born in Oakland, California, on the 27th of May, 1885, and is a son of John D. and Emily (Collins) Isaacs, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of New York state. His father went to California in 1875 and was long connected with the Harriman railroad interests as a consulting engineer, first in California and later in New York but is now retired and lives in California. The mother is deceased.

Henry M. Isaacs received a public and high school education, and graduated from the University of California and attended the law school of Harvard University. He won his Bachelor of Law degree in 1912. Two years later he located in Portland, where he was associated in the practice of law with W. W. Cotton until the latter's death, in 1916, after which he was connected with the legal department of the Union Pacific Railroad, under Arthur C. Spencer, until 1920, since which time he has been engaged in private practice. He specializes in corporation, title and business law.

In December, 1917, Mr. Isaacs married Miss Fay Bartholomew, of Portland, and they are the parents of two children, Henry, Jr., and James. Mr. Isaacs has been a lifelong supporter of the republican party and has taken an active interest in public affairs, though never an office seeker. He is a member of the Waverly Golf Club, the Portland Golf Club, the Advertising Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and professionally is affiliated with the Multnomah County Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

ALFRED E. SUTTON

Among the largest and most important grain dealing concerns in the northwest is that of Strauss & Company, Inc., the main office of which is in Portland, and of which Alfred E. Sutton is vice president and general manager. This great organization is largely the outcome of Mr. Sutton's initiative efforts and energetic and progressive methods, and he has gained a foremost place among the able and successful business men of the Columbia River valley. Born in England in 1878, he is a son of Thomas and Ann (Campbell) Sutton. After passing the examination of the College of Preceptors of England, he became connected with the British Shipping Federation for several years, and also the North of England Protective and Indemnity Association. During the following five years he was employed by government ship brokers at Le Havre, France, and while in that country made a study of shipping and marine jurisprudence. He was in charge of American and British shipping interests, both imports and exports, and remained in that work until 1898, when he came to Portland, Oregon, and entered the export grain business with the Northwestern Warehouse Company, of San Francisco. In 1901 he went to Tacoma, Washington, as manager of the company where he had charge of the Northwestern dock, which was one of the new Northern Pacific Railroad docks, and gave his attention to the development of the grain export business through that port. He remained at Tacoma about seven years, during which period he organized the grain and shipping firm of A. E. Sutton and Company in 1905. He also served for seven years as the French Consular Agent at that place and in recognition of his efficient service in that capacity the French government made him an *Officier d'Academie*. In 1909 Mr. Sutton consolidated his company with several others under the name of the Northern Grain and Warehouse Company, the head office of which was at Portland, with branch offices at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities. Of this concern Mr.

Sutton was vice president and took charge of the Seattle office, with supervision over all the northern territory. This was a successful company and was carried on until 1923, when E. A. Strauss, of London, one of the largest importers of wheat, barley and hops, acquired a considerable financial interest in the business, which was at that time reorganized under the name of Strauss & Company, Inc., with offices in the same cities as the former organization had. In 1924 Mr. Sutton came to Portland as vice president and general manager of the company, in which capacity he is still serving. Strauss & Company has several subsidiary organizations, such as the Northern Flour Mills Company, with mills at Walla Walla, Washington, and Missoula, Montana, of which company Mr. Sutton is vice president; the Northwestern Dock and Elevator Company, which owns terminals at Portland and Seattle, and over thirty elevators in various parts of the northwest. Mr. Sutton is also vice president of the Portland Merchants Exchange and was chairman of its grain committee in 1928.

In 1901 Mr. Sutton was united in marriage to Miss Martha Sherman Tracy, a daughter of the late C. W. Tracy, a pioneer of Portland, where he was long engaged in the grain business. To Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have been born two children, Helen Campbell and Alfred Edward, Jr., who is connected with his father's company. Mr. Sutton is a member of State Lodge, No. 68, A. F. & A. M., at Tacoma, Washington; the Arctic Club, of Seattle, Washington; the Multnomah Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Politically he is a republican and is a loyal and public-spirited citizen of his adopted country, commanding the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He owns a very attractive summer home near Bremerton, Washington, and his favorite form of recreation is motor boating and yachting.

ALPHEUS LAMONT RAUGHT, Jr.

One of the leading figures in the lumber industry at Longview, Washington, is Alpheus L. Raught, Jr., manager of the Longview branch of the great Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which has established at this place one of the largest and most complete plants in the west. He was born at Spokane, Washington, on the 18th of June, 1888, a son of A. L. and Eva C. (Hibner) Raught. He attended the public schools of Centralia and Winlock, Washington, graduating from high school at the latter place in 1905. He began work for the Clark County Timber Company, a subsidiary of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, with offices at Portland, Oregon. He started in as office boy and remained with that concern for eighteen years, rising through the various positions to that of general manager of the woods department. In 1925 he came to Longview as manager of the Weyerhaeuser interests and has had charge of that company's extensive operations at this point.

On June 4, 1912, in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Raught was united in marriage to Miss Eulena A. Fatland, daughter of ex-State Senator H. H. Fatland, a prominent lumberman of Tacoma, whose death occurred in 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Raught have two children: Gordon, born September 12, 1913; and Howard, born January 14, 1918.

The republican party receives Mr. Raught's political support and since coming to Longview he has shown a good citizen's interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. He is a Mason, in which order he has attained the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite, and also belongs to Oregon Consistory, A. A. S. R., at Portland, and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland. He is a member of the Longview Country Club and is a director of the Longview Chamber of Commerce.

JAMES H. LYNCH

James H. Lynch, president of the Mortgage, Bond and Acceptance Corporation, of Portland, has long been actively identified with important local interests and is regarded as one of this city's progressive business men. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 9th of August, 1889, he is a son of Timothy and Katherine Lynch. His parents brought their family to Portland in 1890 and here his father was engaged in railroad contracting for a number of years. Both parents are now deceased.

James H. Lynch attended the public and high schools of Portland and entered the University of Montana, where he pursued a course in civil engineering. For several years he was engaged in railroad work as a civil engineer, after which he was employed in the operating department until 1906, when he returned to Portland as superintendent of terminals at the Union depot. He served in that capacity until 1914, when he became assistant superintendent of the Oregon Electric Railroad, filling that position until 1916, when he joined the Lumberman's Trust Company as a bond salesman. He succeeded and in 1919 was made vice president of the company, which office he filled until 1925, when he resigned and on January 1, 1926, organized the Mortgage, Bond and Acceptance Corporation, with a paid-in capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, incorporated under the laws of Oregon. The officers are, James H. Lynch, president; W. W. Dean, vice president; H. Reich, secretary and treasurer, and with Bradley Ewers they constitute the board of directors. The company is specializing in the financing of local industries, handling the stock issues of high-grade propositions, and assists in the reorganization and management of concerns that need outside help. The company also handles bond issues of approved and sound concerns, and in all of its operations has met with success, having established a sound reputation for reliability and trustworthiness.

In 1910 Mr. Lynch was united in marriage to Miss Ruby Grayson, of Portland. He is an ardent republican in politics and fraternally is a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 101, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs to the University Club, the Portland Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce. A man of earnest purpose, high principles and square dealing, he commands the confidence and respect of all who have had business relations with him, and wherever known is held in high esteem. Mr. Lynch is a veteran of the World war, having enlisted in 1918, being in the officers training school, Engineers Miscellaneous Personnel Battalion, and was in training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was commissioned a first lieutenant, but was not ordered overseas.

FLOYD D. NUNAMAKER

Nunamaker is one of the best known names in connection with the fruit growing interests of the famed Hood River valley, for the Nunamaker brothers, Don and Floyd D., own the most extensive and best kept orchards in this section of the state and take a justifiable pride in the superior quality of the fruit which they send to the markets of the country. Floyd D. Nunamaker was born at Heppner, Moro county, Oregon, on the 29th of April, 1893, and is a son of James R. and Mary Ellen (Morgan) Nunamaker, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and are now deceased, the father dying in July, 1927. James R. Nunamaker came to Oregon in 1881 and took up a homestead near Heppner, to which he added other land by purchase, and there he ran a large sheep ranch until 1905, when he sold out and, coming the Hood River valley, bought thirty-five acres of land two and a half miles west of Hood River, it being a part of the old Armstrong homestead. Ten acres of the place were planted to apples, the remainder being in meadow. The latter he planted to cherries and pears, and had one block of twelve acres in Anjou pears, which is regarded as the finest pear orchard in the valley. In 1916 Mr. Nunamaker bought forty acres of land on the Loop highway, five miles south of Hood River, in Pine Grove district. This land was planted to apples, which he later took out and replaced with pears, and still later he bought one hundred and sixty acres more in the same district, which he planted largely to pears. In 1926 he and his sons, who rank as the most extensive orchardists in the Hood River valley, packed and shipped over one hundred thousand boxes of fruit, consisting of apples, pears and cherries. Mr. Nunamaker was a forceful, progressive and energetic business man, having gone into the fruit business because he believed it to be permanent and dependable and he located in the Hood River valley because he regarded it as the best section of the Northwest for the successful growing of high grade fruit. The results of his efforts proved the accuracy of his judgment and he realized a splendid measure of material success. He was a member and director of the Hood River Apple Growers Association, was a persistent advocate of good schools and improved highways, and belonged to the



JAMES R. NUNAMAKER

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Hood River. Because of his business ability, sterling character and fine public spirit, he commanded to marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: Don, who was born in Moro county, Oregon, is now associated with his brother in the operation of the orchards, and lives on the Pine Grove tract; Floyd D., of this review; Mrs. Ellen McGuire, who lives at Klamath Falls, Oregon; and Neal, who is engaged in the fruit business at Phoenix, Arizona. There are also three half-brothers, J. T. Downing, M. O. Downing and Neil Nunamaker who resides in San Francisco, California.

Floyd D. Nunamaker attended the district schools of Moro county, and had two years in the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, where he took the course in horticulture. He became associated with his father and brothers in the fruit industry, and since the father's death the brothers are carrying the business on together. They also lease and operate two hundred acres of orchard on Willow Flat, in the Hood River valley, which they cultivate with tractors and mules. The Nunamaker Cherry orchards are famous throughout this section of the country for the quality of the fruit, as well as its high yield per acre, and their cherries are shipped to the principal cities of the country.

On November 19, 1916, Floyd D. Nunamaker was united in marriage to Miss Calla Berry, who was born in Yakima, Washington, and is a daughter of Theodore and Alice A. Berry, both of whom are now living on their fine orchard ranch near Hood River. Mr. and Mrs. Nunamaker are the parents of two children, Barbara, who is nine years of age, and Allan Dale, four years old. Mr. Nunamaker and M. O. Downing are members of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Hood River, and his brother Don belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at that place. They are numbered among the valley's leading citizens, standing for all that is best in the life of the community and are deservedly popular among their acquaintances.

ALBERT H. LEA

Albert H. Lea, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the National Finance and Insurance Company, of Portland, is a man of wide business experience and mature judgment and for twenty-five years has been active in the business affairs of this city, gaining a high reputation for reliability and trustworthiness. Mr. Lea was born in Amherst, Portage County, Wisconsin, on the 4th of June, 1872, and is a son of Jesse and Mary A. (Stephens) Lea, the former a farmer by occupation, and both are now deceased.

Albert H. Lea completed the public school course and entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1893. He became identified with the creamery business and during the ensuing years served as manager of several large creameries, including the New Lyme Cooperative Creamery Company, at New Lyme, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he remained for several years. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Lea came to Portland as field manager for the Hazelwood Company, buying and establishing outside creameries. He remained with that concern until 1913, when he resigned to accept the position of manager of the produce department of Swift & Company, in which capacity he served until 1917. For about seven years he was secretary and manager of the Oregon State Fair and in 1923 became general manager of the Oregon Cooperative Grain Growers. He remained with that organization until 1926, when he resigned and organized the National Finance and Insurance Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer and manager. This concern handles mortgage loans and has built up a gratifying business, now having over two million dollars loaned out. The company is also engaged in a general insurance business, acting as general agent for a number of this country's strongest and most important companies. Mr. Lea is devoting his attention closely to the interests of his company and has shown high business qualifications and wise discrimination in directing its affairs.

In 1902 Mr. Lea was united in marriage to Miss Winnifred Gibson, of Centerville, Wisconsin, and to them have been born two children, Elizabeth, who is deceased, and Loraine, now twelve years of age. In his political views Mr. Lea is in accord with the republican party and is greatly interested in public affairs. Fraternally he is a member of Trempeleau Lodge, No. 117, A. F. & A. M., at Trempeleau, Wisconsin,

has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite; and belongs to Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of which he was potentate in 1920. He is also a member of Portland Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E., and the Woodmen of the World, of which was council commander while living in Ohio. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, served for two years as president of the Oregon State Motor Association, and has been a director of various Masonic clubs. An active, aggressive, wide-awake man, he does well whatever he undertakes, has won the uniform confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated and enjoys well merited popularity wherever known.

L. M. PHILLIPS

L. M. Phillips, president of L. M. Phillips & Co. and vice president of the Goudey-Phillips Mortgage Company, of Portland, has gained recognition as an able, enterprising and successful business man and is a prominent factor in the financial circles of this city. Mr. Phillips was born in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, in 1878, and is a son of M. V. B. and Anna E. Phillips, of whom the former was engaged in the newspaper business. The family moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1884, and there both parents died.

Mr. Phillips completed the course of the public schools and attended the law school of the University of Minnesota, after which he entered the employ of the Minnesota Title, Insurance and Trust Company, at Minneapolis. He remained with that concern until 1905, when he went to Towner, North Dakota, and engaged in the abstract and mortgage loan business, which commanded his attention until 1911, when he came to Portland, of which city he has since been a resident. Soon after locating here he organized the firm of L. M. Phillips & Co., of which he is president, and engaged in the mortgage loan business, in which he has met with gratifying success. In 1926 he became associated with Edward E. Goudey, of San Francisco, California, in the organization of the Goudey-Phillips Mortgage Company, of which Mr. Goudey is president and Mr. Phillips, vice president. They specialize in making city loans on first mortgages and also do a general insurance business, representing the New England Mutual, the Provident Mutual and other strong insurance companies. Mr. Phillips has loaned many millions of dollars on down-town business properties, in the placing of which he has shown discriminating judgment that has given him a reputation for dependability and sagacity among the business men of this city.

In 1902 Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Nettie L. Brown, of Minnesota, and they are the parents of two children, Richard, who is with the Portland Gas Company, and Carol, who is attending Oregon State College. Mr. Phillips gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a member of Mouse River Lodge, No. 43, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Portland Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E.; the Multnomah Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In his earlier life he took a very active part in football, being coach of the St. Paul Athletic Club. He is still active in athletics and is interested now in hand ball. He enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout this city, is very popular in a social way, and to a marked degree commands the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM M. MACPHAIL

One of Portland's leading business men is William M. Macphail, president of the Warren Construction Company, the operations of which over a long period of years have placed it in the forefront of the great road construction concerns of this country. Mr. Macphail is an expert engineer and has had extensive and varied experience in road building and other important engineering work throughout the United States and Canada, so that as the executive head of this company he holds a preeminent place in the business world. Born on Prince Edward island, Canada, in 1872, he is a son of William and Catherine Moore (Smith) Macphail, of an old and prominent family of that province. Receiving a good public and high school education, he then entered

McGill University, at Montreal, from which he was graduated in engineering in the class of 1898. During the following years he was identified with railroad construction work in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, and later became connected with the Canadian-Niagara Power Company in the construction of the hydro-electric power plant at Niagara Falls. On the completion of his work there, he was appointed assistant city engineer of Toronto, Canada, and later became the representative of the Warren Brothers Company in western Canada, with headquarters at Winnipeg, in which capacity he served with such ability and success that in 1920 he came to Portland as president of the Warren Construction Company, which position he still holds. The reader is referred to other pages of this history for further reference to this well known concern, whose work in connection with the construction of the great Columbia River highway alone gained for it a wide and well merited reputation.

On January 5, 1910, Mr. Macphail was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Penrose, of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, and they are the parents of two children, Marion and Catherine, both of whom are in school. Mr. Macphail is a Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the Arlington Club, the Waverly Club and the Portland Chamber of Commerce. In his political attitude he is independent, voting in accordance with the dictates of his judgment as to men and measures. He is a stockholder and director in a number of important enterprises and is regarded as a man of clear-headed judgment, whose opinions in practical matters are highly esteemed by his business associates. He has made many warm and loyal friends in Portland and to a marked degree commands the uniform respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

MAX LUEDDEMANN

Max Lueddemann, who has been actively engaged in the real estate business in Portland for eighteen years, has gained not only very satisfactory success, but also that which is of more value, the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, who have found him a man of stable and dependable character. Mr. Lueddemann was born in Alabama on the 29th of September, 1873, and is a son of Guido and Josie Sevier (Chisholm) Lueddemann. His father was born in Leipzig, Saxony, Germany, from which country he was brought to the United States when seven years old. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in a New York regiment. After the war he located in Tuscumbia, Alabama, where he engaged in mercantile affairs to the time of his death. He was a public-spirited citizen, active and influential in the affairs of his community and was held in high esteem. His wife was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and was a daughter of Dr. L. C. Chisholm, and a granddaughter of John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee. It was he who was chiefly instrumental in securing the separation of Tennessee from North Carolina, and who organized the free state of Franklin. Later he was five times elected governor of Tennessee.

Max Lueddemann attended the public schools and entered the University of Alabama, in the class of 1894, after which he attended the law school of Cumberland University, from which he was graduated in 1896. He engaged in the practice of law in his native state, continuing there for two years, and in 1898 came to Oregon, locating first in Antelope, where he established the Antelope Herald, a weekly paper. Later he moved to Madras, Oregon, where he acquired the ownership of the Madras Pioneer, weekly, and also owned the Silver Lake Leader and the Ashford Prospector, later establishing the Bend Bulletin, which is now a daily paper. He thus owned five active newspapers at one time and was a busy and successful newspaper man, following that business until the fall of 1909. In January, 1910, Mr. Lueddemann came to Portland and engaged in the real estate business, to which he has closely devoted his attention to the present time.

On October 7, 1903, Mr. Lueddemann was united in marriage to Miss Ollie McConnell, a daughter of Governor and Mrs. W. J. McConnell, of Idaho. To them have been born two children, Mary Borah and Joan Sevier. Mr. Lueddemann is a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity and the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and is a director of the Portland Realty Board. The republican party receives his political allegiance and he has shown a commendable interest in public affairs, giving his support to all measures which promise to be of benefit to his community. He is interested

in a large pear orchard at Medford, Oregon, where he spends much time as a diversion from the routine of business affairs. He owes his success to his indomitable and tireless efforts, backed by a discriminating judgment that has enabled him to do the right thing at the right time, and his record here has given him an enviable reputation among the wide-awake and progressive business men of Portland.

JAMES C. ZAN, M. D.

Deeply interested in the scientific and humanitarian phases of his profession, Dr. James C. Zan has steadily progressed and for many years has been recognized as one of Portland's leading surgeons. A native of San Francisco, California, he was born in 1874, a son of Marino and Hannah (Cullen) Zan. His father went to California before the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south and the Cullen family migrated to that state during the progress of the Civil war. Marino Zan became a pioneer manufacturer of Portland and one of its most enterprising business men. He has passed away and the mother is also deceased.

Dr. Zan attended the public schools of Portland and afterward matriculated in the University of Virginia, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1895. For three years he was an interne of St. Vincent's Hospital in New York city and during 1896-97 was a postgraduate student at the New York Polyclinic. In 1899 he returned to Portland and here he has since followed his profession except during the year 1911, when he took a postgraduate course in New York city. He specializes in surgery and owing to his thoroughness and skill has successfully performed many difficult operations, rarely losing a case. Dr. Zan maintains an office on the tenth floor of the Corbett building and is surgeon for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad Company and other large corporations. He is also identified with industrial affairs as a director of Zan Brothers, manufacturers of wooden and willow ware. The business was established in Portland in 1874 by Marino Zan and it is now operated by his sons, who have instituted well devised plans for the expansion of the industry.

Dr. Zan married Miss Elsie M. Smith, a native of Portland and a daughter of Samuel D. and Margaret E. (Watkins) Smith. Mrs. Zan's father was born in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, and when a child came to the new world with his parents, who settled in Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1849 he made the overland trip to the Pacific coast and later built the Occidental Hotel in Portland, successfully conducting the business for many years. His wife was a native of Wales and at the age of twelve years came to the United States with her parents, who established their home at Portland, Oregon, in 1860. Dr. and Mrs. Zan have two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Louise, who are attending Mills College.

The Doctor is a republican and from 1900 until 1905 was health officer of Portland, making an excellent record in that connection. Along social lines he is connected with the Arlington Club, the Waverly Country Club and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi, a college fraternity, the Multnomah County and Oregon State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. A tireless student, Dr. Zan has utilized every opportunity to perfect himself in his profession and his has been a useful, well ordered life, crowned with successful achievement.

LATOURETTE & LATOURETTE

The well known law firm of Latourette & Latourette is composed of Howard F. and John R. Latourette, whose offices are situated on the fifth floor of the Corbett building in Portland. Five representatives of the family are members of the Oregon bar and the name has long been an honored one in the annals of the state.

Howard F. Latourette was born in Oregon City in 1882 and is a son of Charles D. and Sedonia (Shaw) Latourette, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Oregon. The father was born in St. Louis in 1854 and is of French lineage in the

paternal line. His parents were D. L. and Emme M. (Booth) Latourette, the latter the daughter of a Baptist minister and of English ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines. D. L. Latourette was born in the state of New York and lived for some time in St. Louis, Missouri. Previous to the Civil war he went to Michigan, becoming one of the pioneer bankers of that state, and afterward transferred his financial operations to Arkansas, where he owned much valuable land.

His son, Charles D. Latourette, attended the public schools of Fenton and in 1878 was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan. In 1879 he came to Oregon City, where he has since followed his profession, and is now its oldest practicing attorney. He is also one of the pioneer financiers of the city and is serving as second vice president of the First National Bank, formerly known as the Commercial Bank, of which he was one of the founders. For two terms he was mayor of Oregon City and also discharged the duties of police judge. Although advanced in years, he is still an active factor in the world's work and his influence upon the life of his city has been of the highest order. Mrs. Latourette's parents, Jefferson and Martha Shaw, crossed the plains in 1852 and settled near the mouth of the Tualatin river, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Latourette have four sons: Morton D., Howard F., John R. and Earle C., all of whom are natives of Oregon City and have been admitted to the bar. The oldest son is one of the officers of the First National Bank of Oregon City and Earle C. is practicing law in association with his father.

Howard F. Latourette attended the public schools of his native city and in 1905 won the degree of LL. B. at the University of Oregon. After his admission to the bar he came to Portland and has since engaged in general practice in this city. He is well versed in the principles of jurisprudence and correctly applies his knowledge to the points in litigation. John R. Latourette was born in 1884 and also received his higher education in the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of LL. B. Like his father and brothers, he is an able advocate and a counselor whose advice is sound and reliable. The firm of Latourette & Latourette enjoys a large practice and is regarded as one of the strongest legal organizations in Portland.

In 1910 Howard F. Latourette married Miss Elinor Rothermel, of Duluth, Minnesota, and they now have two children: Allene and Nancy, aged respectively fourteen and seven years. Mr. Latourette gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. Both partners are members of the Multnomah County, Oregon State and American Bar Associations and hold to a high standard of professional service, ably sustaining the traditions of the family.

BERT C. WILSON

Bert C. Wilson, of Portland, general claim agent for the Union Pacific lines in Oregon, holds a position which requires the exercise of mature judgment and keen discrimination, and the fact that he has been retained in this position for a number of years stands in strong evidence of the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his official duties. Mr. Wilson was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1877, and is a son of Calvin L. and Elizabeth (Keizer) Wilson. His father was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, and was a son of William Wilson, a native of Carrollton, Indiana, who became a pioneer settler in Wisconsin. In 1878 he started for California, with a team and wagon, but was never heard from again and it is presumed that he was killed. Calvin L. Wilson came west in April, 1886, locating at Wallace, Idaho, the family coming out in the spring of the following year. In Wisconsin he had been employed as a timber cruiser and scaler, but in Idaho he followed the tinning business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1905. His widow now resides in Los Angeles, California. She is a daughter of Adam Keizer, who was one of a group of Dutch colonists who settled in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1845, and there took up homesteads. Their descendants are now scattered throughout the United States.

Bert C. Wilson is indebted to the public schools for his educational training and he accompanied his family on their removal to Idaho in 1887. In the following year he went to work as a messenger boy for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, and during that period formed the acquaintance of A. S. Going and

John R. Stephens, that being during the construction period of that road, 1888-91. Later Mr. Wilson was employed by Finch & Campbell, who owned large mining interests, and he was afterward with the Hecla Mining Company, becoming foreman of the Hecla plant. He remained with that concern until 1903, a period which embraced the serious labor troubles at Coeur d' Alene, from 1898 to 1900, one of the worst labor wars in the record of this country, during which the Bunker Hill mills were blown up and completely destroyed. In 1903 Mr. Wilson went to Pendleton, Oregon, where for seven years he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Taylor, and in 1910 he came to Portland and accepted a position as claim adjuster with the Union Pacific Railroad. His services were so satisfactory that in 1916 he was promoted to the position of assistant general claim agent, and in 1921 was made general claim agent, in which capacity he is still serving.

In 1911 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Emma Cole, who is a native of Ohio, and they are the parents of a daughter, Betty, now seven years of age. Mr. Wilson has always given his political support to the republican party, though he has never taken a very active part in public affairs. He has been indefatigable in his attention to the duties of his office, in which he has made an enviable record, and is held in high regard by the officers of his company, while among his acquaintance his excellent personal qualities have gained for him a large measure of esteem.

W. Q. BATEMAN

The Columbia River valley's greatest commercial institution is the Portland branch of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, which, during the past thirteen years, has grown from a small warehouse, with one hundred and twenty employes, to the present great concern, housed in a magnificent building, with more than five hundred thousand feet of floor space, in which over a thousand people are employed. The record of the firm of Montgomery Ward & Co. forms one of the notable chapters of America's commercial history. The business was established in Chicago in 1872 by A. Montgomery Ward and George R. Thorne, who began their mail order business in a small fourth-story room in North Clark street. Mr. Ward started his operations on the sound basis of the Golden Rule, and by his close adherence to that principle he soon gained the public confidence to a degree that was apparent in the steady and substantial increase in the volume of his business, so that in 1873, and again in 1874, the firm was compelled to move to larger quarters. In 1876 it erected its own building on Michigan avenue, to which important additions were made from time to time, and in 1908 it erected the first unit of the great building which it now occupies and which today has more than forty acres of floor space. Some idea of its remarkable growth may be gained from the fact that the annual volume of business, including its various branches, is now over two hundred million dollars, and the total number of employes is over fifteen thousand. As early as 1895 Montgomery Ward & Co. was the largest patron of the post office in the United States. In 1905, in order to expedite the handling of the orders and the delivery of goods in distant parts of the country the firm entered upon the policy of establishing branch houses, the first one being in that year opened in Kansas City, Missouri; followed in 1910 by the one at Fort Worth, Texas; in 1913 by the one at Portland, Oregon, and since then stores have been opened at St. Paul, Minnesota; Oakland, California; Baltimore, Maryland; and Denver, Colorado. The first catalogue issued by the house was an eight-by-twelve-inch single sheet, while today the catalogue which is mailed free to millions of patrons contains nearly eight hundred pages.

The great building which houses the Portland branch was erected on the site of the Lewis & Clark Exposition, one of the most attractive locations in Portland. The main building is three hundred by two hundred and eighty feet in size and nine stories high, and was constructed of reinforced concrete, brick faced. In its construction one million one hundred and thirty-two thousand brick were used, of which ninety thousand were faced brick, eight hundred and forty thousand common brick, one hundred and forty-four thousand waterproof brick and fifty thousand common brick. All of the wood used in the building is of western production, while the cement was made at Oswego. The company owns seventeen acres of ground of which the building covers two and nine-tenths acres. The building is equipped with a modern sprinkler

system for fire protection, in which there are five thousand four hundred and thirty-three sprinkler heads. There is also a regularly organized fire department, composed of employes. The building is heated by fifty thousand square feet of radiator service, which is supplied by two three hundred and fifty horse power boilers, in connection with which there is storage capacity for twenty-five thousand gallons of fuel oil. There are forty drinking fountains in the building and it is lighted by two thousand five hundred electric lamps, of about three hundred watts each. There are five elevators, each of a capacity of eight thousand pounds, and the floors of the building will carry a weight of two hundred and fifty pounds to the square foot. There are forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight panes of glass in the building, pentacon glass being used throughout. Twenty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty cubic yards of concrete were used in the construction of the building, and the receiving and shipping of goods is facilitated by Northern Pacific terminal tracks which run to the building. The sales of the Portland house have increased twelve hundred per cent in the past ten years, and this store serves Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska and part of Montana. The Portland house issues its own "Western Catalog for Western People," with over forty thousand items listed. In 1921 a retail department was opened in the Portland building, which has grown to an extent that now requires seventy thousand square feet of floor space, and in which may be found everything carried in an up-to-date department store. The firm maintains a hospital within the building for employes, containing five beds for women and one for men, and in the house restaurant five hundred persons can be fed at one sitting, the service being provided at actual cost. The employes are encouraged to become stockholders in the company and many have availed themselves of the privilege, one result being that such a thing as a strike is unknown in the Montgomery Ward organization. The Portland house has within the past two years established branch department stores in Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and has chain stores in the following places: Eugene, Pendleton, Baker, Roseburg, Corvallis, Salem, Medford, Astoria and LaGrande, Oregon; Longview, Everett, Bellingham, Wenatchee, Yakima, Centralia, Aberdeen and Walla Walla, Washington; and Boise, Idaho Falls and Helena, Idaho. In the management of the Portland store, which has been in the hands of W. Q. Bateman since 1915, the same high principles have been followed which have always characterized the Montgomery Ward business, and the genuine service which it has been able to render to the public has been duly appreciated, as is evidenced by the continuous growth of patronage which it has always enjoyed. The advisory board consists of O. W. Huddleston, superintendent of merchandise; W. H. Adams, superintendent of operation; P. C. Newkom, office manager; R. W. Sedell, auditor; John Gilbert, district manager retail department stores and J. P. Barr, territorial manager chain stores. Mr. Bateman, with the aid and support of the advisory board, also of the district manager and territorial manager, has made the Montgomery Ward Portland branch a big success.

W. Q. Bateman was born in Jefferson, Marion county, Texas, in 1880, a son of W. Q. and Sallie (Amos) Bateman. His father, who was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, is deceased, and his mother now makes her home with her son in Portland. Mr. Bateman attended the public schools and was graduated from Fort Worth University in 1898. He began work for the Santa Fe Railroad, with which he remained for five years, after which for seven years he was with the Frisco system, rising to the position of local freight agent. During this period he was a close student of freight tariffs, gaining information which later proved invaluable to him. On quitting the railroad service Mr. Bateman was for a time engaged in the public warehouse business in Fort Worth, and in October, 1910, when the Fort Worth branch of Montgomery Ward & Company was opened Mr. Bateman was given the position of rate clerk. His job was an experiment, but his work so impressed the officials of the company that he was made assistant manager of that branch. In 1914 he was transferred to the Kansas City house as department manager, where also he showed such qualifications that in December, 1915, he was sent to Portland as manager. At that time the store was in the old building, and there devolved upon him the additional responsibility of supervising the erection of the new building. He has proven a man of splendid executive ability and to a marked degree commands the respect and loyalty of every employe of the house.

In 1922 Mr. Bateman was united in marriage to Miss Laura J. Tooker, of Portland. He is a member of Portland Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E., the University Club,

the Waverly Club, the Oswego Club and the Portland Hunt Club. He is a director of the Portland Industries Finance Corporation and has shown a sincere interest in the welfare and prosperity of Portland. A man of candid and straightforward manner, courteous and affable in his social relations, he is greatly esteemed by all who know him and has many warm friends in this city.

RIGHT REV. ANTHONY HILLEBRAND, V. G., P. A.

A distinguished prelate of the Catholic church, the Right Rev. Anthony Hillebrand has devoted much of his life to the work of extending its influence in this state and on July 4, 1928, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his pastorate of St. John's parish in Oregon City. A native of Germany, he was born at Brilon, in the province of Westphalia, July 19, 1859, his parents being Anthony and Katharine (Weber) Hillebrand. His early instruction was acquired in the elementary schools of Germany and in 1880-1881 he completed a course in a gymnasium. At the University of Munster he studied philosophy, philology and theology and later took a course at the American College in the University of Louvain, Belgium, in the chapel of which he was ordained to the priesthood, June 28, 1885, by the Right Rev. Aegidius Junger, bishop of Nisqually, Washington, who was at that time in Belgium.

For some time Father Hillebrand had been desirous of working in the western part of the United States but his superiors considered the plan inadvisable, offering to send him to Brazil instead. At length his persistence and determination were rewarded and shortly after his ordination he came to this country in company with Bishop Junger, being at that time a young man of twenty-six. He was placed in charge of the missions in eastern Oregon and established his headquarters in Canyon City. The district was two hundred and fifty by three hundred miles in extent and included Grant, Crook, Lake, Harney and Malheur counties. His territory was situated in a wild and almost unexplored part of the country and there, amid the most strenuous circumstances, he ministered to the spiritual needs of his scattered flock. In the fall of 1885 he rode from Canyon City to Fox Valley to baptize a baby, meeting the father, Patrick Ryan, on the way. Father Hillebrand returned by way of the John Day valley, his first horseback ride, and covered the distance of fifty miles in two days, being in the saddle most of the time on a lame horse. Early in April, 1886, he decided to make a trip on horseback to Fox Valley, Long Creek, Mitchell, Fossil, Dayville, Prineville, Klamath, Paisley, Lakeview, Jordan Valley, Warner, Burns, Harney and Prairie City, a journey of sixteen hundred miles. Father Hillebrand was an inexperienced horseman and had been accustomed to large cities and settled communities. Soon after he started it began to snow and his horse strayed from the trail, coming to a little cabin after dark. There Father Hillebrand spent the night, proceeding on his way the next morning, and after traveling for some time arrived at a good-sized stream. Upon making inquiries he learned that the place was John Day, situated about a mile from his home, which he had left two days previously! Once more he started for Fox Valley but when darkness fell he again lost his bearings and fortunately encountered a German, who guided him to Fox Valley. When he arrived at the top of the mountain beyond Mitchell his horse suffered an attack of colic and after spending the night in the mountains Father Hillebrand came to the home of a hospitable settler, with whom he remained for a few days. When his horse was able to travel he resumed his journey in company with two young men whom he had met at the ranch where he stayed, following the old Eldorado road from Prineville to Lakeview and finally completing the trip.

For three years Father Hillebrand lived the life of a pioneer missionary priest and in recognition of his zeal and efficiency was made pastor of St. John's church at Oregon City, appointed July 4, 1888. Here for forty years he has toiled uninterruptedly, directing unaided, one of the largest parishes of the diocese. In the pursuit of his Godgiven task he has completely merged his interests with those of his people and parish, expending not only his unbounded energy but also his patrimony upon St. John's congregation. On June 28, 1910, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination and the following is an excerpt from an article which appeared in one of the local papers at that time: "Rev. A. Hillebrand, pastor of St. John's church of Oregon City, on Tuesday of this week celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his



RT. REV. ANTHONY HILLEBRAND

ordination to the priesthood. Most Rev. Alexander Christie and a large number of the archdiocesan clergy were present at the jubilee service. Solemn high mass was celebrated at ten o'clock by the reverend jubilarian in the presence of a congregation which filled St. John's church to the doors. At one o'clock dinner was served to the visiting clergy and in the evening a public reception was held in McLoughlin hall at which a great throng gathered. It was a joyful occasion for the people of Oregon City, both Catholic and non-Catholic, who turned out in great numbers to present their felicitations to Father Hillebrand, who has earned their affection and gratitude by twenty-two years of zealous labors in their community."

On November 6, 1919, Father Hillebrand was appointed vicar general of the archdiocese by Archbishop Christie, and after the latter's death was chosen administrator of the archdiocese, April 8, 1925, which office he held until August 26, 1926, when he was reappointed vicar general by the Most Rev. Archbishop Howard. His long experience had eminently fitted him for the position, which he filled with remarkable ability, attending at one and the same time to the spiritual and temporal interests of his parish and the details of the archdiocese. On April 7, 1920, by virtue of a brief from Pope Benedict XV, he was elevated to the dignity of prothonotary apostolic, and was invested June 28, 1920, the event coinciding with the thirty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. A scholar of uncommon erudition, Monsignor Hillebrand is master of several languages and his personal library embraces over five thousand volumes. He possesses the simplicity and humility which ever mark real merit, and his has been a life of great usefulness and far-reaching influence.

J. HENRY BUSH

For over twenty-five years J. Henry Bush has served as a deputy county clerk, and as chief deputy for the past fifteen years, his long period of service standing in unmistakable evidence of his ability and his faithfulness in the discharge of duty. Mr. Bush was born at Havana, Mason county, Illinois, on the 14th of September, 1864, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Dierks) Bush, farming folk, and both now deceased.

J. Henry Bush received a public school education and remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age, when he went to work as a clerk in a general store in Havana, following that line for three years. In September, 1890, he came to Portland, Oregon, was with the street railway company for twelve years and on July 7, 1902, was appointed a deputy county clerk, in which capacity he served until 1913, when he received a deserved promotion in being made chief deputy county clerk. His is a responsible position, but he is systematic in his methods and the office functions smoothly and efficiently under his supervision.

In February, 1902, Mr. Bush was united in marriage to Miss Anna Larson, who died in February, 1922, and in May, 1925, he was married to Miss Ellen Howell, of Portland. He is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Prospect Camp, No. 140, W. O. W. The republican party receives his support and he is never found wanting in the advancement of measures for the betterment of the community. Kindly and courteous in manner and cordial and friendly in his social relations, he has a host of loyal friends throughout the community and is highly regarded by all who know him.

G. G. GERBER

The largest and most important sheet metal works in Portland is that owned by G. G. Gerber, at Eleventh, Flanders and Glisan streets. From a modest beginning, Mr. Gerber has, in twelve years, built up an extensive and prosperous business, the result of his persistent and well directed efforts, backed by sound judgment and honorable methods. A son of Charles and Catherine Gerber, both of whom are now deceased, he was born in Albany, New York, on the 7th of July, 1881, received a public school education and at the age of sixteen years left home and learned the

sheet metal trade. On completing his apprenticeship he worked in sheet metal shops in various parts of the country, gaining valuable experience, and in 1900 arrived in Portland. After working as a journeyman for awhile, he became foreman for Burness & Martin, with which concern he remained thirteen years, and in 1916 started into business on his own account. His first location was at Ninth and Davis streets, where he had a room forty by fifty feet, but his business grew so rapidly that he was compelled to seek larger quarters and in 1919 he moved to Eleventh and Davis streets, where he occupied a building one hundred by one hundred feet. In 1927 he came to his present location, where he has a space one hundred by two hundred feet, and now is prepared to properly handle any sized job. He has a modern equipment of machinery and tools and his lines of work include the following: New radiator cores installed, fenders repaired, radiators manufactured, tops made and repaired, curtains made, glass work, celluloid installed, closed car upholstery, enclosure installed, bodies repaired or built, closed cars converted to invalid cars, front axles repaired, wooden and disc wheels repaired, welding, blacksmith work, bake enameling, lacquer work, sand blasting, rumble seats, tops and covers. He is also agent for Harrison radiators and Delco-Remy Lovejoy shock absorbers. During the busy season Mr. Gerber employs from sixty to seventy-five men, nearly all of whom are skilled workmen.

In 1909 Mr. Gerber was united in marriage to Miss Ina M. Lister, of Grants Pass, Oregon. He is a republican in his political views, and is an active member of the Masonic order, belonging to both York and Scottish rites. He is also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has devoted himself closely to his business, in which he has met with well merited success, and throughout the community he commands the confidence and respect of those who know him, for he is a progressive and honorable business man, a loyal and dependable citizen and constant and reliable friend.

STEWART B. LINTHICUM

Endowed with a mind of great capacity, Stewart B. Linthicum enriched it by untiring effort and was long a notable figure in legal circles of Portland. He was a public-spirited citizen and exemplified in his conduct the lofty ideals of an ancient and noble calling. A native of Baltimore, Maryland, he was born May 9, 1861, and attended the public schools of the Monumental city, later taking an under-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University. For a time he studied law in Baltimore with his cousin, Julian Alexander, and then matriculated in the University of Maryland, which awarded him the degree of LL. B. He passed an examination before the Maryland court of appeals in October, 1883, and a few months later came to Portland, where his uncle, Dr. Ghiselin, was practicing medicine. Mr. Linthicum was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Oregon in January, 1884, and began his legal career in Portland with George H. Williams and C. E. S. Wood. Later they admitted him to a full partnership, forming the firm of Williams, Wood & Linthicum, of which he remained a member until his death, July 2, 1911. In 1909 his partner, Judge Williams, had passed away and a few months later J. Couch Flanders, the junior member of the organization, responded to death's summons. Theirs was one of the oldest and best known law firms in Portland and successfully handled much important litigation.

Mr. Linthicum was married October 20, 1892, in Portland to Miss Maria Louise Wilson, a daughter of Dr. Robert Bruce Wilson, a distinguished physician and surgeon. He was a native of Portsmouth, Virginia, and studied medicine at the University of Virginia, afterward taking a postgraduate course in Philadelphia. In 1849 he went to California, locating in San Francisco, and in December, 1850, opened an office in Portland, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the first physician of note to settle here and rendered service of great value to the city. In 1854 he married Miss Caroline Couch, the eldest daughter of Captain John H. and Caroline (Flanders) Couch. Mrs. Wilson's father was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and became a master mariner. It was in 1839, when twenty-eight years of age, that he made his first trip to the Pacific coast, at which time he was in command of the brig Maryland, owned by Captain Cushing of Newburyport. In Massachusetts,

Captain Couch built the bark *Chemamus*, in which he returned to Oregon in 1844, and after selling the boat he took up a donation land claim in what is now the heart of Portland, leaving the deep impress of his individuality upon the history of the city's development. Mr. Linthicum left two children: a son, Alexander W., who was born in 1896; and a daughter, Louise W., born in 1901; also a married sister at that time living in Baltimore; and a brother, Thales Linthicum. The last named was engaged in the insurance business in Portland for many years and is now deceased. The widow of Stewart B. Linthicum still makes her home in Portland, residing at No. 571 Buena Vista drive.

Mr. Linthicum was a devoted husband and father and his leisure hours were spent in the society of his family. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian and his political activities were confined to one term in the Oregon legislature, in which he took his seat in 1897. He was a member of the local and state bar associations and constantly added to his store of legal knowledge by broad experience and intensive study. The leading business and professional men of Portland expressed deep grief over the death of Mr. Linthicum and on July 5, 1911, the following resolutions were presented by the committee appointed by the circuit court of Oregon:

"Mr. Linthicum's great characteristic was absolute loyalty, loyalty to his clients, his friends and his principles. In this he was unswerving and solid as a rock. He combined rare business sense with a clear technical knowledge of the law, which made his services invaluable in handling the important matters and shaping the affairs of the large corporations who were his clients. He had a gracious, winning manner, always approachable, giving the same patient attention to the recital of the troubles of some humble client as he would to the demands of the corporations he represented, and even when overwhelmed with the pressure of most important work he would unhesitatingly listen to a less experienced younger member of the bar and help unravel his perplexities. His nature was naturally buoyant and optimistic, and he had an abiding faith in the city of Portland."

"Stewart Linthicum was not only honest in conduct but he was absolutely honest in thought," said T. B. Wilcox, one of his closest associates and most intimate friends. "As he gained experience his mind broadened and he was already, though a comparatively young man, one of the ablest lawyers in Oregon. His death is a serious loss to this community."

"Mr. Linthicum was probably my closest friend in the city," said Edward Cookingham, vice president of the Ladd & Tilton Bank. "He had been counsel for our corporation for many years. My relationship to him was exceedingly close. I feel in his death as great a loss as if he had been a member of my own family. In all my business and social experience I never came in contact with a higher minded man or one who combined greater characteristics of fidelity and loyalty to duty, nor a greater warmth of personal attraction as a friend."

"I feel as if I had lost a brother," said C. E. S. Wood in speaking of his late partner. "Mr. Linthicum's essential characteristic was absolute loyalty to his friends and clients. He did not know how to wrong anybody."

In commenting upon the death of Mr. Linthicum, W. B. Ayer, president of the Eastern & Western Lumber Company, said: "Mr. Linthicum, besides being one of the ablest lawyers on the Pacific coast, had a personality that endeared him to everyone that had the pleasure of his acquaintance. One of his strongest personal traits was loyalty, and I have never known a man with this characteristic more largely developed. He was the biggest, most generous and sweetest character I have ever known. His interest in and solicitude for those for whom he cared was remarkable."

JAMES H. POLHEMUS

Following in the professional footsteps of his father, James H. Polhemus has done notable work in the field of river and harbor improvement and Portland is largely indebted to him for the development of its seaport and also for its prestige as a commercial airport. He was born April 16, 1887, in Newport, Oregon, and is a son of James S. and Mary C. (Daly) Polhemus. His father was born in the state of New York and during the '70s was engaged in surveying in the region of the Great

Lakes. Later he was active in river and harbor development in Louisiana and Texas and aided in the task of improving Galveston harbor. He made the original survey for the intercoastal canal and for some time was engaged in engineering work in California. A lake in that state was named in honor of Mr. Polhemus, who came to Oregon early in the '80s with the Wheeler expedition. For many years he was assistant engineer for the first Portland district, retiring in 1925, and practically all of the river and harbor improvements were made under his supervision. His wife was a lifelong resident of Portland and passed away in 1923. She was a daughter of a Mr. Daly, a pioneer in the newspaper business in Portland.

James H. Polhemus completed a course in the Central school and in Portland Academy. His studies were continued in Stanford University, from which he received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1910, and in the following year he took postgraduate work in mechanical and electrical engineering in the same institution. Meanwhile he had acquired practical experience in surveying and dredging, devoting eight summers to that line of work, and in 1911 was assigned the task of constructing a camp for the Northern Pacific Railroad near Spokane, Washington. Later he went to southern Oregon as transitman for the surveying party that laid out the road around Crater lake. For a year he was engaged in engineering work on The Dalles-Celilo canal and was then made superintendent of construction of the central division of the canal, filling the position for two years. During 1914 and 1915 he traveled throughout the United States for the purpose of studying dredging operations under the direction of the government and was then placed in control of dredging and harbor work in the Coos Bay district. He had charge of the Colonel P. S. Mickie dredge, which was in operation on Bandon bar, in the Umpqua and Coquille rivers and on Coos bay. Toward the latter part of 1917 he was made chief engineer and general manager of the Coos Bay Ship Building Company, which he represented in those capacities until 1920, and has since been general manager and chief engineer of the port of Portland. In the intervening period of eight years he has rehabilitated the dredging plant, rebuilt two dredges, scrapped two of the oldest, and constructed two of the finest pipe line dredges in the United States, creating a dredging organization which has increased the output from three and a half million to fifteen million yards per year. He built the Diesel electric dredge, Clackamas, the first of this type constructed in the United States. It is thoroughly satisfactory and has a capacity of one thousand yards per hour through a two-mile pipe line without a booster. Under the direction of Mr. Polhemus the drydocks and machine shops have been rebuilt and modernized. The port now has two drydocks, one of ten thousand tons and the other of fifteen thousand tons. They are completely equipped for repairing ships of all types and tools are also rented to contractors engaged in making repairs on vessels. The service rendered to ships in need of an overhauling is prompt and efficient and meets every need. The port of Portland commission employs between three hundred and fifty and five hundred men, whose activities are ably supervised by Mr. Polhemus. He is nationally known as an authority on dredging and during his tenure of office the port of Portland has developed and built a large drill boat to remove the subaqueous rock in rivers and harbors. No contractors on the Pacific coast were familiar with this line of work and the means of performing it was evolved by deep thought and study on the part of Mr. Polhemus and his associates. The port of Portland is the gateway of the great northwest and is destined to become one of the major ports of the North American continent. Seven years ago the port was served by six regular steamship lines and now there are fifty-three lines distributing the products of this wonderful country to the four quarters of the globe.

Under the régime of Mr. Polhemus the port of Portland commission, through its activities in improving its harbor and channel approaches, has solved not only the land question but also has secured an airport area in practically its geographic center by the adaption of Swan island, lying in the central portion of the harbor. Mr. Polhemus visited all of the major airports in the United States and after consulting with authorities in the army and navy originated plans for this project. In developing the dredging equipment and plant the main object was to provide a harbor thirty-five feet deep with a channel six hundred feet wide to the mouth of the Willamette river, involving the removal of fifty-five million cubic yards of material and the elimination of the narrow, crooked channel at Swan island, which was built with this waste material. At a low cost the port of Portland purchased this island, on which the dredges dumped their loads, and the Giles Lake district was also filled in, making it suitable for

industrial sites. At an expenditure of two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars the port has developed a straight channel fifteen hundred feet wide from the upper to the lower harbor and has three hundred and seventy-five acres of new water front property, comprising a frontage of over three miles on deep water. The port commissioners have made available for industrial purposes about seven hundred and fifty acres, worth ten thousand dollars per acre, and also six miles of new deep water front in addition to the three miles before mentioned.

A study of meteorological and air conditions at the airport location was made before the work was undertaken. In addition to measuring wind velocities and noting directions over a period of a year, many tests were made by aviators under various weather conditions. It was found that the air is unusually quiet in this area, having none of the bumpiness that is characteristic of hilly country, and it was also found that the prevailing winds are either up or down the river and never of high velocity. This location, in common with the entire Portland area, is comparatively free from fogs, and snow and freezing temperatures are rare here, generally occurring for a few days only during late December or January. The airport is owned and controlled by the port of Portland and covers an area twelve hundred and twenty by sixty-seven hundred feet, exclusive of the causeway and approach on the mainland. It was first used publicly on the occasion of the visit of Colonel Lindbergh on September 14, 1927, and as a control station for planes in the Pacific coast air derby from San Francisco to Spokane on September 21. On September 27 and 28, 1927, the first Portland air derby was held at this airport, which ranks with the best in the United States and which is destined to become a great asset to Portland.

On December 18, 1912, Mr. Polhemus was united in marriage to Miss Winifred W. Wilson, of The Dalles, and both are prominent in social activities of Portland. In politics Mr. Polhemus is a stanch republican but has held no elective offices. He belongs to the Portland Chamber of Commerce and to the University and Waverley Clubs. In the Masonic order he holds the thirty-second degree and he is also an Elk. He is a member of the American Association of Port Authorities, the American Association of Military Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Kappa Sigma, a college fraternity. Gifted with more than average ability as well as the requisite energy and determination, Mr. Polhemus has attained a place of distinction in his chosen vocation and his contribution to the world's work is one of much importance and value.

HILMAR MAXILLIAN PAPST

Nationally known as an authority on matters pertaining to the manufacture of gas, Hilmar Maxillian Papst is successfully managing one of Portland's most important public utilities and has devoted his life to this branch of public service. A native of Germany, he was born in 1873 and his parents were Edmund and Hedwick Papst, the former an official in the forestry department of the government of that country. The childhood of Hilmar M. Papst was spent in the beautiful mountains of Thuringia, which made the deepest impression upon him and gave color to his tastes throughout life, and which probably accounts for his having instinctively turned to horticulture as a hobby. Like all European children, his earliest schooling was most thorough and under conditions of rigid personal discipline. The result of this has persisted through life in his business activities. The elder Papst was not alone a student, but a man of much strength of character and he inculcated in his son a high regard for thoroughness, studiousness and the ambition for a life of exertion rather than one of ease.

After a preliminary schooling at the gymnasium in the city of Morhausen, at the foot of the Hartz mountains, the young man matriculated in a military school but lost his father soon afterward and was obliged to forego his military aspirations. He afterward went to Hanover, Germany, and enrolled as a student in the University of Berlin, which awarded him the degrees of Mechanical Engineer and Gas Engineer. In 1892 he yielded to the lure of the new world and through the efforts of a family friend was made a cadet engineer in the employ of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. He started as a gas maker's helper in the plant of the Manchester Gas Light Company at Manchester, New Hampshire, and was paid a

dollar and a quarter per day. During this period he not only learned the practical details of the manufacture of water and coal gas, but acquired a working knowledge of the English language, which he found quite different from that taught in the German schools.

Mr. Papst was transferred through the plants of the Jersey City Gas Company, where he had an opportunity to acquire more theoretical training in gas manufacture, including photometry and laboratory work, as well as general gas works operation and construction, being much assisted in this connection by the excellent library at this station. Subsequently he was sent to the gas plant at Ardmore, Pennsylvania, in order to carry on certain experimental work for lowering manufacturing costs. It was at this station that he had complete charge of manufacturing operations for the first time. The experience gained was most valuable and it stood him in good stead later on. His new work was in the operation of the new water gas plant installed by the United Gas Improvement Company at the Calf Pasture station of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and this resulted in a complete change from the old manufacturing methods in the construction of water gas sets. From this time on he was occupied in erecting and operating water gas sets as an expert representative of the United Gas Improvement Company.

In 1895 Mr. Papst was summoned to Portland and at that time the old coal gas plant was still in operation. Machinery was then being installed in an auxiliary plant for the manufacture of water gas and of this department Mr. Papst had charge for about two years. On the expiration of that period he went to San Francisco and reorganized the business of the Equitable Gas Light Company. This corporation had been promoted in connection with a "wild-cat" process of gas manufacture which proved a failure. The stockholders had turned the plant over to the United Gas Improvement Company for the installation of modern water gas machinery. After this task was completed Mr. Papst introduced the use of heavy crude oil in connection with the manufacture of water gas, which startling economy in manufacture, together with his efforts in extending the business, was instrumental in preventing the company from going on the rocks in the face of three-cornered competition with existing gas companies. During this struggle gas was sold for as low as fifty cents per thousand cubic feet. These various companies were consolidated in 1903 into what was known as the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company and Mr. Papst was appointed gas manager.

The consolidation was immediately followed by a great deal of construction work, which after completion accomplished the result sought, namely, greatly reduced operating costs as compared with the costs of the old San Francisco Gas Company. A model water gas station was built by Mr. Papst at the former independent station of the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company and used apparatus of the old Equitable and other companies was installed. At the time this was one of the best water gas plants in the country and was favorably commented upon by many eastern engineers.

The advent of cheap oil at this time caused California gas men to seek a new method of making gas entirely from this product. One of the abandoned plants of the new consolidated San Francisco Gas & Electric Company, known as the Pacific Gas Improvement plant, was remodeled by Mr. Papst for the manufacture of oil gas. It was nearly ready for operation at the time of the San Francisco earthquake and fire, which destroyed the plant. The San Francisco Gas & Electric Company was then sold to what is now known as the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

In May, 1906, Mr. Papst assumed charge of the plant of the Portland Gas Company, which was then a small concern, having a total output of about one million cubic feet and serving some seventeen thousand customers. Portland was at that time experiencing a boom, due to the influx of the San Francisco people as a result of the fire, and also by reason of the advertising incident to the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

These conditions and the aggressive policies put into effect by Mr. Papst, with the support of Mr. Adams, gave great impetus to the growth of the company. Additions were made to the generating plant and distributing systems of great magnitude were established. At the same time the company's old water gas plant at Front and Everett streets was being changed from water gas to oil gas as rapidly as it could be done without interruption to service. Mr. Papst, with his characteristic regard for economy in investment, designed a new type of oil gas apparatus to make use of the existing equipment. It was successfully accomplished and this plant continued to

operate with efficiency and economy until 1912. In that year the new plant was erected at Gasco and Mr. Papst acted as chairman of the building committee.

From the date of his arrival until the present time the operating affairs of the Portland Gas & Coke Company and its successor, the Portland Gas Company, have been in the capable hands of Mr. Papst, who fills the offices of vice president and general manager. It can be said that the splendid growth and prosperity of the company have been due in no small measure to his farsightedness and capable administration. So much for the bald facts. This article would not be complete without an analysis of the principles which have actuated Mr. Papst throughout his business career and which offer an inspiration to the younger employes of his company. First and foremost is enthusiasm. This quality, above all, has ever characterized his conduct of the affairs of the Portland Gas & Coke Company, as a result of which his confidence in the future of gas and the growth of this community has never faltered. Surely the rewards have come. It is not necessary to recite what his faith has accomplished for the Portland Gas & Coke Company. Let it suffice to say that these results could not have been secured without a world of optimism. Another outstanding quality which has contributed to his success and to that of the splendid organization which he represents is his deeply rooted regard for thoroughness and efficiency. Where others are often content to let well enough alone, his thought is never to be satisfied with anything short of perfection itself. He is an exemplification of progress. Demanding it of himself, he insists upon it in his organization.

On January 24, 1925, Mr. Papst was united in marriage to Miss Louise Poulsen, of Portland, and both are prominent in the social life of the city. Mr. Papst belongs to the Press, Hunt, Automobile, Waverly and Arlington Clubs and is also a valued member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He is a keen analyst of men and business. It is a real inspiration when one knows him to become cognizant of the genuine pride and delight he gets out of the loyalty and constructive attainments of those who make up his organization. His faith in those who by their diligence and loyalty contribute to the gas Company's success is evidenced by unstinted praise, not from the house-tops, but to his confidants. He has the courage of his convictions and is averse to hypocrisy. He is given to candid speech. Hence one can have the utmost confidence in what he has to say.

FRANK D. HUNT

Frank D. Hunt, who holds the responsible position of traffic manager for the Portland Electric Power Company, has had many years of practical experience in transportation affairs and has proven a master of the many problems incident to that line of service. Born in Vineland, Jefferson county, Missouri, August 28, 1870, he is a son of John and Marion (Wilcox) Hunt. One of his great-uncles was Wilson Price Hunt, who led the historic Astor party to Oregon in 1810, and which is specifically referred to in Washington Irving's "Astoria." Later he served as postmaster of St. Louis, Missouri, from 1822 to 1840 and became a man of prominence and influence in his day. In 1876 John Hunt moved to Independence, Kansas, where he worked for the S. A. Brown Lumber and Elevator Company, and later he went to Grenola, Kansas, acting as manager of a lumber yard for that company and its successors until 1900, when he bought the lumber yard and elevator, which he ran to the time of his death, on May 7, 1921. His wife passed away June 1, 1890.

Frank D. Hunt received the advantage of a good public school education and then learned the art of telegraphy. He was employed as a telegraph operator and station agent on the Santa Fe Railroad, and later for the Frisco system, the latter company eventually making him superintendent of its Arkansas Western Railroad, from Heavener, Oklahoma, to Waldron, Arkansas. He held that position from 1902 to 1905, when he went to Enid, Oklahoma, as general superintendent of the Denver, Enid & Gulf Railroad. Later he became industrial agent for the Kansas City Southern Railroad, in which capacity he served until August 1, 1908, when he came to Portland as traffic manager for the Portland Electric Power Company, which position he has held continuously to the present time. In May, 1925, Mr. Hunt was elected president of the Willamette Valley Southern Railroad, as well as traffic manager for the entire system.

On December 29, 1890, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Benston, of Kansas City, Missouri, and to them have been born four children, namely: Irene is the wife of E. A. Geneste, of Friday Harbor, Washington. Frank D., who is employed as a bookkeeper by the Baker Mill and Elevator Company, is a veteran of the World war, having enlisted as a private, saw active service overseas, and was honorably discharged with the rank of second lieutenant. He married Miss Agnes Black, of Portland, and they now reside at Baker, Oregon. John B., who married Miss Alwyn Olsen, is connected with the Diamond Coal Company of Portland. Paul is now taking his pre-law course in the University of Oregon.

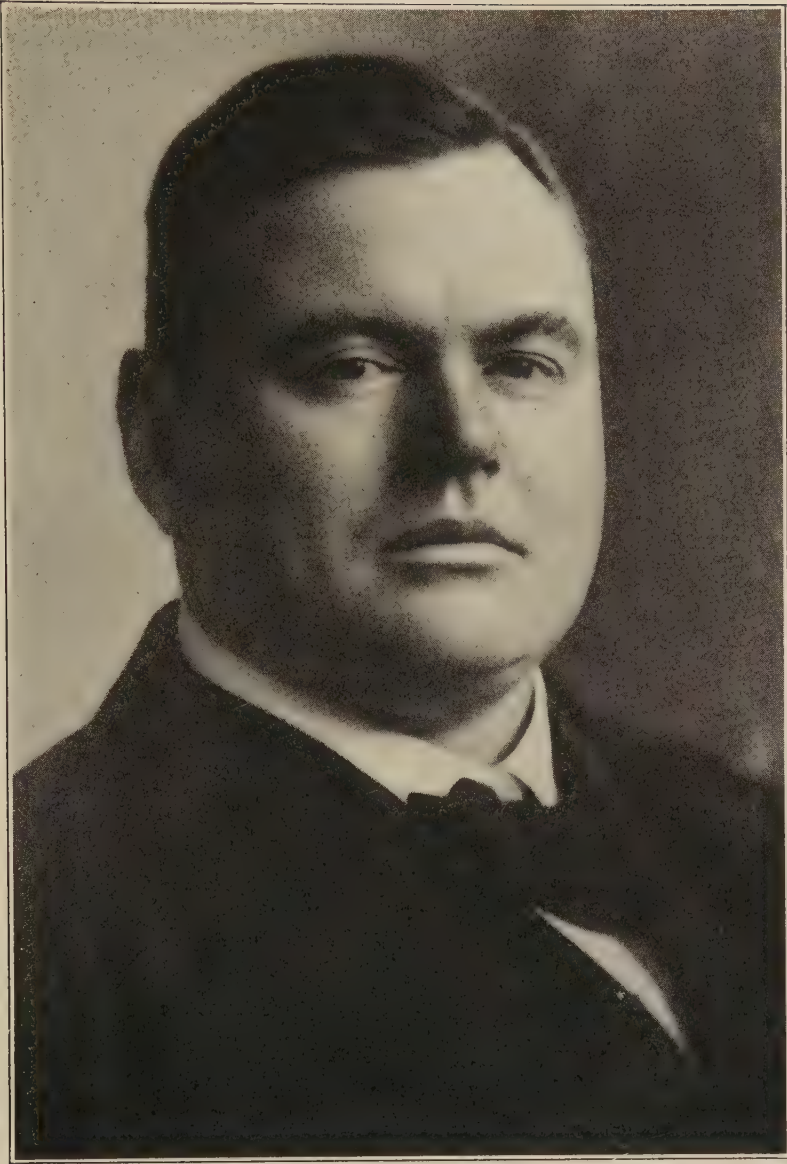
Mr. Hunt is a York Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to the Chambers of Commerce at Portland and Oregon City. He gives his political support to the republican party and has shown a deep interest in local public affairs. He is a man of clean-cut and straightforward manner, cordial in his social relations and constant and loyal in his friendships, so that throughout the community he commands the sincere respect and good will of those who know him.

JUDGE HENRY E. MCGINN

High on the list of Portland's honored dead is written the name of Judge Henry E. McGinn, who was a distinguished lawyer and jurist and one of the city's loyal sons. He was born February 11, 1859, and inherited the strong physique and keen wit of his Celtic ancestors. His father, Charles McGinn, was born July 13, 1831, at Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec, Canada, and was a son of Charles and Bridget (Conroy) McGinn, both of Irish lineage. Charles McGinn, the grandfather, engaged in merchandising and died during the early boyhood of his son and namesake, who was educated in Niclelett College. Afterward he followed agricultural pursuits in his native province until 1849, when he crossed the border into the United States. He had been reared in a French community and became proficient in that language, which he taught for a time in New York city, where he learned the baker's trade. For five years he lived in the eastern metropolis and in 1854 started for San Francisco as a passenger on the old Star of the West. After a few months' stay in California's largest city he journeyed to Oregon and on June 16, 1854, arrived in Portland, where he was met by relatives who had induced him to come to the northwest. For a short time he resided in Oregon City, going from there to Salem, and later joined a stepbrother at Port Orford, Oregon, where he engaged in mining for about a year. Returning to Oregon City, he secured work at his trade and was employed in the bakeries of Thomas Charman and Arthur Warner. In 1856 Mr. McGinn located in Portland and was connected with the firm of A. Strong & Company, bakers, until about 1860. He then embarked in business on his own account, opening a bakery at the corner of Main and First streets, and afterward moved to Madison and First streets, where he remained for fifteen years. The next location was on Washington street and there he maintained his headquarters until about 1895, conducting a large business as a baker and cracker manufacturer. In 1895 he retired, establishing his home at the corner of Twenty-third and Johnson streets, but three years later went to California for his health becoming a resident of Los Angeles. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and gave his political support to the republican party, casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln.

In Hamilton, Canada, Charles McGinn, Sr., was married April 20, 1858, to Miss Anna Maria Hill, a native of that country and a daughter of Michael and Mary (O'Rourke) Hill, who were of Irish descent. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. McGinn were twelve children, two of whom died in infancy—the third in order of birth, and the youngest. The others were Henry E., Mrs. J. T. Shea, Gilbert, Edward E., Walter A., Edith M., John L., Katherine F., Margaret and Charles.

In the acquirement of an education Henry E. McGinn attended the public schools of Portland and continued his studies in the University of Oregon. His displayed a special aptitude for the legal profession and was admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty years. Locating in Portland, Mr. McGinn became a general practitioner and when a young man of twenty-one was elected prosecuting attorney. The



HENRY E. MCGINN

prestige which he won in that office brought him a large and lucrative clientele and before his marriage he was called to the bench, serving six years. In the discharge of his duties he displayed legal ability, judicial qualifications, and such fairness, intelligence and industry that his court won the approval of the bar and the admiration of the community.

In 1909 Judge McGinn married Louise Summers, a daughter of Claude and Louise (Claude) Pater, both of whom died in Portland, Oregon. In politics Judge McGinn was a strong republican and along fraternal lines he was identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Multnomah Athletic Club and the local, state and national bar associations. Judge McGinn never courted popularity, caring more for the approval of his own conscience than the applause of the majority, and through his example and efforts he inculcated among men high regard for the dignity of the law and respect for its observance. To all movements for the advancement and betterment of his community he was quick to respond and his death on February 27, 1923, was a great loss to the city and to his profession. The following tribute to his worth was paid by Fred Lockley, one of the editors of the Oregon Journal:

"When I learned that my friend, Henry McGinn, had gone to that far land whose portals men call death, there came to my mind Hamlet's description of his father:

'He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.'

"I picked up from my desk a book of quotations to verify the lines. The book fell open and my eye fell upon these words:

'That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.'

"I looked no farther, for those words fit Henry McGinn as your glove fits your hand.

"Henry McGinn was one of the richest men in Portland—yes, in the entire west; not rich in stocks and bonds, in bank deposits and real estate, the things many men sell their lives for, but rich in real wealth, the worth-while things—friends, the regard, the esteem and the love of his fellow travelers on life's rough road, a road he was always making more smooth for others. He had a large law practice, but the greater part of it was done away from his office, for newsboys who sold him a paper would tell him their troubles; street cleaners, casual acquaintances on the street, men who were down but not out—scores of people—sought his shrewd and friendly advice. His only fee was their need.

"I spent an hour or so with Mrs. McGinn recently and we talked of Henry. She showed me a letter that Theodore Roosevelt had written to her husband, and, pointing to Henry's chair, with its shaded light and the table in front of it, she said: 'See, I have left his table just as he left it the night before.' There on the table was a leather-covered Bible, almost worn out from constant use, and also Macbeth and Horace. Taking from the bookcase a large volume of poetry, Mrs. McGinn said: 'This book was given Henry when he was twenty-three years old. He had read it until he almost knew it by heart. Yes, Henry had a wonderful memory. You see how worn is his Bible. He read it probably more than any other book, even though he knew much of it by heart. He loved it for its literary charm as well as for its teachings. Henry took as his life motto this couplet

'Work as if life were eternal,
Live ready to die tomorrow.'

"As we were talking Mrs. P. G. Nealand said: 'I wish you could have been with Henry on his sixty-fourth birthday on February 11. I baked a pie for him and also a birthday cake. I put candles on the cake and they were lit. They all had such a merry time—Henry and his wife, Henry's brother Emmett, his sister Edith, his sister-in-law, Miss Pater, and his brother-in-law, John Shea, who were here to help him celebrate his birthday. Franklin T. Griffith sent him a pot of tulips and on the card he had written, "While we are here, Henry." Henry could not get over exclaiming about the gift and its kindly message. It seems now that it was almost prophetic.'

"Picking up John Fiske's 'Discovery of America' where Henry had laid it on the front room table, Mrs. Nealand said: 'Last summer I was sitting on the porch, when Henry came out and, sitting near me, said: "I am going to read you a paragraph about Las Casas. He was a bishop whose father was with Columbus on his voyage

of discovery. To my mind, no finer eulogy could have been written of a man than this, particularly when such a eulogy is deserved." He read me the passage. See, he has marked it and put a bookmark in, so he could turn to it.'

"Here is the passage: 'In contemplating such a life as Las Casas' all words of eulogy seem weak. The historian can only bow in reverent awe before a figure which in some respects is one of the most beautiful in the annals of Christianity since the apostolic age. When now and then in the course of centuries God's providence brings such a life into this world, the memory of it must be cherished by mankind as one of its most precious and sacred possessions. For the thoughts, the words, the deeds of such a man there is no death. The sphere of their influence goes on widening forever. They bud, they blossom, they bear fruit from age to age.'

"Henry's people were Irish and French-Canadians and as a boy he learned to speak French,' said Mrs. McGinn. 'I was born in Paris and am also French. My parents came to America in 1871, when I was a little tot. From New Jersey we moved to California and there we lived five years. We came to Portland forty-four years ago. My father was one of the early manufacturing jewelers here. I first met Henry in his father's bakery at Second and Madison streets. My people were French and were very strict. They would not let me follow the American custom of going to parties with young men, so Henry called at my home and we grew to know each other.

"When we came to Portland there were ten of us—my mother's father and mother, my own father and mother, and we six children. All are gone now but my sister and myself.

"Henry loved Portland as the Frenchman loves his native acres. He was restless and unhappy when away from his native city. Neither wealth nor fame nor high position could tempt him to leave Portland and his Portland friends. He loved to live where he was called by his first name. To him what a man possessed or how he was dressed were matters of no consequence. It was the integrity of the man's character, his sincerity of purpose, that counted. My husband loved people. Love is not for sale. It cannot be bought. You must earn love by loving others and Henry was rich in the love of many men in all walks of life here in his well-loved Portland.'" For nearly a half century Mrs. McGinn has resided in Portland, experiencing many phases of pioneer existence on the western frontier and watching with deep interest the progress of civilization in this region. Her heart responds readily to the call of the needy and the cry of the distressed and she reveals in her nature those qualities which inspire strong and enduring regard.

HON. GEORGE TAZWELL

Among the able and distinguished jurists of the Columbia River valley stands the Hon. George Tazwell, judge of department seven of the Multnomah county circuit court, on the bench of which he served for nine years. Learned in the law, just in his decisions and honorable in every relation of life, he has long commanded the unqualified respect of his fellowmen and has dignified the bench by his long and efficient service. Judge Tazwell was born in England on the 11th of August, 1870, and is a son of Jesse and Eliza Tazwell, both of whom are deceased. His father was a baker by trade and also ran an express business.

George Tazwell attended the public schools of his native country and remained at home until nineteen years of age, when, in 1889, he came to Portland, Oregon, and entered upon the study of law under Newton McCawley. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar, after which he became law clerk and private secretary to United States Senator Joseph Simon. Later he was in the law office of Frank Bennett until September, 1910, when he was appointed police judge. In the following year he was elected to that position, in which he served until 1913, after which he engaged in the private practice of his profession until January, 1917, when he ascended the bench of the county court, to which he had been elected the previous year. He served as county judge until 1919, showing such qualifications as a jurist that he was then appointed judge of department seven of the circuit court. He was elected to that position in 1922 and has served to the present time.

In 1899 Judge Tazwell was united in marriage to Miss Ida MacCabe, of Port-

land. In his political views he is a republican, while fraternally he is a Mason, with membership in Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose and the Woodmen of the World, the Progressive Business Men's Club, the Multnomah County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association. He brings to every case tried before him a clearness of perception and a ready power of analysis which enables him to expedite the business of the court and to render prompt decisions and his record on the bench has given him rank among the leading jurists of this section of the state.

A. RODERICK GRANT

A. Roderick Grant, president of the Eastern Bottle and Glass Company, has won a place among Portland's energetic and capable business men and is meeting with substantial success in an enterprise which he established and has built up to its present proportions. Mr. Grant was born in Glengarry, Ontario, Canada, in 1867, and is a son of John A. and Rachael (McDonald) Grant, of whom the former was engaged in the contracting business, and both of whom are deceased.

After completing the course of the public schools, Mr. Grant attended the Ontario Business College, and then went into the hotel business as a manager. He followed that for ten years and in 1890 came to Portland, where for four years he was associated with his brother, J. P. Grant, in the drug manufacturing business. He then entered the employ of the Blauauer-Frank Drug Company as a traveling salesman and was on the road for twelve years, after which, in 1905, he formed a partnership with S. Heitshu, under the name of Heitshu, Grant & Company. This relationship was continued until 1911, when Mr. Grant organized the Eastern Glass and Bottle Company, which was incorporated in the following year, with Mr. Grant as president, which position he has held to the present time. He does a jobbing business in glass bottles and containers of all kinds and employs five traveling salesmen. He also has branch offices in Seattle, Washington, and Vancouver, British Columbia, his trade territory embracing Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and California. The business has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth and is now numbered among the successful concerns of Portland.

In 1895, Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Lemp, of Boise, Idaho, who died in 1926. Mr. Grant is the owner of city property in Boise and also has a large ranch in Idaho. He is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and has shown a deep interest in the welfare and progress of his city. Politically he is independent. A gentleman of gracious manner and agreeable personality, he easily makes friends and is held in high regard throughout this city.

A. CRAIG McMICKEN

The Portland Electric Power Company has been fortunate in its selection of the heads of its departments, and in no particular instance is this more apparent than in that A. Craig McMicken is general sales manager, holding one of the important positions in the organization. His energetic and judicious efforts have been reflected in the steady increase in the company's volume of business. Mr. McMicken was born in Fillmore, Utah, on the 2d of November, 1885, and is a son of Dr. J. J. and Mary A. (Craig) McMicken. His father was born in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, and became a pioneer of Wyoming, where he engaged in the cattle business. Later he went to Utah and followed the same line of effort, and in that state met and married Miss Craig, who was born in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where she was reared, and then went to Utah as a Presbyterian missionary teacher. In 1886 the family returned east, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father entered a medical college, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1890 he came to Portland, where he and his wife spent their remaining years. A. Craig McMicken secured his education in the public schools of Portland and at the age of sixteen years went to work for the Portland General Electric Company as a delivery boy, in which capacity he was employed for two years, at a salary of

thirty-five dollars a month. Later he became a freight handler in the warehouse, but was afterward transferred to a clerkship in the retail electric department. Here he quickly demonstrated his ability as a salesman and was in a short time assigned to the work of selling electric motors. In about 1907 he was made manager of the supply department, and the same year was promoted to contract agent, having charge of light and power sales. In 1911 Mr. McMicken was made sales manager for the Portland district, which position he held with great success until June, 1926, when he was made general sales manager for the entire system. He has charge of the rates and tariffs for light, power and gas, as well as the sale of light, power and merchandise, and has supervision of all district sales offices, which cover a large part of the state of Oregon and some territory in Washington. He is also a director of the Union Savings and Loan Association.

In 1911 Mr. McMicken was united in marriage to Miss Vivian Holmes, a daughter of E. B. Holmes, a pioneer of Portland, where he is successfully engaged in the real estate business. Mr. and Mrs. McMicken are the parents of two children, Janet, who is thirteen years old, and Barbara, aged ten years. Mr. McMicken is a member of the Woodmen of the World; the Portland Golf Club, of which he is secretary; the Ad Club, of which he is a past president; is president of the Northwestern Electric Power Association, and the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was the first secretary of the members' forum. He gives his political support to the republican party and has shown a commendable interest in public affairs.

ARCHIE C. VAN CLEVE, M. D.

Dr. Archie C. Van Cleve is widely known for his professional success, particularly in the field of surgery, and is also prominent in local fraternal, military and civic affairs, being regarded as one of Portland's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. He was born in Yaquina, Lincoln county, Oregon, in 1885, and is a son of Colonel Coll and Frances Lillian (Shepard) Van Cleve. His father, who was a native of Illinois, was engaged in the newspaper business in that state and became a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He served in the Union army during the Civil war as captain in an Illinois regiment and after the war came to Portland, Oregon, where for awhile he held an editorial position on the Oregonian, being a friend of Mr. Pittock. Later he established The Dalles Mountaineer, which he published for a few years, and thereafter successively started the Albany Leader, the Scio News and the Yaquina Post. He died in 1909, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife was a daughter of Judge J. M. Shepard, who in early days was a pony express rider from Auburn, Oregon, to Walla Walla, Washington. He and his wife started the first newspaper in Sacramento in the early '70s, and later went to Idaho. There Judge Shepard started the Idaho Daily Statesman, and also the Morning Democrat at Baker City. In 1886 Mrs. Shepard was engaged in the millinery business at Silver City, Idaho. Later they established the Weekly Bedrock Democrat at Baker. Both parents are now deceased.

Archie C. Van Cleve received public school training during his early years and then learned the printing trade, which he followed for a short time. He next entered the Oregon Agricultural College, where he took a course in pharmacy and was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1906. Soon afterwards he was commissioned a lieutenant of the Philippine constabulary and served under Generals Allen, Bandholtz and Harbord. On his return to this country he entered the medical school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1913. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Portland until 1917, when he enlisted in the medical corps of the United States Army, being assigned to the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry Regiment, of which he became regimental surgeon, with the rank of major, and served with that command throughout the war. This regiment became a part of the Ninety-first Division, which the Doctor assisted in organizing. During his service he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and at the close of the war was honorably discharged, after which he resumed private practice to which he devoted his attention until 1921, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Union Pacific system and surgeon for the Associated Oil Company, which positions he is still filling, in addition to his private practice.

In 1913 Dr. Van Cleve was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Basler, a daughter of Joseph Basler, who was a pioneer settler at Pendleton, Oregon, and there became a successful furniture dealer. Dr. and Mrs. Van Cleve are the parents of two children. The Doctor is a staunch republican in his political views and has shown an interest in everything relating to the public welfare. He retains a deep interest in military matters and holds a colonel's commission in the Officers Reserve Corps, and is commanding officer of Evacuation Hospital Eighty-three. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Webfoot Lodge, No. 65, W. O. W., of which he is a past consul; the Multnomah Club, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Chamber of Commerce, the International Executive Association, the American Legion and the Forty and Eight, and is commander of the Council of Veterans' Organizations. He served several years on the executive committee of the Legion and is now the commander of Portland Post, while in 1926 he was chef de trains (vice-commander for Oregon) of the Forty and Eight. He has shown a deep interest in all organizations or measures in the interest of the war veterans, an interest which has been greatly appreciated by the boys. The Doctor is a member of the Multnomah County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society, of which he is a member of the military affairs committee, and the American Medical Association. He is on the medical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital and the Portland Sanitarium. A learned, skilled and successful physician, a public-spirited citizen and a genial and companionable gentleman, the Doctor commands not only the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, but also enjoys the sincere friendship of all who have been associated with him and who appreciate his sterling qualities of character and his genuine worth.

TOM M. HURLBURT

One of the most capable and efficient public officials and popular citizens of Multnomah county is Tom M. Hurlburt, who has been sheriff of the county continuously for fourteen years, and has rendered such satisfactory service that he will in all probability be retained in that office as long as he desires it. A very interesting review of his life was printed in the Oregon Daily Journal by Fred Lockley on May 17, 1927, as follows:

"My father, John Quincy Adams Hurlburt, came to Oregon fifty-seven years ago as locating engineer for the Oregon & California railroad," said Sheriff Tom Hurlburt when I visited him recently at the Multnomah county courthouse. "I went to school to Prof. I. W. Pratt in 1871. I started my business career as a paper carrier. From 1873 to 1876 I carried the Oregonian. In those days the carriers had to fold their own papers. I reported at the Oregonian office at three A. M., folded my papers, carried my route and got home at six A. M., in time to build the kitchen fire for breakfast. I received three dollars a week for carrying a route of about two hundred papers.

"My grandfather, Thomas Hurlburt, was born in upper Canada in 1808. He was a Methodist minister and missionary among the Indians. I was named for him. He was editor of the paper called 'The Peep of Day,' published in the Indian language. He died in 1873. My father was named John Quincy Adams, after his mother's cousin, President Adams. He was born in Canada West, December 13, 1833, and died in December, 1908. My father was educated for the ministry and had planned to follow his father's footsteps, but after graduating from college he preferred engineering. He enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served four years and came out of the war with a captain's commission. He and Tom Potter, the railway man, were friends. After the war, father helped build a railroad from Burlington to Council Bluffs. My mother, Mary Adams Hurlburt, was born in Indiana. Father met and married her at Albia, Iowa, where I was born, March 28, 1860. One of my first recollections is of seeing the soldiers when they were mustered out at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1865.

"Father and mother had six children, four boys and two girls, all of whom are living. Mother died one year to a day before father. They had celebrated their golden wedding. I was ten years old when we came to Portland. I graduated in 1877 from high school, and at once went out with father on railroad survey work. We surveyed the West Side railroad from St. Joe to Corvallis and also the road from Albany to Lebanon. My father not only surveyed these roads, but was chief engi-

neer in charge of construction. In 1881 I ran a preliminary line from Roseburg to Grants Pass, and later from Grants Pass to the state line. In 1884 I was employed by the Northern Pacific as a surveyor. We located the Stampede Pass tunnel, and also the line from the eastern approach toward Ellensburg. In the late autumn of 1884 I returned to Portland and opened a surveying office.

"I was married January 17, 1884, to Clara L. Files. We were married in Ashland. Our son Raymond has charge of the concrete work for the city of Portland. Rodney is a deputy in my office and Ralph was killed while serving with Company K, Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry, in France. Prior to going overseas, Ralph had served as captain of the Multnomah football team.

"I served as county surveyor in 1886, 1888 and 1890. I was elected city engineer of Portland, East Portland and Albina in 1891 and was reelected in 1893 and 1895. I took the civil service examination and went to work for the United States government as United States examiner of surveys. I worked for the government eleven years. In 1908 I went to work for the city of Portland in the engineering department. I became assistant to Douglas Taylor, city engineer. I was also assistant to City Engineer Jim Morris. At the end of Morris's term I was appointed city engineer and served two years. I was elected sheriff in 1914 and reelected in 1916 and 1918.

"Back in 1888 William S. Ladd, Henry Failing and Henry Corbett, the water commissioners, employed me to examine the Bull Run water supply. The governor had vetoed the bill permitting Portland to use this as a water supply for Portland, on the ground that Bull Run water was not fit to drink, as it came off the glaciers and snow on Mount Hood and would not be wholesome. Two other men and myself walked with packs on our backs up to Bull Run lake. We found that the water from Mount Hood couldn't possibly get into Bull Run lake, so next year the Legislature passed the bill permitting the city of Portland to take water from Bull Run lake.

"I am a thirty-second degree Mason. I have taken all the chairs in Washington Lodge. I also belong to the Royal Arch Masons and various other fraternal organizations. About fifteen of the men in the sheriff's office went overseas. We have here in the sheriff's office about eighty-three employees."

As supplementing the foregoing statements, it may be stated that in 1889 the Sheriff's father served as chief engineer of the railroad and Tom M. was his assistant, and at that time his father gave him a gold watch, which he still carries and which keeps perfect time. His father, who was one of the pioneer surveyors of this part of the country, picked out the route for the first railroad line from this state to California. In 1896 a railroad extended from Portland to Goble, and interested parties in Astoria sent word for Tom M. Hurlburt to make a railroad survey from Goble to Astoria. He took a scow and surveying crew and, working down the river, made the desired survey for the railroad, which was later built in part by the Hammond Lumber Company, and still later by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hurlburt was reelected sheriff in 1920 and 1924, having served twice as long as any previous sheriff of Multnomah county, and is in 1928 a candidate for reelection. He is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and served two terms as worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He was for twelve years a director of the Masonic Temple Association and has always maintained a deep interest in everything concerning the welfare and prosperity of his city or county. Loyal and fearless in the performance of duty, he has proven the right man for the place which he holds, and to a notable degree he commands the unqualified confidence and respect of the people of city and county.

MARTIN T. PRATT

No public office in Multnomah county has functioned more efficiently than has that of sheriff, due in part to the loyal and capable service rendered by the sheriff's deputies, chief of whom is Martin T. Pratt, who has been connected with the office continuously for sixteen years. Mr. Pratt was born in Portland, August 20, 1880, and is a son of Irving Washington and Sophia C. (Taylor) Pratt. His father was born in New York state in 1838, received a good education and in an early day came to Oregon. Here he taught school for many years, being one of the pioneer educators

of this section of the country. His first school was in an old log schoolhouse on the Columbia River road. Altogether he taught here for forty years, during twenty years of which period he was principal of the Harrison street school in Portland and also served as superintendent of the city schools. He was one of the prominent early members of the Masonic order here, and organized Washington Lodge, No. 42, of which he was the first master. Later he became a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, which he served as master and secretary, and he was inspector-general of Oregon for the supreme council of the southern jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons. In his political views he was a republican and was greatly interested in matters affecting the public welfare. He died July 1, 1908, respected and beloved by all who knew him. His wife was born in Ohio and was a daughter of Peter Taylor, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852, being followed in the next year by his wife and family, who came by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Taylor founded the Willamette Iron Works in Portland and remained connected with that business up to the time of his death. Mrs. Sophia Pratt passed away April 1, 1911.

Martin T. Pratt received a good public school education, graduating from the Portland high school in 1898, and then enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war. He was sent to the Philippines, where he served until the following year, when he returned to Portland and was honorably discharged. In January, 1901, he was appointed deputy assessor, in which capacity he served until 1912, when he became deputy sheriff under Thomas Wood, and two years later was appointed a deputy under the present sheriff, Tom M. Hurlburt. In 1916 he became chief deputy sheriff and has served as such to the present time. Thoroughly familiar with every detail of the sheriff's office, and prompt and thorough in everything he does, he has proven well qualified for the position which he holds and commands the respect of all who have had dealings with him.

On May 17, 1917, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Bertie Waidt, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter, R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and is a life member of Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Spanish-American War Veterans. He gives the republican party his political support and has been active in its behalf. A man of strong individuality, sterling character and straightforward manner, he makes a favorable impression on those whom he meets and is held in high regard.

GEORGE M. WEIGEL

George M. Weigel, who has now practically retired from commercial pursuits, was for many years actively identified with various business interests in Vancouver and elsewhere in Washington, and through his sound management and judicious investments is now very comfortably situated. He was born at Rhinepfalz, Bavaria, Germany, October 11, 1860, and is a son of Martin and Katherine Weigel. His father first came to the United States in 1878 but soon returned to Germany, where he remained only a short time, however, coming again to this country in the fall of that year, and locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. George M. Weigel was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until eighteen years of age. In 1882 his mother brought her children to the United States, joining the father in Cincinnati, and there George M. followed the baker's trade, which he had learned in Germany. After four years' employment in bakeries in that city, he joined the United States Army, in which he served five years, being detailed as a baker during the greater part of that time, and he was stationed at Columbus, Ohio; White River, Colorado; Sidney, Nebraska; Port Townsend, Washington; and Vancouver, coming to this city, on the 1st of May, 1885. Here he was discharged February 12, 1887. He afterward assisted in organizing Company G, First Regiment, National Guards, state of Washington, and was made first quartermaster sergeant. He was later promoted to second lieutenant and was holding that office when he resigned from the service in 1896.

Soon after leaving the regular army Mr. Weigel embarked in the clothing business under the name of George M. Weigel & Company, his first location being in the old John Edding building. Later he formed a partnership with Frank Eichenlaub, under the firm name of Weigel & Eichenlaub, which was continued until 1896, when he sold

his interest in the business to his partner. He spent the following year in the east, and on his return to Washington became interested in the creamery business with Frank Kaupisch. Going to Chehalis, they built the first creamery and cheese factory at that place, and at the same time Mr. Weigel also had an interest in a creamery in Vancouver. A year or two later he engaged in the saloon business, a tenant in one of his buildings having practically failed in that line, and he took it over as a matter of self-protection. However, he did not like it, and soon gave it up, after which he devoted his time to the management of his property interests in Vancouver and vicinity. In 1916 he opened a grocery store, in which he placed his sons, George and Frank, and after the close of the World war he turned the business over to them, since which time he has not been identified with any commercial affairs, his real estate interests occupying his attention. In 1909 he assisted in organizing the Vancouver Trust & Savings Bank and served as treasurer and a member of the board of directors up to the time it was taken over by the Washington Exchange Bank in 1911.

In 1886, in Vancouver, Mr. Weigel was united in marriage to Miss Marie Hermann, who was born in Austria. Her mother died in that country and in 1884 she accompanied her father to this country. To Mr. and Mrs. Weigel have been born six children. Emma is now the wife of G. A. McKee, of Portland, and they have three children: Mrs. Lucile Decker, of San Diego, California; Edward and Robert. George, who is engaged in the grocery business in Vancouver, is married and has two children, Peggy and William. Louisa is the wife of R. H. Kunselman, of Vancouver, and they have four children: Ralph, a radio operator in the United States navy, George, Herbert and Francis. Frank G., who is interested with his brother George in the grocery business, is represented on another page of this work. Ophelia died as the result of an accidental shooting on July 4, 1905. Henry lives in Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Weigel is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Sons of Herman. He has served two terms as a member of the city council of Vancouver and has at all times shown a live interest in the welfare and development of this city. Mrs. Weigel is a member of the Roman Catholic church. In early days Mr. Weigel was a member of the volunteer fire department, belonging to engine company No. 1 and during the years of his residence here has enjoyed a well merited popularity, being a man of cordial and friendly manner and kindly and hospitable in all his social relations.

EDWARD NEWBEGIN

Portland has been to Edward Newbegin the city of opportunity and his constantly expanding powers have placed him at the head of a machinery business of international scope and importance. Born in Louisville, near Augusta, Georgia, September 5, 1872, he is a son of Edward and Nancy Elizabeth (Boyd) Newbegin. His paternal ancestors lived in Scotland and the family was founded in America by five brothers, who settled in Georgia in 1707. Edward Newbegin, Sr., was a life insurance sales-who died when a young man of thirty-six years, and his widow passed away November 30, 1927.

At the early age of twelve years Edward Newbegin, Jr., left school and began to provide for his own support. The west made strong appeal to him and when a youth of eighteen he journeyed to San Francisco, California. In November, 1890, he came to Portland and afterward filled various positions. It was in 1899 that he entered the employ of R. M. Wade & Company, with whom he has since been connected. The business was founded by R. M. Wade, who opened a store at The Dalles in 1861 and later transferred his activities to Auburn, Oregon. In 1865 he embarked in general merchandising at Salem, Oregon, remaining in that city for seventeen years. He came to Portland in 1882 and began dealing in farm machinery, a line of activity in which he prospered. Several years later Edward Newbegin entered his establishment and progressed through its various departments. In 1900 he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, became manager in 1901, and in addition to his duties in that connection was later made secretary. In 1915 he became president and treasurer, also continuing as manager, and has since remained at the head of the company, which distributes the products of the Multnomah Iron Works as well as those of eastern manufacturers. Mr. Newbegin has infused new life into the busi-



EDWARD NEWBEGIN

ness, which has made notable strides during the past decade, and in the control of his affairs brings to bear the mental alertness, the poise, resourcefulness and unerring judgment of the true executive. The firm employs ten traveling salesmen and its domestic trade covers the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The company also does a large export business, maintaining offices and supplies in Vancouver, British Columbia, Paris, France, London, England, Sydney, Australia, Auckland, New Zealand, and its trade connections also extend to the South American republics. The London agents of the firm handle all orders in the British possessions and from the Paris headquarters is distributed the stock of machinery sold throughout central Europe and in all of the French possessions. In 1923 Edward Newbegin purchased the business of the Multnomah Iron Works, of which he has since been president and treasurer, while S. E. Newbegin fills the office of vice president and G. C. Kelleher acts as secretary and manager. This is the only factory in the state making portable pneumatic, electric, steam and gasoline drag saws, which are used in lumber camps to cut wood for donkey engines. Other products of the plant are large and small concrete mixers, electric washing machines, a combined weeder and cultivator and a fertilizer spreader. Up-to-date equipment facilitates the work and the factory furnishes employment to a large force of employes. Its output is shipped throughout the Pacific coast region and the drag saws made by the Multnomah Iron Works are sold all over the world.

In 1896 Mr. Newbegin married Miss Susan Ellen Wade, a daughter of R. M. Wade, whose father settled on a donation claim in Clackamas county, Oregon, in 1850 and became one of the prosperous ranchers of that district. R. M. Wade was long a prominent figure in business circles of Portland and passed away in 1915. To Mr. and Mrs. Newbegin were born four children: Ellen Ann, the wife of E. W. Crichton, of Portland; Katherine Alice, who is Mrs. G. C. Kelleher of this city; Dorothy, deceased; and Wade, a young man of twenty, who was an honor student in the school of business administration of the University of Oregon.

Mr. Newbegin is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His fraternal connections also extend to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is an ex-vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. At the time of the disastrous earthquake and fire which visited San Francisco in 1906 Mr. Newbegin was vice president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the relief committee organized in Portland, succeeding in raising the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, which was sent to the stricken city. Unselfish, broad-minded and public-spirited, he holds a secure place in the esteem of his fellowmen and his prosperity is well deserved.

NICHOLAS BYRNE SINNOTT

Nicholas Byrne Sinnott was born in June, 1832, near Auhfad, County Wexford, Ireland, and when seventeen years of age sought the opportunities offered in the United States. Going direct to Peoria, Illinois, he found work in a hotel and later went to St. Louis, Missouri, securing employment in the Planters Hotel, which at that time was the finest hostelry in the Mississippi states. In 1861 he returned to Peoria, where he met his brother, P. B. Sinnott, who had just returned from a trip to California. Together they started for the Pacific coast, going by way of the isthmus of Panama, and reached Portland in March, 1862. They leased the Columbia Hotel in that city for a year and then went to the Salmon River gold mines in northern Idaho, where they spent a short time.

Returning through The Dalles, N. B. Sinnott at once perceived the possibilities of a first class hotel here, as there were thousands of people passing up and down the river to the gold fields of the "Inland Empire." Then he acquired the Umatilla House, which had been the principal hotel of the new town at the head of navigation on the Columbia river since 1859 and which is still doing business under its historic name. The property belonged to H. P. Isaacs, who was one of the early settlers of Wasco county and later located in Walla Walla, Washington. Knowing that the first arrival to see the owner would be successful, "Colonel" Sinnott made a record trip to Walla Walla and outdistanced the other entrants in the race. In 1863 the house was

leased by "Colonel" Sinnott and his partner, "Major" Dennis Handley, and under their wise management it became the most popular hotel in eastern Oregon. They became the owners of the property in 1865. In 1879 the old building proved inadequate and Messrs. Sinnott and Handley erected a large structure, but before it was opened the hotel was destroyed by one of the devastating fires that occurred so frequently in pioneer years. Another building was then completed and in this the business has since been conducted.

"Colonel" Sinnott was one of the best known hotel men in the northwest and came in contact with many celebrities, among whom was George Francis Train, of Tacoma. This noted writer he regaled with a tale that during the season salmon were so plentiful in the Columbia that one could walk across the river on their backs. Another of the "Colonel's" fish stories was an account of a run of salmon so large that the fish got jammed in the narrows of the Columbia four miles east of The Dalles, where the river is less than two hundred feet wide. Here the fish died from suffocation, like so many sheep. The dead fish clogged up the river until the weight of the accumulated water broke the dam and the dead fish were washed down the river and lined its banks from The Dalles to Hood River. That summer the "Colonel" said, "The farmers for thirty miles back from the river drove their hogs to the Columbia, where they fed on the dead salmon." "Don't you know," he said, "it took ten generations of breeding to breed out of the descendants of those hogs the pink eye, pink flesh and the salmon taste." Another of "Colonel" Sinnott's famous fish stories took the form of rhyme. The "big fish" was a hump-back salmon, the first one known to be caught near The Dalles. A joke was played on the Colonel. The fish was hung on the front porch of the Umatilla House. A first picture was taken of the Colonel, who was not an expert in photography, standing several feet to the rear of the post, with John Mitchell, which of course made the fish look very large. A second picture was taken of the Colonel standing with John Mitchell several feet in front of the post, which made the fish look very small.

Some rhyming wagster penned the following doggerel lines on the pictures:

"Colonel" Sinnott went a-fishing not very long ago,
And caught a fish that looked like this,
—At least he told them so.
He invited all his neighbors to come and take a look
And sent for D. C. Herrin to have its picture took.
The fame of the Colonel's fish spread throughout the town,
It brought the folks from many miles around;
But when the crowd had assembled,
The Colonel's fish, it looked like this.
The Colonel said—My! How it has dwindled!

On the register of Umatilla House were the names of many army officers and other distinguished men, among whom were General Sherman and Henry Ward Beecher. During the Bannock Indian war of 1878 General O. O. Howard, who was in command, was often a guest at the Umatilla House and to him "Colonel" Sinnott suggested the feasibility of mounting guns on the river boats above Celilo. As a result of his suggestion the steamer Spokane was armored so as to patrol the river and prevented the Indians from crossing. They were obliged to retreat and the war then came to a close.

N. B. Sinnott was a republican and took an active interest in state and local politics. At that time there were few republicans in the country. He attended party county and state conventions and exerted great influence during the campaigns in Wasco county but did not seek office.

On June 17, 1865, N. B. Sinnott was married in San Francisco to Miss Mary Brass, who was also a native of Ireland and at the age of two years came to the United States with her father. She was endowed with fine qualities of mind and heart and theirs proved an ideal union. A beautiful woman of stately manner, Mrs. Sinnott was always tastefully and elegantly attired and each day her husband escorted her to the hotel for dinner. "Colonel" Sinnott reached the sixty-fifth milestone on life's journey, passing away October 21, 1897, at St. Vincent's Hospital in Portland, and his wife's demise occurred on November 30, 1902, when she was about sixty years of age. They were the parents of four children, Mollie, Nicholas J., Roger B. and Catherine. Catherine died at the age of seven. Mollie, a beautiful and accomplished young woman, who married Judd S. Fish, died December 13, 1903. At her death

Mrs. Fish left a son named Harold and a daughter Genevieve, who became the wife of John Twohy. Roger B. Sinnott was a gifted young lawyer of Portland, Oregon, who died March 4, 1920.

The funeral of "Colonel" Sinnott was held from the local Catholic church, the services conducted by the Rev. Father Hogan, of Portland. Never before in the history of The Dalles had such a large funeral procession been known. When the hearse, led by The Dalles Concert Band playing a funeral march, had already reached the cemetery before the other vehicles had crossed Mill creek bridge, by actual count over one hundred teams followed the remains. Many were forced to walk, as transportation could not be obtained for all friends of the family who wished to attend the funeral. Many prominent persons came from Portland, Salem and other cities in the state to pay their last respects to "Colonel" Sinnott. The pallbearers were selected from his old associates. They were Dr. William Shackelford, J. P. McEnerny, J. Doherty, Ex-Governor Z. F. Moody, Mayor M. T. Nolan and George Young. Two of these men are now living: Mr. McEnerny, of this city; and Mr. Nolan, a resident of Portland.

A fine tribute to the memory of "Colonel" Sinnott was paid by Lulu D. Crandall, who wrote the following article, which appeared in one of the local papers on September 30, 1927: "'Colonel' Sinnott was a man of marked personality. He would be called a striking and handsome man among any group of men. His title was honorary, as was the custom in pioneer days. A popular man easily acquired such a title from his friends. For the same reason his partner was 'Major' Handley, whose death occurred six years before that of 'Colonel' Sinnott. His generosity was proverbial. A story is told of him and at the time of his death it appeared in public print. It was a sample of his kindness to the many who were 'broke' and whom he, in the goodness of his heart, helped. This is the story: 'In the early days a Hebrew peddler arrived in The Dalles with his pack. He was exhausted from his long tramp, and failure to dispose of his goods soon left him penniless and hungry. He appealed to "Colonel" Sinnott, who took him in. When he was ready to depart he offered the "Colonel" all the money he had, about six dollars, in part payment of his account of about twenty dollars. Sinnott refused it and sent him away. A few weeks later, having been more fortunate, the peddler remitted the amount in full and the Jew passed out of the "Colonel's" thoughts. Two days after the fire that almost wiped The Dalles out of existence in 1891, "Colonel" Sinnott received a message from New York stating, "Wait for letter," signed "Blumenthal." With impatience the "Colonel" waited for the arrival of the letter, which came in due time. It stated that the writer had read in the press dispatches of The Dalles fire and presumed that the hotel burned was the Umatilla House. If so, the writer desired the "Colonel" to apply to him for what money he needed and to use six figures if necessary. The letter went on to state that the writer was the Hebrew peddler whom the "Colonel" had assisted. He had worked himself up to the head of an extensive manufacturing enterprise. Sinnott replied that his hotel had not been burned and that he was not financially distressed. Mr. Blumenthal then replied that he stood ready to assist him at any time, and that he would give any sum that he might need.' For thirty-five years Mr. Sinnott was a familiar figure on the streets of The Dalles. When he took over the Umatilla House there were less than a thousand people living in the town. There was always a large population, coming and going. The young man was quick to see that the country would soon develop and he, by his word of advice and gracious smile, helped to make the great interior into the great states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon."

Hon. Nicholas J. Sinnott, the only surviving member of this pioneer family, attended the public schools and the old Wasco Academy at The Dalles. In the latter institution he received instruction from Professor Gatch and afterward matriculated in the university of Notre Dame, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A brilliant student, he was class valedictorian for 1891 and 1892 and also excelled in contests requiring physical prowess. He won the all-round championship in athletic sports at Notre Dame and likewise was stroke oar of the rowing crew. After the completion of his classical course Mr. Sinnott returned to The Dalles, beginning his law studies in the office of Judge Alfred S. Bennett, one of Oregon's famous jurists, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar at Pendleton, Oregon. In his association with his brother, Roger B. Sinnott, he opened a law office in The Dalles and the partnership was continued until the father's death, at which time Roger B. Sinnott withdrew from the firm, to assist his brother-in-law, Judd S. Fish, in

the management of the Umatilla House. In 1900 Nicholas J. Sinnott formed a partnership with Judge Bennett and this relationship existed until 1912, when Mr. Sinnott was elected to congress from the second district of Oregon. He served in congress until March 31, 1928, when he resigned to become judge on the United States court of claims to which position he was appointed by President Coolidge on April 18, 1928. While a member of congress he was nine years chairman of the public lands committee of the house, ranking member of the committee on irrigation and reclamation; and also a member of the "steering committee" of the house.

In 1901 Mr. Sinnott married Miss Dora Purcell, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of six children: Dorothy, deceased; Margaret; Alfred, deceased; Gertrude; Nicholas B.; and Florence, who has also passed away. The home of the family is now in Washington, D. C., and the children are being educated in that city.

Mr. Sinnott gives his political allegiance to the republican party and adheres to the Catholic faith. Along fraternal lines he is connected with The Dalles lodge of Elks and the local council of the Knights of Columbus. He leads a well balanced life and enjoys the sports of fishing and hunting. A devotee of the national game of Scotland, he belongs to The Dalles Golf & Country Club and in 1926 became a member of the Hole in One Club of Washington, D. C. Mr. Sinnott is an honorary member of the Kiwanis Club at The Dalles and usually spends his vacations at his old home, where he is known to his many friends as "Nick." Throughout life he has been a student and a reader and can quote at random from the works of the great poets whose verses have endured throughout the ages. Like his father, he loves a good story and can tell one. A high-minded man, Mr. Sinnott has served his state and his country with clean hands and his achievements have brought additional luster to an honored family name.

CHARLES G. CAPLES, M. D.

Among the pioneer families of Columbia county, none had more influence in their respective communities or performed more distinctive service for their fellowmen than the Caples family, a worthy representative of which was the late Dr. Charles G. Caples, who, as an able, devoted and successful physician and loyal and public-spirited citizen, was for a long period one of the conspicuous figures of his section of the county.

The Doctor was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the 22d of May, 1832, a son of Joseph and Mary (Laffer) Caples, mentioned more fully in the sketch of H. H. Caples, which appears elsewhere in this work. In the family was only one daughter, Joanna, who was married in 1859 to George W. Maxwell, and for several years they made their home in Yamhill county, Oregon, but later removed to Clark county, Washington, residing there until the late '70s. They then removed to Columbia City, Oregon, where Mrs. Maxwell died but Mr. Maxwell's death occurred at Vancouver, Washington. In their family were two children: Lawrence V. Maxwell, who married and had three children: Lawrence V., Jr., now a resident of New York city, Charles H. of Columbia City, Oregon, and Lucille, of Kelso, Washington; while Chester B. Maxwell, is a resident of Wieser, Idaho. He is married and has one daughter, Muriel.

Dr. Caples lived in his native county until twelve years of age and in 1844 accompanied his parents on their journey across the plains to Oregon. He attended the public schools of Ohio and Salem, Oregon, also Tualatin Academy near Forest Grove, now known as Pacific University. In 1848, when seventeen years of age, he joined the gold rush to California, where he was engaged in mining about one year making enough money to pay the tuition and expenses of his sister and himself at Tualatin Academy. On leaving that institution he returned to Columbia City, and took a donation land claim of three hundred and twenty acres, a portion of which on the high land was heavily timbered, while the remainder was mainly rich river bottom land. He gave his attention to clearing this place, which he developed into a good farm, there spending the remainder of his life. After his marriage in 1855 he went to Portland and took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Giltner, one of the ablest physicians of that city, and in the course of time passed the examination before the board of physicians and was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1868 he was appointed state medical examiner for the insane at Monticello, Washington, in

which capacity he rendered effective service for three years, after which he returned to his farm at Columbia City, where he practiced medicine for many years. He possessed high qualifications as a physician, for which profession he was naturally fitted. In those early days the practice of medicine in this sparsely settled country meant long and tiresome trips, day and night, over often almost impassable roads, in fair weather and foul, to reach those who required his services. The record of Dr. Caples was replete with faithful service, as he spared not himself that he might relieve the suffering of the sick, and he commanded the unqualified confidence, esteem and gratitude of the people of his community. After many years of practice, he retired and lived quietly on his farm until his death, which occurred April 3, 1906, when he was seventy-four years of age.

On May 10, 1855, Dr. Caples married Miss Lucinda M. McBride, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of James and Mahala McBride, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Missouri. The family came to Oregon in 1846, crossing the plains with ox teams and covered wagons, and prominent among the pioneer families of this state. One of their sons, Thomas A. McBride, is now chief justice of the supreme court of Oregon. Mrs. Caples died September 4, 1916, leaving five children, as follows: Dr. Byron M., born at The Dalles, Oregon, is now a practicing physician at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and is the owner of the Waukesha Springs Sanatorium; Margaret A., is mentioned below; Willie L. is a resident of Arcadia, California; Dell M. is the wife of E. L. Houghton, of Santa Cruz, California; and Frederick C. is a mining engineer at Wedderburn, Oregon.

Margaret A. Caples, who was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, attended the public schools and completed her education in old Columbia City Academy. She remained at home until her marriage in 1883 to E. M. Wharton, who was born in Princeton, Illinois, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Wharton, both now deceased. Mr. Wharton was educated in the public schools of his native state, and in 1870 went to Kansas, where he lived until 1875 and then came to Oregon. After living here for a year he returned to Kansas, where he remained until 1882, when he came back to Oregon and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land at Columbia City. The land was covered with heavy timber, a large part of which he cut into cordwood and sold to the river steamboats. In the course of time he cleared a large part of the land which he planted to fruit, developing it into a valuable ranch. In 1883 he opened a general store at Columbia City, which he conducted for four years, and was then elected treasurer of Columbia county, serving in that position for six years. In 1904 he moved to Portland, Oregon, where he successfully engaged in business for eighteen years, and then returned to Columbia City, where he and his wife are now living. They have a comfortable and attractive home on the hill just west of the highway, commanding a splendid view of the Columbia river valley and the majestic snow-clad peaks of Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton are the parents of three children, namely: Herbert M., born in Columbia City, is a member of the Masonic order and lives in California; Gertrude M. is the wife of R. O. Compton, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and they have a son, Charles C.; and Louise M. is the wife of Leroy Larson, of Oakland, California, and they have a son, Paul W. Mr. Wharton is a member of St. Helens Lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M., at St. Helens. Mrs. Wharton is a student of Indian lore, being able to speak the languages of several of the Indian tribes of the Columbia river country and has written and dramatized a very pretty Indian play. She and her husband are greatly interested in the welfare of their city and county, standing for all that is best in the life of their community, and to a marked degree they command the sincere regard of all who know them.

J. HARRY JOYCE

No one has ever visited or resided in Portland that has not felt appreciation of the Hazelwood restaurant or recognized the thought and comprehensive planning back of that establishment, whereby the comfort of its guests has been materially advanced. The great business interests known to the public under the name of Hazelwood were practically the outgrowth of the ability and determination of J. Harry Joyce, one of the most popular citizens that Portland has ever known, not only by reason of his commercial achievements but also owing to what he did for civic betterment and improvement.

Mr. Joyce, who, however, was always known as Harry to his legion of friends, was born in Bendersville, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1873, and was one of a family of seven children, of whom one brother and three sisters are yet living, the parents being George and Jennie (Bitner) Joyce. After acquiring a common school education J. Harry Joyce began earning his living by working on the railroad for a dollar and a quarter per day. He then spent one term as a student in an institute at York Springs, Pennsylvania, and passed an examination that brought him a teacher's certificate but did not secure for him a school, as those in authority felt that he was too young to become a teacher. This did not altogether discourage him, however,—in fact Harry Joyce seldom became discouraged. He resolved that he would win in the end and he did. With the money saved from his earnings as a railroad worker he attended the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Farm work contributed to his exchequer and through one summer he was a member of a threshing machine outfit, working behind the drag for a dollar and a quarter per day, while the other men on the machine in less difficult positions received only a dollar per day. There was no phase of farm work with which he was not familiar, for when not otherwise employed he worked on the home farm. After he had attended the State Normal School for a second term he succeeded in winning a position as a teacher at Alexandria, Pennsylvania, and afterward taught at Mount Union, Pennsylvania, devoting altogether about ten years of his life to educational work. In 1903 he arrived in Portland and immediately sought employment, securing the position of order clerk with the Hazelwood Creamery Company.

It was the year after his arrival here that Mr. Joyce was united in marriage to Miss Esther Rhodes, a native of Mount Union, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Enoch M. and Mary (McClure) Rhodes. The wedding was celebrated in Sacramento and the young couple established their home in Portland, looking forward hopefully to the future and planning how best to meet conditions that progress might result. The Hazelwood people owned a small store on Washington street where they dispensed cream and soda water, but it had not been a paying proposition. This attracted Mrs. Joyce, who urged her husband to secure the opportunity of managing that little place of business, suggesting that they add hot drinks and sandwiches to the line already carried. At first the Hazelwood people would not listen, but Mr. Joyce was persistent and in the fall of 1904 they took over the little store. Hot drinks and meals were served during the winter, during which period they just about met expenses, but with the opening of the Lewis and Clark exposition in 1905 the business began to improve and the trade increased so steadily that in 1907 they opened the famous Hazelwood restaurant on Washington street and some years later the East Side Hazelwood restaurant. From time to time they had to increase the capacity, theirs becoming one of the most popular and best patronized restaurants of Portland. It was original in design and decoration and its tasteful furnishings made it thoroughly attractive to the public. As the business prospered Mr. and Mrs. Joyce saved all they could from their earnings and made investment in Hazelwood stock, adding to their holdings from time to time. The Hazelwood was established in Spokane, Washington, the name being taken from a famous dairy in Illinois. For many years the name was synonymous in Portland with the highest class restaurant service in the city. Eventually Mr. Joyce and his brother Gilbert, together with F. N. Martin, secured full control of the business and J. Harry Joyce became president of the company, which under his wise management forged steadily to the front. After a time a large and modern restaurant was opened on Broadway and later still another on Sandy boulevard, and following the death of Mr. Joyce his plans were carried out in the establishment of still another place of business.

For some time, however, Mr. Joyce was in ill health. Physicians advised that he take life easier, but his was a nature that could not be content to spend any hours in idleness. Accompanied by his wife, he attended the National Restaurateurs' Association convention at Atlanta, of which he was vice president and could have been president had he been willing to accept the office. Following the close of the convention he and his wife, with friends, were touring Florida when the end came very suddenly at Jacksonville. Mr. Joyce was a member of Willamette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., had taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and was a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he was a most loyal and exemplary follower of Rotary. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Marine Club and

to the Portland Golf Club. In his passing Portland suffered a great loss. Thousands knew and loved him. His was a most genial nature and a kindly disposition and his interest in the welfare of his fellowmen was not superficial. He worked persistently and effectively to promote Portland's upbuilding and advancement along many lines and his devotion to civic good was undoubtedly a cause of his demise. He was ever found at the head of any movement for the betterment of Portland and he utilized his hours outside of business for public service. All recognized the indebtedness of the city to him, but aside from his public work and his success in business it was Harry Joyce, the man, who was so greatly endeared to his fellows, his position in the regard of all being the direct outcome of his kindly nature, his cordiality, his sympathy and his helpful spirit. His death occurred October 12, 1926, when he was fifty-three years of age.

O. F. STEINKE

O. F. Steinke, vice president of the Hillsboro Sash, Door and Planing Mill, at Hillsboro, Washington county, is numbered among the energetic and progressive business men of his community and is meeting with a well merited measure of success. The company with which he is identified was organized and incorporated in 1920 and has the following officers: H. W. Steinke, president, O. F. Steinke, vice president, and A. L. Chase, secretary and treasurer, all of whom take an active part in the operation of the business. They are engaged in manufacturing sash and doors, do all kinds of mill work and specialize in fine cabinet work. They are conducting both a retail and wholesale business. Their products are shipped to all parts of the state and other parts of the Pacific coast region. They employ from ten to twenty men and the plant, which covers about a half block of ground, is in every respect well equipped. They handle all kinds of wood, but fir is very largely used. The company has built up a large and steadily increasing business, based on the high quality of its products and its sound and progressive business methods.

O. F. Steinke and his brother, H. W., were born in Nebraska and accompanied their parents on their removal to this state in 1904. They are the sons of J. S. and Mary (Harms) Steinke, of whom the former died in 1915. Mr. Steinke bought a good farm, located three miles south of Hillsboro, which he successfully operated to the time of his death. He is survived by his widow, who still resides on the home place. They became the parents of nine children, namely: Louise, who is the wife of J. W. Ginder, who has an interest in the Hillsboro Sash, Door and Planing Mill, but is not actively identified with it; John, of Eugene, Oregon; H. W., president of the company; one who died in infancy; Lena, who is the wife of M. Mulher and lives in Canada; Samuel, a carpenter in Hillsboro; O. F., of this review; Arnold, of Astoria, Oregon; and Walter, who lives on the home farm.

H. W. Steinke was married to Miss Verna Rehse and they are the parents of two children, Dorothy and Ivan. Prior to engaging in his present business, Mr. Steinke was a contractor and builder. A. L. Chase, who also had been engaged in contracting and building before entering the present company, was married to Miss Margaret Marugg, and they have four children, namely: Ruth, who is the wife of W. W. Phillips, of Hillsboro; Helen, Mrs. O. F. Steinke; Naida and Lowell. Mr. Chase is a member of the Masonic order. O. F. Steinke was married to Miss Helen Chase. He is a man of excellent personal qualities, has shown good business judgment in all of his affairs, and is numbered among the public-spirited citizens of Hillsboro, in the welfare and prosperity of which he has shown a commendable interest.

PAUL CAMPBELL

One of the leading bond and stock dealers of Portland is Paul Campbell, whose offices are in the United States National Bank building and who is commanding a large and growing business. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1896, and is a son of F. J. and Minnie (Day) Campbell, who came to Portland in 1906 and the former is now engaged in the real estate business in this city. Paul Campbell com-

pleted a course in the public and high schools and then entered Leland Stanford University, from which he was graduated in 1920. In the meantime he had seen active service in the World war, having enlisted in 1917 in the Oregon Engineers. He was in the army two years, during sixteen months of which period he was with the allied forces in France. On graduating from college, Mr. Campbell came back to Portland and in 1922 entered the employ of Pierce, Fair & Company, one of Portland's leading bond houses, of which he was made manager in December, 1925. He has six salesmen under his direction and has made an enviable record in handling of bonds and stocks, commanding the confidence of all who have dealt with him.

In 1923 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Parelus, of this city, and they are the parents of two children, Paul, Jr., and Nancy. The republican party receives Mr. Campbell's support and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Kiwanis Club, the Oswego Country Club, the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce. He has proven a man of high business qualifications and has not only been very successful in a material way, but also in winning and retaining the friendship and esteem of his fellowmen.

M. MONTEFIORE BETTMAN, D. M. D.

As an operative dentist, Dr. M. Montefiore Bettman, of Portland, long ago demonstrated his masterly skill and for many years has commanded the patronage of the representative people of this city. He has been notably successful and is held in high regard by all who have come in contact with him. The Doctor was born in Eugene, Oregon, in 1885, and is a son of Goodman and Bertha (Simon) Bettman, to whom further reference is made in the sketch of his brother, Dr. A. G. Bettman, elsewhere in this work.

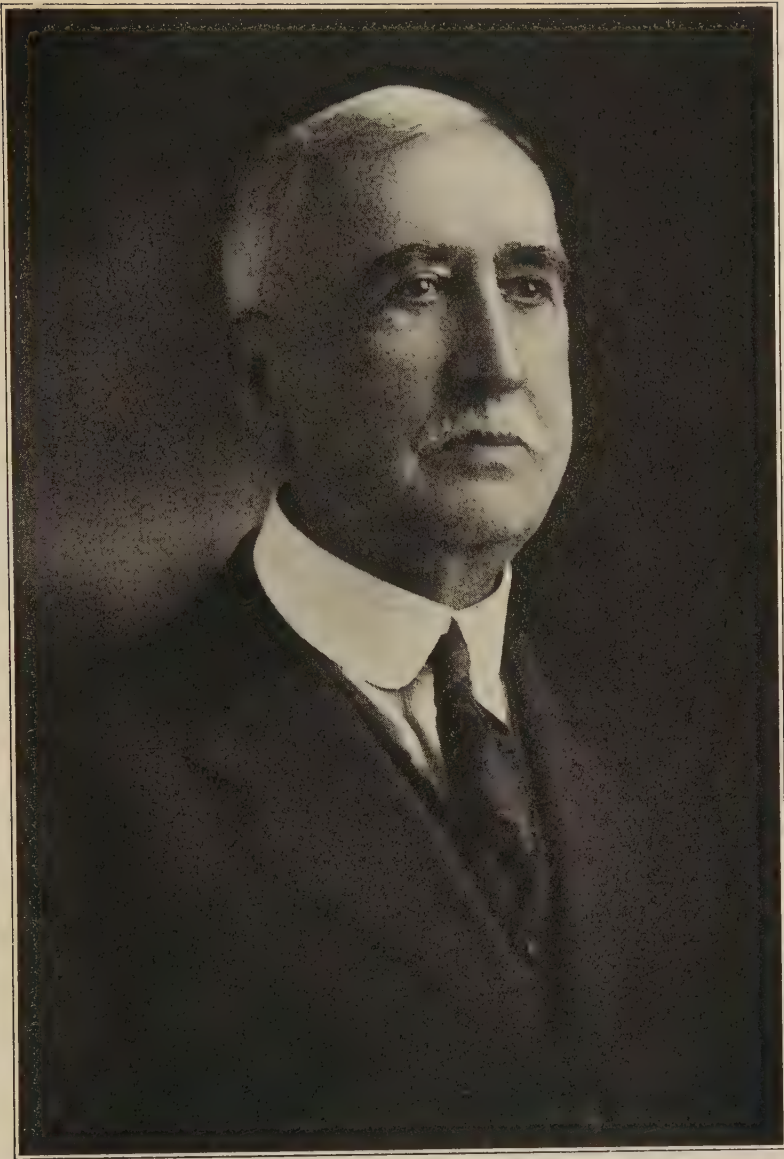
Dr. M. M. Bettman received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the Portland high school in 1902, after which he entered the North Pacific Dental College, at Portland, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine in 1905, and is a postgraduate of Columbia University School of Dentistry, New York city. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Harrington, Washington, where he remained two years, and then returned to Portland, where he has been actively engaged in practice to the present time with offices in the Mayer building. He specializes in the treatment of pyorrhea, and diseases of the gums in which he is regarded as an authority, and he has written a number of articles on the subject which have been published in the dental journals.

In 1923 Dr. Bettman was united in marriage to Miss Frances Jackson, of New York. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has received the degrees of the Scottish Rite, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Tualatin Country Club and a past president of Portland Lodge, No. 65, Independent Order B'nai B'rith. He is an active member of the Portland District Dental Society, the Oregon State Dental Society, the American Dental Association, and the American Academy of Periodontology, of which he is a past vice president. Personally he is a man of sterling qualities and is one of the representative professional men of this community.

JOHN BRYSON CLELAND

John Bryson Cleland was born July 15, 1848, on a preemption claim in Center township near Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and his parents were James and Isabella (Bryson) Cleland, the latter a native of Ireland. His father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Orange county, New York, and in 1846 migrated to Wisconsin, where the mother joined him a year later. He settled on a tract of government land and through years of patient, arduous toil, succeeded in developing a fine farm and accumulating a comfortable property. He spent the remainder of his life in the Badger state, in which Mrs. Cleland also passed away.

John Bryson Cleland, attended the district school of the neighborhood, public and private schools in Janesville, and Carroll College at Waukesha, Wisconsin. He read



JOHN B. CLELAND



law in the office of Cassoday & Merrill, well known attorneys at Janesville, Wisconsin, and attended the law department of the University of Michigan, receiving the LL. B. degree in March, 1871. He returned to Wisconsin, practicing for a short time in that state, but in the same year located in Osage, Iowa, where he resided for seventeen years, and in 1888 went to the Territory of Dakota. For two years he engaged in practice at Fargo, and since the spring of 1890 made his home in Portland. His legal career covers a span of more than fifty-six years and during that period he has been intrusted with much important litigation, winning a large percentage of his cases. He has been active in the communities where he has lived. At Osage, Iowa, he was a member of the school board and justice of the peace; and in the twelfth judicial district of Iowa (eight counties) he was twice elected district attorney, once circuit judge and once district judge, a service of about twelve years. He resigned from the bench in Iowa to resume practice at Fargo, Dakota. In 1898 he was appointed circuit judge of the fourth judicial district of Oregon and was twice reelected, serving for thirteen years, the wisdom and fairness of his decisions being uniformly conceded.

Judge Cleland was married February 23, 1874, to Miss Ellen Josephine Cory, a daughter of Jonathan Cory, one of the prominent men of Rock county, Wisconsin, and they became the parents of four children: Laura Josephine, a teacher in the public schools of Portland; Bessie Isabella, the wife of John C. Baird of Portland; Earl James, who died December 12, 1926; and Mattie Ellen, at home.

In politics Judge Cleland is a staunch republican and has been zealous and active in party affairs. In 1896 he took prominent part in the presidential campaign and was largely instrumental in securing the vote of Oregon for McKinley and against free silver. In early life he became a member of Osage Lodge, No. 102, A. F. & A. M., of Osage, Iowa, and in 1874 was chosen worshipful master of that lodge. In Oregon he is and has been an active and influential member of the fraternity and was grand master of Masons of Oregon in 1898. At Osage, Iowa, he was eminent commander of Coeur De Leon Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, for six years, was eminent commander of Oregon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Portland, Oregon, and grand commander of the Grand Commandery, of Oregon in 1898. He belongs to the Scottish Rite bodies and holds the thirty-third degree therein, an honor conferred upon him in recognition of his services to the organization. Judge Cleland is an ex-president of the State Bar Association and is an ornament to his profession. Throughout life he has been a tireless worker and the exercise of effort has kept him alert. Although seventy-nine years of age, he appears much younger, being exceptionally well preserved, and enjoys the tranquillity of mind and contentment of spirit which result from the knowledge of tasks well done. Judge Cleland has been loyal to every trust reposed in him and faithful to every duty, and his reward is the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

SOLOMON BLUMAUER

Alert to his opportunities, Solomon Blumauer converted them into tangible assets, and his well developed powers and tireless industry placed him with Portland's substantial business men. By nature modest and unassuming, his activities as a private citizen were productive of much good and his devotion to his community and state was manifest both by word and deed. A native of Portland, he was born in the family home on the northeast corner of Fourth and Morrison streets, July 28, 1862, and was a son of Solomon and Mollie Blumauer, Oregon pioneers.

In the acquirement of an education Mr. Blumauer attended the local grammar and high schools and began his commercial career with Hexter, May & Company in 1880, when a young man of eighteen. His ability and devotion to their interests won him a partnership in the business and for ten years he traveled for the firm, making all of the towns in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. He was one of the best known salesmen in the northwest and also one of the most successful, establishing a large clientele for the house in his territory. In 1891 he disposed of his holdings in the concern and became one of the stockholders of the Blumauer-Frank Drug Company. For several years he was a forceful factor in the administration of its affairs and in 1900 formed the Blumauer & Hock Company, wholesale dealers in soft beverages. To

the upbuilding and expansion of the business he devoted the remainder of his life, manifesting the decisiveness, initiative and keen sagacity of the true executive, and continued at the head of the company until his tragic death on February 23, 1928. At about eleven o'clock he had gone up to the second floor of the firm's warehouse and office building at Nos. 428-430 Flanders street, and his disappearance was not noted until the arrival of a man shortly before one o'clock to keep an appointment with him. Search was then begun and carried forward on all three floors before suggestion was made that he might have fainted and slipped into the shaft. Falling forward, Mr. Blumauer is believed to have slipped through the narrow opening and plunged to the bottom of the shaft.

On the 6th of August, 1893, Mr. Blumauer married Miss Hattie Fleischner, a daughter of Jacob and Fannie (Nadler) Fleischner, who were natives of Bohemia, Austria, and sought the opportunities of the new world. In 1852 they made the overland trip to Oregon, and Mr. Fleischner conducted one of the first stores in Albany. In the '60s the family came to Portland, and here Mr. and Mrs. Fleischner spent their remaining years. Mr. and Mrs. Blumauer became the parents of a daughter, Hazel, who is the wife of Thomas S. Barnes and the mother of one child, Douglas Barclay Barnes.

Mr. Blumauer was a member of Congregation Beth Israel and secretary of the First Hebrew Benevolent Association. Owning the second automobile in Portland, he early saw the necessity of an organization of motorists and formed the first association of that kind in the city. He was also responsible for the organizing of the society known as the Native Sons of Oregon and was the first president of Abernathy Cabinet No. 1. The Portland Chamber of Commerce numbered him among its enterprising members, and he was also connected with the Tualatin Country Club, the Rotary Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Blumauer was deeply attached to his city and state and their progress was to him a matter of vital concern. He was true to the ties of home and friendship and his worth as a business man and a citizen was uniformly conceded. He possessed the sincere affection of all with whom he was associated, and his untimely death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret.

WALTER P. DYKE

For eighteen years Walter P. Dyke has practiced in Forest Grove and the extent and importance of the legal interests entrusted to his care establish him as one of its leading attorneys. He was born February 21, 1873, in the eastern part of Tennessee and his parents, C. J. and Margaret (De Busk) Dyke, were also natives of that state. During the Civil war the father served in Company D of the Eleventh Missouri Infantry and never enjoyed good health afterward. The family lived for a time in Texas and migrated to the Pacific northwest in 1887. They settled near Grants Pass, Oregon, and C. J. Dyke filed on a homestead. The tract was covered with timber and the remainder of his life was devoted to the task of clearing and developing the ranch. Death summoned him in 1889 and the mother passed away in the same year.

Walter P. Dyke obtained his early instruction in the Lone Star state and attended the high school at Grants Pass. He was graduated from McMinnville College in 1905 and completed his education in the University of Oregon, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1910. From 1907 until 1910 he lived in Hillsboro, where he conducted a fire insurance office during the day and attending law school at night. Left an orphan at the age of sixteen, he secured an education through hard work and self-denial and in June, 1910, was admitted to the bar. Since November, 1910, he has followed his profession in Forest Grove and is now serving as city attorney, an office for which he is well qualified by reason of his legal acumen and experience. He never enters the courtroom without preparation as thorough as time and means render possible and rarely loses a case. As the years have passed his prestige as a lawyer has steadily increased and his clientele is now of large proportions.

In 1911 Mr. Dyke was married near Seattle, Washington, to Miss May Greenman, a native of that state and a member of one of its pioneer families. Their children are Walter P. Jr., Ruth W. and Robert Joseph, aged respectively thirteen, ten and eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Dyke joined the First Baptist church of Hillsboro, of which he

was a trustee for a number of years. His wife belongs to the Woman's Club of Forest Grove and he is a member of the Rotary Club. Through his identification with the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Dyke is working for the best interests of the town and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Washington County and Oregon State Bar Associations. In 1905, while living in McMinnville, he was chosen a member of the Oregon Fire Relief Association, with which he is still connected, and for many years was secretary and a trustee of Linfield College. For nine years he was a school director and during the World war acted as city recorder for some time. Mr. Dyke has faithfully and efficiently discharged the numerous trusts reposed in him and exerts his talents as readily for the general good as for his own aggrandizement. He has made his own way in the world and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

MICHAEL HENRY LAMOND

Four decades have passed since Michael Henry Lamond, now deceased, became a resident of Portland and until the time of his demise he was associated with the firm of Lipman, Wolfe & Company. No higher testimonial of capability and fidelity could be given than in the statement of the fact that his connection with this house covered twenty-eight years. His developing powers and his loyalty to the interests which he represented brought him constant promotion, so that at his death he was serving as eastern representative of the company, with offices in New York.

Mr. Lamond was born at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, February 28, 1862, and spent his youthful days in the home of his parents, acquiring a public school education and afterward serving a five years' apprenticeship at the linen trade, receiving during that period no compensation for his labors. Soon afterward he came to the United States and for a short period was a resident of Tacoma, Washington, where he arrived empty-handed but possessed of courage and determination. He was indeed a self-made man in every respect and his progress and success were the direct result and reward of his labors and capability. The year 1888 witnessed his arrival in Portland, where he soon secured a position with the firm of Lipman, Wolfe & Company. Only death terminated this connection. He proved competent and faithful, and although he started out in a humble position, he was promoted from time to time until at length he was manager of five different departments of this firm. Not long prior to his death he was made eastern representative of the company, with offices in New York. It was said of him that few men in the entire United States knew linens and their value as well as he. Adolph Wolfe, of Lipman, Wolfe & Company, said of him: "He was with me for many years and was always an outstanding figure in the promotion of our business. There never was a man connected with the company more loyal and capable than Mr. Lamond. His death was a great loss to all of us who knew and loved him so dearly." While Mr. Lamond gave the major part of his time to the store and his duties in connection therewith, he also dealt quite extensively in real estate and became the owner of valuable property. He acquired acreage near the old Irvington race track, which he developed, thus contributing in a substantial measure to the improvement of the city.

On May 1, 1908, Mr. Lamond was married to Miss Helen Ella Carlisle, of Arlington, Oregon, a daughter of S. C. and Sarah Bell (Phillips) Carlisle and a granddaughter of James Richard and Elizabeth (Douglass) Phillips, pioneer settlers of Gilliam county, Oregon. Mrs. Lamond's parents were native Oregonians. Her grandfather, J. R. Phillips, crossed the plains with the E. M. Burton family, arriving in Portland in 1852. He was a survivor of the Mexican war, and Mrs. Lamond has a medal made from captured cannon which was given him. Her grandmother, Elizabeth (Douglass) Phillips, arrived in Portland on November 12, 1852, with her father, John Douglass, a native of Pennsylvania, who was captain of his train. Their oxen were stolen by the Indians and the entire party had to abandon wagons and supplies and hire Indians to take them in canoes from The Dalles to Portland. An item from the Portland Daily Oregonian, July 8, 1881, states: "Joined His Comrades: John Douglass, a survivor of the War of 1812, and a resident of Multnomah county since 1852, died on the 25th of June, aged 88 years. On the 4th of July, 1876, when the soldiers of the War of 1812 were invited to join the procession in this city, Mr. Douglass alone responded. He was upon that occasion clad in a uniform of his soldier life and driven in a carriage

through the streets, the only representative of a great and glorious struggle. Five daughters survive him: Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. Thomas Buoy, Mrs. Bell Butler, Mrs. J. R. Phillips and Mrs. John Luelling, a son, John L., having died in 1873." The Buoy family has a silver medal given him at the Centennial Celebration, also a ship axe which he used in the building of Perry's fleet on the shores of Lake Erie. He donated the Douglass cemetery to the city of Troutdale. His father, William Douglass, was a soldier in our first war with Great Britain.

Mrs. Lamond's paternal ancestors were among the first arrivals in Portland, Peter G. Carlisle being a pioneer of 1847. Portland then had but two buildings in addition to log cabins. One branch of the family lived on a farm where is now Broadway and Main street. She came to Portland from eastern Oregon in 1901, a student in St. Helen's Hall, which institution her three sisters, Maude, Pearl and Eva also attended.

Mr. Lamond was actively and helpfully interested in civic affairs. He was one of the advocates of the Broadway bridge and served on the commission which had in charge that public project. He also served on various committees of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He was active in athletic circles and was at one time captain of the old Portland Rowing Team, an organization well remembered in the sporting annals of the city. He was a charter member of the Portland Heights Club, and for many years was in charge of its tennis, billiard, pool and bowling tournaments. He likewise was an active member of the White Temple Shakesperean Club, an organization of twenty-four years duration which was composed largely of professional men. As a Mason he held membership in Harmony Lodge. Shortly after his arrival in Portland he affiliated with Calvary Presbyterian church, of which William H. Landon was then pastor.

In a word, his was a well rounded and symmetrical development. His interests centered in athletics, in literature, in fraternal circles and in the church, while as a business man his splendid record was indicated in his successive promotions with the company which he represented for twenty-eight years. Such a record deserves high commendation and should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished through individual effort. He passed away in New York city on the 4th of May, 1915.

C. F. FOWLER

C. F. Fowler, postmaster at Goble, Columbia county, Oregon, where he also is successfully conducting a general mercantile business, is regarded as one of the leading citizens of his section of the county and well deserves the prosperity which is now his. He was born on the 29th of August, 1890, about two miles west of where he now lives, and is a son of Harvey M. and Flora A. (Archibald) Fowler. His paternal grandfather, Francis A. Fowler, was born in Kentucky, whence he came across the plains with ox teams and covered wagons about 1850, and took a donation land claim near Goble, Oregon. He was a cooper, at which trade he worked at St. Helens and Portland, and he also ran a woodyard at Coffin Rock, near Rainier, supplying cordwood to the river steamboats. Later he engaged in farming in the Columbia river country, and in 1861 moved to Portland, where he lived until within a few years of his death, which occurred at Prescott, Columbiana county. He was a member of the Masonic order at St. Helens. Harvey M. Fowler was born at St. Helens, Columbia county, Oregon, in 1859, and received a somewhat limited education in the district schools of that locality. He followed the logging business, in which he used ox teams, and also ran a woodyard at Prescott for several years, selling an enormous amount of wood to the steamboats on the Columbia river. About 1881 Mr. Fowler took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres two and a half miles west of Goble, and also a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the Clatskanie river, all of which was heavily wooded. He built a log house on his homestead and lived there until 1893, when he moved to Goble and built a large store building and house, giving one hundred and sixty acres of Douglas fir timber for the erection of the buildings. There he engaged in the general merchandise business, to which he devoted his attention until his death, which occurred December 1, 1918. He was a member of Avon Lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M., at St. Helens, was an active supporter of the republican party and

served several years as deputy sheriff of Columbia county. Flora A. (Archibald) Fowler was born in Illinois and came to Oregon in April, 1877, with her parents, John M. and Mary I. Archibald, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Illinois. Mr. Archibald bought a farm two miles west of Goble, a large part of which he logged off, built a good house and there lived until his death, in 1907. His wife died in 1910. They became the parents of nine children, namely: Flora A., wife of Harvey M. Fowler; Lawrence, George and Jay, who live at Goble; Mrs. Grace McNaughton, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Bessie Hawthorn, of San Pedro, California; John L., of Klamath Falls, Oregon; Reuben, of St. Helens, Oregon; and Martha, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Fowler were born four children, namely: Edgar A., who now lives in Seattle, Washington; C. F., and two who died in infancy.

C. F. Fowler attended the public schools and graduated from high school at Clatskanie, after which he had two and a half years at Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon. He enlisted for service in the World war, being assigned to the quartermaster corps of the Fortieth Division, California troops. In August, 1918, he was sent overseas and served in France until the close of the war, after which he was with the Army of Occupation in Germany, where he served in the commissary department. He started for home August 13, 1919, and on September 3d was honorably discharged at Camp Upton, New York. On his return home he bought from his mother, who is still living at Goble, the general store, which has been in continuous operation by the family for thirty-five years, and has devoted his attention to it continuously since. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, flour, feed, gas, oil and other lines required in the local trade, and, through his accommodating and courteous manner, as well as his sound business methods, is meeting with very satisfactory success. Since 1926 he has also been serving as postmaster of Goble, which office his mother had held for thirty-two years.

In March, 1918, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Ida Maude Bishop, who was born at Goble and is a daughter of Frank and Emily Bishop, the former of whom died in 1922. Mr. Fowler is a member of Rainier Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and Goble Lodge, No. 24, I. O. R. M. Because of his sterling qualities of character, his fine public spirit, his business ability and his cordial and unaffected manner, he commands the sincere respect and good will of his fellowmen throughout the community in which he has spent his life.

PARISH LOVEJOY WILLIS

At the time of his demise, which occurred in Los Angeles, October 28, 1917, Parish Lovejoy Willis was with one exception the oldest member of the Portland bar and his position as a representative of the legal fraternity was ever one of high honor and distinction. He was an equally forceful figure in commercial and political circles and his life record constitutes an important chapter in the annals of the Columbia River valley. He displayed courage in the face of adversity and his record was characterized by integrity, faithfulness and loyalty at all times. Born in Putnam county, Illinois, on the 5th of November, 1838, he had almost reached the seventy-ninth milestone on life's journey when he passed away. His parents were Stephen Dawes and Nancy A. (Ross) Willis. He crossed the plains in 1852, reaching Fosters in Clackamas county on the 29th of August. That was the first house which he saw after leaving the Missouri river. His wife made the trip westward by the water route. Subsequently they settled in Benton county, near Marysville, now Corvallis, and a year later took up their abode near Roseburg, where the father followed the occupation of farming. At the time the long journey was made P. L. Willis was a youth of thirteen years and he early became familiar with all of the conditions and hardships of pioneer life. After pursuing his early education in the common schools he attended the old Umpqua Academy and in 1861 entered Willamette University at Salem. He had no money but was ambitious to secure a good education, so he worked at odd jobs in order to pay his way through school. Professor Gatch, then at the head of the institution, was kind and helped him, and in due course of time he was graduated. Years later he served as one of the trustees of this old institution where so many of Oregon's pioneer sons and daughters received their education. When he had mastered a law course in the Willamette University he was admitted to the Oregon

bar on the 6th of September, 1866, and on the same day he wedded Miss Irene Stratton, a daughter of Curtis P. and Lavina Stratton, who had come to Oregon in 1854 and settled in Douglas county.

During pioneer times Mr. Willis served in the Southern Indian wars under Captain Nolan as a member of Company B, Second Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers. He never failed to do his full duty in connection with any event or project that looked to the benefit and upbuilding of the district in which he lived. Following his graduation and his marriage he entered upon the practice of law in Salem, where one of his first partners was Judge Boise, and following the elevation of his partner to the bench Mr. Willis became associated with Judge Rufus Mallory, who also was later called upon for judicial service. His third partner was Richard Williams, and in his law practice in these various partnership relations he made steady progress, gaining a good clientage. He also held public office in Salem and his fidelity as a citizen and his ability as a member of the bar were widely recognized.

It was in the year 1879 that Mr. Willis established his home in Portland and entered upon the active practice of his profession here. His partnership with Richard Williams continued until the latter was elected to congress, when Mr. Willis became associated with Judge Seneca Smith, with whom he continued until his partner was called to the bench. About 1886 he began practice alone and in 1890 opened an office in the Commercial block. He specialized in land titles and was considered an expert on that subject. For over thirty years he remained in the Commercial block and during a part of that time his son, Guy G. Willis, was associated with him. Mr. Willis continued in practice almost to the time of his death. He had a remarkable capacity for work, was possessed of great force and ingenuity and gained a notable position as a strong and capable lawyer. In another field, too, he made a creditable name and place for himself, for he entered the realty business and put upon the market several tracts of land, including University Park, Portsmouth and Garden Park. His largest realty holdings at the time of his death were timber lands on Wilson river, said to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. He also became interested in the Oregon Savings & Trust Company, a bank which was forced to close with a large list of depositors unpaid. At length the interests of that bank were taken over by the German-American Bank, into which Mr. Willis put four hundred thousand dollars in order that the affairs of the defunct institution might be closed out without loss to the depositors. One of the prominent men of Portland said: "I consider that the crowning act of Mr. Willis' career was that of putting into the German-American Bank four hundred thousand dollars of his own money, to obtain which he was obliged to hypothecate practically everything he possessed. From that transaction Mr. Willis never recovered, but he saved the depositors and did one of the grandest things ever credited to any man."

Mr. and Mrs. Willis had a family of four children, of whom three reached adult age. The son, Guy G., died February 16, 1924. The daughter, Mabel, is the wife of M. A. M. Ashley, a well known banker and business man of Portland, and they have two children, of whom Willis married Antoinette Mears and has a daughter, Antoinette. Roscoe George, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis, married Clea Nickerson and has one child, Robert. Both Guy G. and Roscoe George Willis were associated with their father in business.

It would be to give an imperfect picture of the life record of P. L. Willis if reference were not made to the part which he played in connection with public interests. He was one of the founders of the old Portland University, an institution that for many years was carried on by the Methodist Episcopal church. In the midst of his extensive law practice and the supervision of his other interests he found time to take an active part in politics. He drafted and fathered the civil service law in Oregon and served on the first civil service commission in Portland, filling that position for several terms and giving much painstaking effort to the establishment of civil service reform in this city, being familiar with every phase of the charter and the opportunities which it granted for work along that line. In 1893 he was elected to the state senate and through the following four years was numbered among the lawmakers of Oregon, during which time he gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement. The condition of his health prevented his active practice during the last three years of his life and when death called him many attested the high position which he held in public regard. Joseph Simon, at one time mayor of Portland, said of him: "Mr. Willis was a man of upright

character, of fine qualities, and was clean and extremely scrupulous and honest in all of his dealings. He always took pains to make certain that his every transaction with his fellowman was fair and just. He will be greatly missed." His sense of honor was extremely high and he was a man of broad vision who recognized and utilized opportunities for the public good just as quickly and readily as he recognized the chance for personal advancement. His record was ever unsullied and his name was a synonym for all those qualities which upbuild character and which have made of man "the noblest work of God."

D. ELWOOD CAPLES

Strong, purposeful and self-reliant, D. Elwood Caples earned the funds necessary for his higher education and now occupies a place of prominence in legal circles of Vancouver. A native of the city, he was born in 1900 and represents one of the honored pioneer families of Washington. He is a son of Douglas and Luella P. (Woolf) Caples, the former of whom was born at Caples Landing, Washington, while the latter is a native of Iowa. H. R. Caples, the father of Douglas Caples, left Sidney, Ohio, in 1852 and traveled by slow stages to the Pacific northwest, making the trip across the plains in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. He secured a donation land claim at what is now known as Caples Landing, just across the river from Columbia City, but afterward sold the place, taking up a preemption claim near Woodland in Cowlitz county, Washington. There he remained until 1864, when he located in Vancouver in order to give his children better educational advantages. For many years he was regarded as one of the city's foremost attorneys and also served in the territorial legislature of Washington. His capital was invested in land, and his first speculation in local property was a tract of one hundred and eight acres, which he purchased from John Springer. It is now in the city limits and lies just north of Twenty-sixth street. For this farm Mr. Caples paid ten dollars an acre and after a few years sold it at the same price. Later he bought a quarter section of land in the Battleground district, paying a dollar and a quarter an acre for the second ranch.

During his youth Douglas Caples followed the occupation of mining for some time and was also engaged in other lines of work. He learned the carpenter's trade and for about thirty-five years has devoted his attention to contracting. His work is performed with thoroughness and efficiency, and many of Vancouver's substantial buildings exemplify his skill in the art of construction. Along fraternal lines he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he is a democrat. He was appointed deputy county clerk and filled the position for several years. His wife's parents were Peter J. and Margaret Woolf, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Woolf went to California with the object of selecting a desirable location on the Pacific coast and while he was in San Francisco there was an epidemic of smallpox in Iowa and his wife, deciding that it was unwise to remain in the state, started across the plains in 1881 with her family of eight children. The youngest was but nine months old and the daughter Luella was a child of eleven years. Mrs. Woolf drove a team of oxen to the coast and did the cooking for three families as well as her own. After her arrival in Washington she notified her husband of the trip she had made on her own initiative and as soon as possible he rejoined the family.

D. Elwood Caples attended the grammar and high schools of Vancouver and during the World war was a member of the Students Army Training Corps, being connected with the University of Washington unit. For about three months he was stationed at Camp Washington, after which he worked in the shipyard at Vancouver and was also a newspaper reporter. After an absence of about two years he returned to the University of Washington and was graduated with the class of 1924, receiving the degree of LL. B. He worked his way through that institution of learning and for three years worked as an assistant in its law library. In January, 1925, he was admitted to the bar and has since followed his profession in Vancouver, maintaining an office in the Schofield building. He devotes much time and thought to the preparation of his cases, which he presents with clearness, forcefulness and skill, and has already established a large and lucrative clientele.

In January, 1925, Mr. Caples married Miss Martha B. Glass, who was born in Iowa but has spent the greater part of her life in the state of Washington. She is a

daughter of H. J. and Amy M. Glass, who reside in the vicinity of Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Caples have one child, Barbara Ann, who was born in 1927.

Mr. Caples was elected commander of Vancouver Post of the American Legion in 1927 and is now district commander of that organization, exerting a strong and beneficial influence in its affairs. He is clerk of the local camp of the Woodmen of the World, and his interest in the agricultural advancement of his state is indicated by his affiliation with the Prunarians. While attending the University of Washington he joined the Lambda Chi Alpha and Delta Theta Phi fraternities and is also a member of the Clark County and Washington State Bar Associations. Mr. Caples is a young man of exceptional worth, and his industry and ability insure his success in a most exacting profession.

COLONEL CLARENCE ROLAND HOTCHKISS

Deprived of many advantages in his youth, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence Roland Hotchkiss developed a strong, self-reliant nature and that spirit of enterprise and determination which carries the individual ever onward and upward, enabling him to surmount many obstacles and difficulties in the struggle for advancement. He is a veteran of the Spanish war, Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Border Expedition and the World war, and a distinguished member of the officers reserve corps of the United States Army. His military record is a notable one and in political, public, business and professional affairs he has also figured conspicuously, winning success in every line of activity which has claimed his attention. For seven years he has been United States marshal for the district of Oregon, maintaining his headquarters in Portland, and previous to that time was numbered among the city's prominent lawyers and realtors.

A native of Pennsylvania, Colonel Hotchkiss was born in Bradford county, on the 5th of June, 1880, and traces his lineage to Samuel Hotchkiss, who left his home in Essex, England, in 1641, casting in his lot with the colonists of New Haven, Connecticut. His antecedents were men of valor and patriotism and some participated in the struggle for American independence, while others fought in the War of 1812, the Civil war, the Mexican war, the Spanish-American and the World wars, all acquitting themselves in a highly creditable manner upon the field of battle. Charles Frederick Hotchkiss, the father of Colonel Clarence R. Hotchkiss, followed agricultural pursuits in the states of Pennsylvania and New York and was also a contractor. The mother, Melissa (Taylor) Hotchkiss, died in 1887, when her son Clarence was but seven years old, and he was taken to the home of his grandparents, with whom he spent two years. During the summer he worked on their farm and in the winter he attended the district school. When a boy of eleven he became an apprentice in a railway machine shop at Sayre, Pennsylvania, and there remained for about three years, attending high school evenings after working hours for nine months each year.

At the age of fourteen Colonel Hotchkiss went to Montana and rode the range for about two years, working on his uncle's stock ranch. Returning to the east, he entered the Owego Academy, a New York institution, which he attended for two years, pursuing a special course in history and civics. Imbued with the fighting spirit of his ancestors, he decided early in life to become a soldier and from January 7, 1896, to February 17, 1897, was a trooper in the cavalry of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He then joined the New York National Guard, in which he was a private until March 1, 1898, and at the age of sixteen had been awarded a certificate for military efficiency. Meanwhile he earned a livelihood by working as a machinist and was thus employed until war was declared with Spain, when he at once responded to the call to arms. From April 18, 1898, until August 1 of that year, he was a private in the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being stationed first at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and later at Tampa, Florida, and was discharged because he was under the age limit, for at that time he was only seventeen. On September 30, 1898, he entered the army transport service under civil contract and was rated as a yeoman of the second class, later being advanced to the first class. During the next year he traveled nearly twice around the world in this service, with which he was connected until September 29, 1899. From October 24, 1899, to December 2, 1901, he was a private artificer and



COLONEL CLARENCE R. HOTCHKISS

corporal of Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry, also being detailed for service as acting officer in the Native Scouts, and spent that period in the Philippines. He was then transferred to the artillery and went to China as corporal and gunner of the Sixty-fourth Company but did not participate in the relief expedition. In 1901 he was ordered to California and assigned to guard duty at the Alcatraz military prison, of which he was made assistant overseer. Later he was transferred to the ordnance and gunnery school at the Presidio and on October 23, 1902, was honorably discharged at which time he was a corporal gunner.

For about three months Colonel Hotchkiss was an instructor in ordnance on a Columbian gunboat on the Pacific coast and then returned to the east, becoming a student in the department of business administration at Eastman College of Poughkeepsie, New York. He was graduated with the class of 1903 and while at Poughkeepsie met Miss Grace E. North, of Kingston, New York, who afterward became his wife. Soon after leaving Eastman College he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and joined the Jefferson Guard, of which he became sergeant. From April 12, 1904, until December 14 of that year, he was on guard duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and then was sent by the New York state commission to the Lewis & Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon, where he had charge of the Forestry, Fish and Game Exhibits from that state. At the close of the Fair he became a field assistant in the service of the United States Geological Survey and worked in the Columbia and Boise basins.

On the 6th of February, 1906, Colonel Hotchkiss joined the Oregon National Guard as a private and was in succession corporal, sergeant, sergeant major and regimental sergeant major. He was discharged December 12, 1908, to accept a commission as Second Lieutenant of Infantry. On March 20, 1910, he was made a first lieutenant in the Third Infantry of the Oregon National Guard and was promoted to the rank of captain, March 28, 1912, becoming regimental adjutant at that time. From June 19, 1915, until September 25 of that year, he was stationed on the Mexican border, serving as captain and adjutant of the regiment and district adjutant of the border district. On March 25, 1917, he was called into service for the World war as captain in the Third Infantry, Oregon National Guard, and later was commissioned major in the United States Army. From March 25 to August 1, 1917, he was occupied with the task of guarding railroad property and public utilities in Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington, acting as company and detachment commander, and from August 11 to September 10, 1917, was a company and battalion commander at Camp Fremont, California. From there he went to Camp Greene, North Carolina, where he served as a company commander from September 19 to October 28, 1917, and from November 1 until December 11, 1917, was a company commander at Camp Mills, New York. As a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry, a unit of the Forty-first Division, he went overseas with the American Expeditionary Force, sailing December 11, 1917, and from January 1, 1918, to January 8 of that year was camp commander at Brest, France. He was in charge of the Headquarters Company at General Pershing's headquarters from January 10 to January 23, 1918, and on the following day took command of a company at Corgebin, in the Haute-Marne district, the American sector, where he remained until February 17, 1918. Returning to Chaumont on this date he again assumed command of the General Headquarters Company until April 17th, when he was designated for detached service on the British front, which he left April 29th. From May 2 to May 15, 1918, he was stationed on the French front, in the vicinity of Rheims, being attached to the school group, and on June 1, 1918, rejoined the One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry in England. He was in command of Winnal Down Camp at Winchester, England, from June 1 to December 5, 1918, and of a company at Mornhill Camp in the same locality from December 6, 1918 until March 9, 1919. An expert in military tactics and a natural leader of men, Colonel Hotchkiss made his company one of the best in the American Expeditionary Force and received many letters of commendation from his superior officers. His company represented the American Army in the Lord Mayor's day parade in London and was highly complimented by the reviewing officer, who said in part: "I have never seen a Company so well drilled or uniformed since I left West Point." This Company also acted as honor guard for President Wilson on the occasion of his first visit to London.

On March 18, 1919, Colonel Hotchkiss became a student at the American University at Beaune, France, taking a special course in American foreign relations,

and was assigned to the Tenth Provincial Regiment at Beaune as a tactical officer on March 24th. He was made a major of infantry April 19, 1919, and assigned to duty with the First Corps on June 12 of that year. On June 18, 1919, he was sent to St. Nazaire as assistant to the Inspector General and remained there until July 20, when he was ordered to Brest for embarkation service. He sailed for the United States, August 3, 1919, landing at Hoboken, New Jersey, August 10 and was assigned to duty at Camp Dix. On September 7, 1919, he was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, and at his request was honorably discharged September 15.

While in the service of his country, Colonel Hotchkiss was graduated from the Division School of the Lewis Machine Gun at Camp Greene, North Carolina; the First Corps school at Gondrecourt, France, and the College of Letters & Science at Beaune, France. His term of service covered more than thirty months, twenty of which were spent in Europe, and during that period he was credited with participating in the Lys defensive and American defensive sector, and many important assignments of an executive and administrative nature, establishing a record conspicuously marked by loyalty, devotion to duty and ability of a high order. He received the British citation for meritorious service and was recommended for the distinguished service medal by the officer in command of the American troops in England, the recommendation being forwarded to the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Force. His appointment as a major in the Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army was received April 6, 1920, and on November 20 of that year he was assigned to the Three Hundred and Eighty-first Infantry. On March 20, 1923, he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and placed in command of the First Battalion of the Three Hundred and Eighty-first Infantry, of which he was made executive officer, February 11, 1926.

In 1907 Colonel Hotchkiss had embarked in the real estate business in Portland, organizing the Hotchkiss-Van Dyne Company, which prospered under his management, and later F. M. Hurt and Waldo F. Stewart were admitted as partners, the style of the Stewart-Hotchkiss Company then being adopted. In 1908 Colonel Hotchkiss enrolled as a student in the law department of the University of Oregon and was graduated with the class of 1911. He had formed the Realty & Trustee Company in 1909 and a year later acquired all of the stock in the Stewart-Hotchkiss Company, consolidated the two firms under the name of the Realty & Mortgage Company, of which he was president until 1917. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the Oregon bar and practiced successfully in Portland from 1911 until 1915, specializing in realty titles. Of this subject he had acquired a comprehensive knowledge, completing a course in the Real Estate Institute of New York city in 1909 and receiving a certificate for efficiency. On returning to Portland after his release from military duty, Colonel Hotchkiss resumed his professional activities, centering his attention upon the law governing real properties and the organization and control of corporations, and in these branches of jurisprudence was widely recognized as an expert. His energies were devoted to the practice of law until October 1, 1921, when he was made United States marshal for the District of Oregon, and his exceptional qualifications for this important office and characteristic fidelity to duty led to his reappointment on December 16, 1925.

Colonel Hotchkiss was married July 3, 1908, to Miss Grace E. North, and both are prominent in the social and cultural life of Portland. The Colonel is a strong republican and an outstanding figure in political circles of Oregon. He was precinct committeeman, a member of the state central committee, a delegate from Oregon to the national convention of the party in 1916, and in 1920 became a presidential elector and secretary of the state central committee.

In the Masonic Order he has attained high standing and is a life member of Oregon Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Gul Reazee Grotto and was recently made a knight commander of the Court of Honor by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of Sunnyside Chapter, R. A. M. He is identified with the Samaritan Lodge of the Odd Fellows; Multnomah Council of the Royal Arcanum; Multnomah Camp, No. 77, of the Woodmen of the World; William of Wykeham Lodge, No. 1883 of the F. and A. M., which he joined in Winchester, England, the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Mazamas, and an honorary member of the Delta Theta Phi National Law Fraternity and the Phi Gamma Mu.

On the 6th of February, 1906, Colonel Hotchkiss became a member of Scout

Young Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans, of which he was junior vice commander-in-chief in 1922-23, and has filled every office in the Camp and Department. Formerly he was chapter commander and is now past state commander and past member of the general staff of the Military Order of the World war and is a past chapter president, a past state president and past national councilman of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States. He likewise belongs to Portland Post of the American Legion and Over-the-Top Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

A facile writer, Colonel Hotchkiss has become well known as the author of several interesting books and monographs, among which are "Around the World as a Soldier" and "England's Inns and Courts of Chancery" and also as the former editor of the "Oregon Veteran," a magazine devoted to the interests of soldiers.

He enjoys horseback riding and rifle shooting and his skill as a marksman won for him state honors in 1906-7-10-14. His has been a picturesque and eventful career, replete with thrilling experiences, and his life history presents an inspiring example of good citizenship.

DAVID CROCKETT

David Crockett, president of the recently reorganized Vancouver Plywood Company, of Vancouver, is by training and experience well qualified to direct the operation of a large industrial concern, and his methods and purposes have gained for him the confidence of his business associates. He was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 7, 1891, a son of John and Kate (Brown) Crockett. In 1895 the family came to Washington, locating in Tacoma, the father having acquired a large tract of land at American lake. Later he sold that property and, going to Pe Ell, Lewis county, engaged in the logging business, which commanded his attention for some time. Selling out there, he removed to Chehalis and took charge of the county farm, also engaging in farming and stock raising on his own account. He died in 1925, and his widow now resides in Tacoma. They became the parents of six children.

David Crockett spent his early years on his father's farm at Chehalis and received his education in the public schools. In young manhood he worked for the Chehalis Fir Door Company and in the course of time was advanced to the position of foreman, remaining with that concern for five years. Going to Astoria, he then learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked for two years, and then spent four years with the Clatsop mill at Astoria, of which he became a foreman. His next position was as superintendent of the Buffin Lumber Company at Tacoma, where he remained about seven years during the development of the plant. He built the Western Lumber Company plant in Tacoma and later put in a remanufacturing plant for the Schaefer Brothers Door Company at Montesano, after which he came to Vancouver as superintendent of the Mackall Paine Veneer Company. This business was established in 1923 and was incorporated in Nevada for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which stock to the value of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars was issued. The plant, which covers about ten acres of leased ground, has one hundred and thirty-two thousand square feet of floor space, and here are employed two hundred and twenty-five men, operating twenty-four hours a day. This plant turns out more veneer work in value than any other plant in the country, producing one hundred and twenty thousand board feet of panels a day, besides a carload of miscellaneous boxes. About four hundred thousand grapes slices are made in a day, most of which are used in the making of fruit boxes, and they also turn out many specialties in veneer work and boxes. It is estimated that the plant will turn out one and a quarter million dollars worth of products in 1929. On January 1, 1928, Mr. Crockett took over the control of the business, which was reorganized with the following officers: David Crockett, president and manager; Mrs. David Crockett, vice president; G. L. Oman, secretary and treasurer. Much of the equipment used in the plant is of Mr. Crockett's design and it is his intention to install much more in order to greatly increase the producing capacity of the plant. His previous experience as machinist, electrician, logger, constructor and veneer maker has stood him in good stead in his present position, and he is regarded in every way suited for the executive position which he now holds.

In 1912, at Astoria, Oregon, Mr. Crockett was united in marriage to Miss Grace

Wilson, who was born and reared in that city and is a daughter of William and Mary Wilson, both deceased. They originally went from New York to San Francisco and came to Astoria in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Crockett have a son, David, Jr. Mr. Crockett is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce. Though a busy man, he has not neglected his obligations of citizenship and has shown a commendable interest in the welfare of the community in which he lives, giving his support to all measures for the advancement of the public welfare, and throughout this locality he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

CAPTAIN JOHN GATES

Four decades have come and gone since Captain John Gates was called to his final rest, but as long as steamers ply northwestern waters his name will be remembered with reverence in both the engine room and the pilot house. As an inventor of labor-saving devices he was a real genius whose works remain as monuments to his memory that time cannot efface. Captain Gates passed away in Portland on the 27th of April, 1888. He was born in December, 1829, in Mercer, Maine, and while still living in the east he became a skilled mechanic. He was a young man of twenty at the time of his arrival in San Francisco, California, in 1849, and four years later he came to Oregon. He first worked as engineer in a sawmill located at the foot of Jefferson street in Portland but soon thereafter became identified with the steamboat business and a little later succeeded Captain Jacob Kamm as chief engineer of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. In this important position his genius manifested itself and in ten years he had obtained twenty-seven patents that proved invaluable in the operation of large vessels. Among the most notable of these are the Gates hydraulic steering gear, without which it would be practically impossible to handle big boats in these waters, the automatic oiler gauge, self-lubricating cup, section boilers, the spark arrester and several sluice pumps. The following are a few of the many boats constructed under his supervision: Orient, Occident, Almota, Wide West, Daisy Ainsworth, R. R. Thompson, S. G. Reed, Hassolo, D. S. Baker, Harvest Queen, Henry Villard and John Gates.

Captain Gates was twice married and by his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Blodgett, had three children: Fred F.; Harriet L., the wife of John Mair; and Mary, who became the wife of William Burrage. By his second wife, who in her maidenhood was Rachel Scales, the Captain had four children, namely: Nellie G., the widow of Albert Magoon; William H., of Seattle, who is chief engineer on the U. S. Grant, plying between that city and the Orient; Edna, at home; and John, who is connected with the Portland Electric Power Company.

Captain Gates was a republican in politics and manifested a deep and helpful interest in public affairs. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Portland, giving to the city a progressive and businesslike administration. Later he became a runner-up for the governor's nomination. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the highest principles actuated him in every relation of life. None stood higher with his associates than did Captain John Gates, one of the older river men whose record constitutes an integral chapter in the history of navigation in the Pacific northwest.

C. E. FARRELL

C. E. Farrell, of Camas, who has now practically retired from active business pursuits, has long been numbered among the most progressive citizens of his locality, and his success has been gained by earnest and determined effort along right lines. He was born in 1868 in southern Ohio, about thirty-five miles from Cincinnati, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Mulligan) Farrell. The parents brought their family to Washington in 1891, the father buying a farm about two and a half miles from what is now Camas. His land was heavily covered with timber, but he cleared about fifteen acres of it, created a good farm and there lived up to the time of his death. His wife

died here when eighty-three years of age. He was a democrat in politics and took an active interest in public affairs but never held public office.

C. E. Farrell had received a public school education in the east and had done some farm work before coming to Washington. Here he and his brother assisted their father, and he cut much wood in what is now the center of Camas, the wood being used in the paper mill. Later he secured employment in the Columbia River Paper Mill, where he worked until 1905, when he bought G. N. Ranck's general store in Camas, the business being conducted in a room, fifty by sixty-four feet in size, at Fourth and Clara streets. He carried a large line of general merchandise and by careful and judicious management met with very gratifying success, his trade increasing to an extent that demanded more rooms. In 1923 Mr. Farrell sold off his stock of goods, tore down the old building and erected the present fine, concrete building, which is fifty by one hundred feet in size, two stories and full basement. Before the completion of the building he leased it to the J. C. Penny Company, and has not since engaged in the mercantile business but is devoting his attention to the management of his properties and investments. In 1915 Mr. Farrell bought land and in the following year erected a comfortable and very attractive home, which commands a splendid view of the Columbia river. In 1927 he built the Granada Theater, which is one of the best between Vancouver and Goldendale. Mrs. Farrell and her sister, Mrs. Eddy, now occupy a part of the theater building with the Fashionette, an up-to-date ladies' ready-to-wear clothing and millinery store, and in their business they are meeting with flattering success.

In 1903, in Camas, Mr. Farrell was united in marriage to Miss Ursula Raffles, a native of Wisconsin, whose family came to this locality about 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Farrell have been born two children: Glenn M., who is a student in the University of Washington; and Clayton C., who is in high school.

Mr. Farrell has long been active in public affairs of his community and has for a number of years been a member of the city council, in which body he has done effective work in the advancement of the city's best interests. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has passed through the chairs and was treasurer for twelve years. A man of enterprising and progressive methods and exercising sound judgment in all of his affairs, Mr. Farrell has proven a good citizen and reliable business man, and all who know him hold him in high regard.

ELDRIDGE HILL THOMPSON

During the forty-three years of his residence in Portland, Eldridge Hill Thompson firmly wrought himself into the very fabric of the city's life and left behind him the imperishable monument of splendid dreams realized. A natural leader of thought and action, he had a genius for organization and an aptitude for successful management which made his work of lasting value. Although his industrial activities made heavy demands upon his attention and energy, Mr. Thompson found time for legislative service and was one of Oregon's most prominent Masons, filling many high offices in the order, of which he was an exemplary representative.

A native of Killingworth, Middlesex county, Connecticut, Mr. Thompson was born January 16, 1846, and was of Scotch lineage. His father, Hiram Thompson, was born November 22, 1816, in Killingworth, and on November 28, 1839, was married there to Marilla Hill, a native of the same town. She was born March 24, 1818, and was also of English parentage. They had a family of seven children: Flora Eliza, who was born August 3, 1841; Eldridge Hill; Elmore Washington, born July 6, 1849; Ella Maria, born February 27, 1852; Elbert Addison, born October 8, 1854; Fannie Marilla, born April 3, 1857 and Frank Edson, born August 12, 1860.

Eldridge H. Thompson, the eldest son, attended the public schools of Killingworth and when a boy of twelve went to Illinois with his parents, who settled in the town of Cherry Valley, in Winnebago county, June 27, 1858. During the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and enlisted at Rockford, July 4, 1862, when a youth of sixteen, as a private in Company C, Sixty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He remained with that company until October 4, 1862, when he was honorably discharged at Chicago, and there reenlisted January 1, 1863, becoming a private in Renwick's Elgin Battery, afterward known as the Fifth Illinois Light Artillery. On

September 1, 1863, he was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, as a private in Company A, attached to the Seventeenth Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was transferred June 4, 1864, at Cairo, Illinois, as ordinary seaman to the United States Navy and assigned to the Mississippi Squadron. On July 15, 1864, he was appointed acting master's mate and resigned April 7, 1865, having served in the army and navy of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion for a period of two years six months and six days.

Having proved his valor, patriotism and devotion to country in unmistakable terms, Mr. Thompson returned to his home in Illinois and remained in that state until 1882, when he came to Oregon, settling in Portland. Soon afterward he established the Portland Iron Works in association with Orlando Clark. He prospered in business and in 1888 turned his attention to the lumber industry, in which he achieved the full measure of success. Mr. Thompson organized the Brower-Thompson Lumber Company at Brower, Oregon, becoming manager of the business, in which he held a majority of the stock. For years he controlled the industry, maintaining a high standard of production, and kept the firm not only in line but also in the lead of its competitors. The plant was modern to the ultimate degree and furnished employment to a large force of men. Later Mr. Thompson was connected with the Bridal Veil Lumber Company at Bridal Veil, Oregon.

Mr. Thompson was married May 14, 1866, in Jeffersonville, Clark county, Indiana, to Miss Marguerite Jenkins, by whom he had two children: Lenora, who was born April 6, 1868, and is the widow of H. E. Nesne, of Fargo, North Dakota; Bertha, who was born September 3, 1872, and is Mrs. Edward Werelin, of Portland. The family left Rockford, Illinois, in 1882 and arrived in Portland on July 13 of that year. Mr. Thompson's first wife passed away November 20, 1910, in the Rose city and his second union was with Miss Lorena Posson, to whom he was married July 28, 1924, in Portland.

Mr. Thompson was called to public office June 4, 1894, when he was elected to the Oregon legislature as a representative from Multnomah county, and served during the eighteenth biennial session thereof. He closely studied all questions brought before the house and his support of a measure was an indication of his firm belief in its value as a factor in good government. On May 12, 1888, he was mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic as a charter member of Farragut Post, No. 44, Department of Oregon, at Latourell Falls and served successively as quartermaster, junior vice commander, senior vice commander and commander. After the disbandment of the post he joined George Wright Post, No. 1, G. A. R., at Portland and was honorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic, April 19, 1891, but re-joined that post August 28, 1918.

Mr. Thompson's Masonic activities constitute one of the most important chapters in the record of his life. He was initiated as an entered apprentice in Cherry Valley Lodge, No. 173, F. & A. M., at Cherry Valley, May 9, 1873; passed to the degree of Fellowcraft, July 11, 1873, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, August 8 of the same year. On September 26, 1873, he was dimitted from Cherry Valley Lodge and became affiliated with Star in the East Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M., at Rockford, Illinois, January 16, 1874. He was dimitted from Star in the East Lodge, November 2, 1877, and on January 20, 1881, became affiliated with Rockford Lodge, No. 102, F. & A. M., with which he was connected until February 15, 1883. On December 6, 1886, he became a member of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., of Portland. He was advanced in Free Masonry, March 12, 1895, by being elected in and admitted to Oregon Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, A. A. S. R., at Portland, at which date the following degrees were conferred: secret master (5th); perfect master (5th); intimate master (6th); provost and judge (7th); intendant of the building (8th); elected knights of the nine (9th); illustrious elect of the fifteen (10th); sublime knights elect of the twelve (11th); grand master architect (12th); and knights of the ninth arch (13th). Mr. Thompson was shown further preferment April 2, 1895, when he received the degree of grand elect perfect and sublime Mason, the fourteenth degree of the Scottish Rite, "*Virtus junxit mors, non separabit.*" His next advancement in the Scottish Rite was on July 16, 1895, when the degrees of knight of the east (15th), prince of Jerusalem (16th) and knight of the East and West (17th) were communicated, and the degree of prince of Rose Croix (18th) was conferred in Ainsworth Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1, at Portland. On January 28, 1896, he received the degrees of grand pontiff of Sublime Croasis (19th); venerable grand master of all

Symbolic Lodges (20th); noachite or Prussian knight (21st); knight royal axe or prince of Libanus (22d); chief of the tabernacle (23d); prince of the tabernacle (24th); knight of the brazen serpent (25th); prince of mercy or Scottish trinitarian (26th); knight commander of the temple (27th); knight of the sun or prince adept (28th); grand Scottish knight of St. Andrew or patriarch of the Crusades (29th) were received by communication and the degree of knight of Kadosh (30th) was conferred in Multnomah Council of Kadosh, No. 1, at Portland. On November 30, 1897, the degree of inspector inquisitor (31st) was communicated and that of master of the royal secret (32d) was conferred in Oregon Consistory, No. 1, at Portland. Mr. Thompson was initiated into the mysteries of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and received the seal of Mahomet in Al Kader Temple Oasis of Portland, January 20, 1900. On March 2, 1908, he was shown further Masonic preferment by being elected knight commander of the Court of Honor by the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the southern jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Thompson attained the ripe age of seventy-nine years, passing away in Portland, December 14, 1925, and his death was mourned throughout the state. The elements were happily blended in the rounding out of his nature, for he was one who in signal degree united the refinements of life with the sterner qualities of manhood. Gifted with keen powers of discernment and a broad grasp of affairs he had a career of unusual activity, of varied experience and marked usefulness, and in contemplating his many admirable traits in the bright light which things of good repute ever invite his name and character stand revealed and secure.

JOHN A. COWAN

One of the best known residents of Camas is John A. Cowan, who owns and conducts the principal confectionery and cigar store there. Having lived there many years, he is widely acquainted and is held in high regard throughout the community. He was born at Iron Mountain, Missouri, and is a son of Richard T. and Margaret C. (Eidson) Cowan, the latter a member of an old Missouri family. The father came to Clark county, Washington, in 1884 and bought about fifty acres of land near Camas, which at that time was covered with timber but is now known as the Cowan addition. He became prominent in the affairs of this locality, serving as a member of the board of county commissioners, and was a member of the second state legislature in 1891-93. During the hard times from 1893 to 1895 he lost heavily, and in the latter year returned to Missouri, where his death occurred in 1898. Of the children born to him and his wife, four are living, namely: John A., of this review; Florence, who is the wife of J. H. Ginder, of a prominent pioneer family of Vancouver; Martha, the wife of F. J. Van Demar, of White Salmon, Washington; and Clara, the wife of Thomas Sampson, of Stevenson, Washington.

John A. Cowan was reared and educated in southwestern Missouri and accompanied the family on their removal to Clark county, Washington. For awhile he was employed in a paper mill; was also connected with the lumber business; and from 1888 to 1895 was in the company store, in which he had a financial interest. In 1895 he resumed work in the paper mill. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Camas, under the Cleveland administration, and while filling that position ran a cigar and confectionery store. On retiring from the post office, he became a steward on the river boat Ione, which ran from Camas to Portland, holding that position about one year, and in the fall of 1899 he established his present business, conducting a pool room and a confectionery and cigar store in connection. He has been successful in this business and in 1909 bought a lot and erected the building which he now occupies.

In 1917 Mr. Cowan was united in marriage to Lulu Sanders, a former schoolmate of his in Missouri, of which state she is a native. She is a granddaughter of Judge Ritchey, of Missouri, after whom the town of Ritchey was named. Mrs. Cowan was formerly the wife of Dr. Privet, and to them was born a daughter, Lena, who is now the wife of Andrew J. Moore and lives in Kansas.

Mr. Cowan has maintained a deep interest in the progress and welfare of his home city, of which he was mayor from 1909 to 1911, being its second mayor and the

first to serve a full term. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1904, belonging also to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has been clerk for twenty-nine years, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Vancouver. He has lived up to his obligations of citizenship; has stood for the best things in the life of the community and has attained a well merited success in material affairs. Wherever known he is greatly esteemed for his excellent personal qualities and his genial and friendly manner.

SAMUEL A. BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Samuel A. Brown, who for many years has been numbered among the leading medical practitioners of Portland, commands the sincere respect of all who know him, because of the splendid service which he has been able to render to his fellow-men. He was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the 3d of June, 1852, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Ellis) Brown. In 1869 the father, who was a farmer by occupation, brought his family to Oregon and soon afterward bought what was known as the Bowles farm, four miles southeast of Oregon City. There he continued his farming operations for a number of years, meeting with such success that he was eventually enabled to retire, and he and his wife established their home in New Era, Clackamas county, where their deaths occurred.

Samuel A. Brown received his elementary education in the public schools and then entered the medical school of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once came to Portland and entered upon the practice of his profession, to which he has devoted forty-eight years of his life, though he is now partially retired from active work. Through his skill and ability he commanded a large practice and gained a worthy reputation for his devotion and unselfish efforts in behalf of suffering humanity.

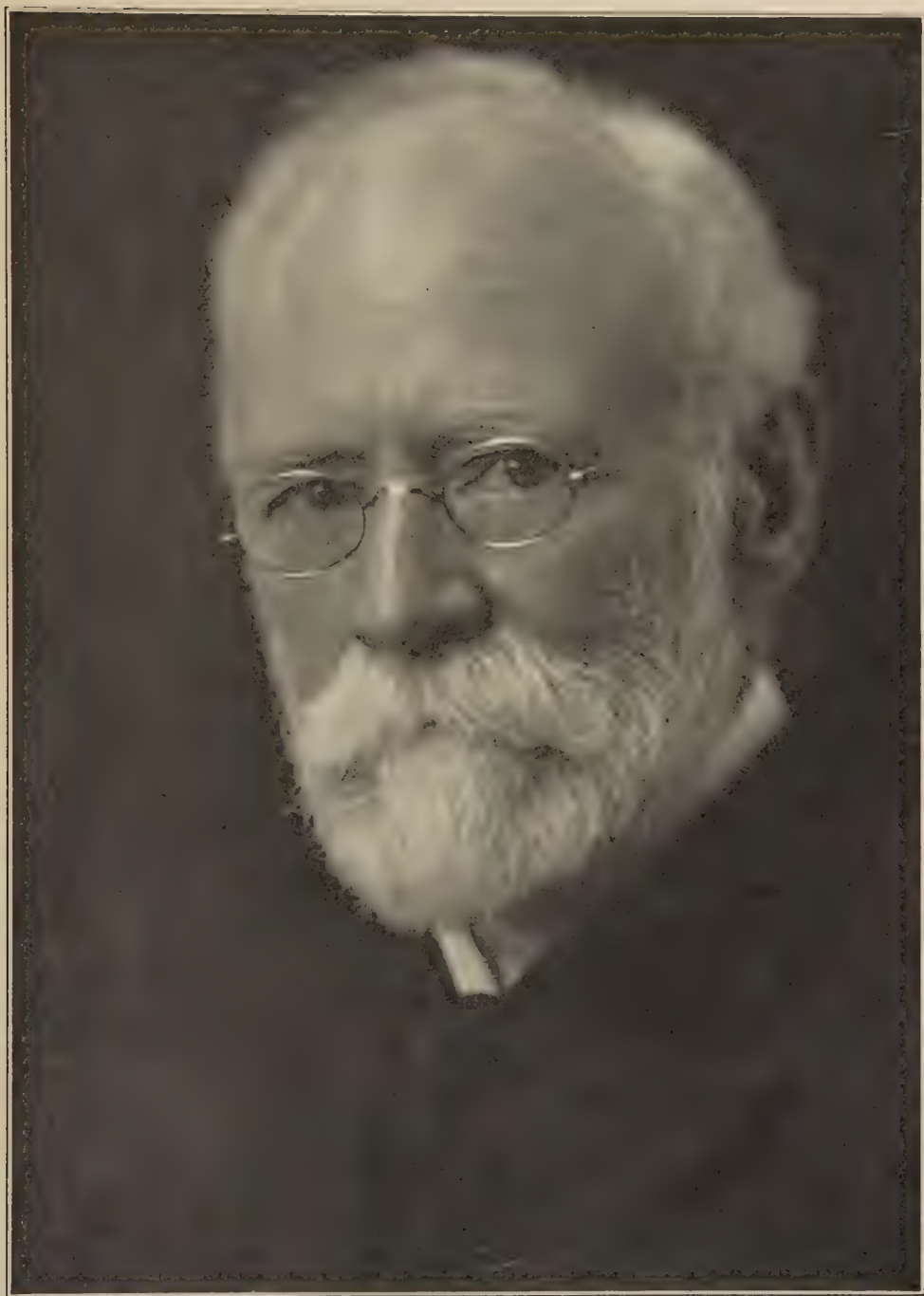
Dr. Brown married Miss Mary Cook, of Portland, though a native of Massachusetts, and to them was born a child who died in infancy. The Doctor has shown a keen interest in his home city and has made liberal investments in down-town real estate, being the owner of a number of valuable properties, and, in partnership with his brother, Dr. Ellis C. Brown, owns the Ockley Hotel. He is interested in the Y. M. C. A. building and the work of that organization. The Doctor is an authority on life and race and for the past twenty years has been compiling a work called the "House of Israel or the Anglo-Saxon Race." He is a staunch republican in his political affiliation and has always evidenced a good citizen's interest in public affairs. Courteous and kindly in manner and constant in his friendships, he commands the uniform respect and esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

R. M. SHERMAN

Good vision is of vital importance to the welfare, comfort and success of every person, as nothing will so tax the entire nervous system as eye defects. Among the capable and skillful optometrists and opticians of Portland, Dr. R. M. Sherman, whose offices are in the Oregonian building, has won a high reputation and commands a large and lucrative practice.

He was born in Portage, Wisconsin, in 1892, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Beattie) Sherman, who were also natives of that place. The Doctor received his elementary training in the public schools of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, graduating from high school, and in 1908, when sixteen years of age, accompanied his parents on their removal to Portland, Oregon. In the employ of two of the best professional men in their line he received thorough theoretical and practical training in optics and in 1915 took the state board examination and received the degree of Doctor of Optometry. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession and has proven a master in his special line. During the World war he examined the eyes and ears of applicants for service for the local board.

Dr. Sherman was united in marriage to Miss Ethel R. Reif and to them have been born two children, Phyllis Catherine and Elizabeth Ethel. The Doctor has taken an



Samuel Albert Brown

active interest in local civic affairs, particularly in the matter of public festivals and celebrations, for which he has shown a special aptitude as an executive. In 1922, 1923 and 1924 he was in charge of all of the water sports in connection with the Rose festival and was admiral of the Rose festival in 1923. In 1921 he was rear commodore of the Oregon Yacht Club and in 1922-23 was commodore of the Portland Yacht Club. He is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of Washington Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; and Washington Council, R. & S. M. He is also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Rosarians and is an honorary member of the Beta Sigma Kappa, college fraternity. He is one of the representative men of Portland, has been loyal to the best interests of his community and to a marked degree commands the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, who appreciate his worth as a man and citizen.

JOHN W. RAYNARD

Starting as a newsboy, John W. Raynard has steadily progressed through the exercise of the qualities of diligence and perseverance and is now in charge of the Beaverton office of the Oregon Telephone Company, a public utility with which he has been prominently identified for many years. He is one of the successful ranchers of Washington county and also figures conspicuously in civic affairs. A native of Ireland, he was born in Limerick county in 1875 and when a child of five came to the United States with his parents, William and Julia (Shire) Raynard, who settled in Minnesota. In that state the father followed agricultural pursuits until 1889, when he migrated to Salem, Oregon, which he left in the spring of 1890, and afterward engaged in farming in Washington county. He now resides in Civic City, but the mother passed away in 1926. In their family were three children: C. W., who in 1892 transferred his activities from Oregon to Los Angeles, California, where he remained until 1926, acting as superintendent of construction, and has since lived in Beaverton; Mrs. Annie Fizell, who died in 1922; and John W.

When a boy the last named sold the Oregonian and the Statesman on the streets of Salem and afterward attended the public schools of Laurel and Scholls. He aided in cultivating the home farm and as a young man operated a threshing machine in eastern Oregon for thirteen seasons. During the winter he worked in logging camps and ran a donkey engine on the Columbia river for many years. At Scholls he became a telephone employe and from 1908 until 1911 was identified with that branch of the service known as "trouble shooting." He showed a natural aptitude for the work and was rapidly promoted. In 1912 he was elected a director of the Scholls Telephone Company, of which he later became secretary and treasurer, and thus served for five years, while his wife had charge of the books. Mr. Raynard did a great deal of repair work in addition to his executive duties and also operated a portion of the homestead, which he still owns. After a year's retirement he returned to the telephone company as manager and began to acquire stock in the firm, of which he soon gained control, becoming president of the company about 1921. He successfully conducted the business until October, 1926, when it was purchased by the Oregon Telephone Company, of which he is now assistant plant superintendent and manager at Beaverton. When he entered this line of work Beaverton had but forty-six telephones and there are now four hundred and twenty. This exchange has direct connection with the towns of Tigardville, Wilsonville, Tualatin, Scholls, Stafford and Sherwood, thus affording excellent means of communication throughout the county. Mr. Raynard is a highly trained specialist in the work of telephone construction, operation and management and has greatly improved this branch of the service. He is also a scientific agriculturist and one-third of his sixty-acre farm is devoted to the growing of walnuts and filberts, while the remainder of the tract is rented. The land is rich and productive and the ranch is improved with good buildings and thoroughly equipped. From 1892 to 1894 he lived in Portland and then moved back to the farm.

In 1906 Mr. Raynard married Miss Grace Crabtree, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Frank and Anne Crabtree. Mrs. Raynard's father was a soldier in the Civil war and one of the gallant defenders of the Union cause. He passed away about 1928 and his widow resides in Forest Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Raynard have two children, Ruth Margaret and John C., who were born on the homestead. In politics Mr.

Raynard is a stalwart democrat and while living at Scholls was a precinct committeeman for a number of years. He is a member of the town council of Beaverton and a tireless and effective worker in behalf of his community, manifesting an unselfish spirit of devotion to the general good. In the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce he takes a prominent part and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, the Masons and the Eastern Star. He is a charter member of the Beaverton Lodge of Odd Fellows and has twice been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. While at Scholls he became a charter member of the Rebekahs and his wife is also connected with that organization and with the Eastern Star. Throughout his career Mr. Raynard has never undertaken a task unless he considered it worthy of his best efforts and this constitutes one of the secrets of his success. By nature he is generous, sincere and companionable and his personal popularity is attested by a wide circle of steadfast friends.

ROBERT H. MITCHELL

Robert H. Mitchell, editor and publisher of the Kalama Bulletin, at Kalama, Cowlitz county, Washington, has had extensive experience in the newspaper business and since coming to this place has not only been successful in his individual affairs, but has in a very definite way contributed to the welfare and progress of his community. Mr. Mitchell was born in Marshall county, Illinois, on the 17th of February, 1854, and is a son of S. H. and Nancy (Rachford) Mitchell, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Pennsylvania, and both are now deceased. His father was a farmer and during the Civil war, owing to the scarcity of labor, he found it difficult to properly take care of his growing crops. His mechanical ingenuity was then put to practical use, for, taking certain parts of a wagon, a plow and other machinery about the farm, he devised a cultivator which did its work well and at the same time avoided injuring the growing corn. The outcome was that in 1863 he patented what was called the Mitchell Corn Dodger and engaged in its manufacture. For this purpose he established a foundry at El Paso, Illinois, and one at Lincoln, that state, for making parts, and was apparently on the road to large success, when patent troubles arose, which caused him to stop manufacturing the cultivators. In 1874 he went to Kansas, locating east of Great Bend, where he secured four hundred acres of land adjoining old Fort Zarah reservation, and he spent the remainder of his life in that state, his death occurring at Elkton.

Robert H. Mitchell attended the public schools and learned the trade of an iron moulder in his father's foundry. He accompanied his father on his removal to Kansas, and about a year later, having decided to teach school, went into the town to take the required examination. On the way home it grew dark and at first he thought a heavy cloud must have obscured the sun, but it turned out to be a cloud of grasshoppers, which plagued Kansas that year and completely ruined the crops. Mr. Mitchell then returned to Illinois and worked for his grandfather for a short time, but had an attack of "chills and fever," in consequence of which he went back to Kansas. He taught a term of school at Great Bend and then, on the solicitation of an editor who wanted him to write for his paper, he turned his attention to newspaper work and for about eighteen months was connected with the Great Bend Register. He then went to La Crosse, Kansas, and established the La Crosse Eagle, which he ran for about four years. Later he located in Deighton, Kansas, where he established the News, and was also appointed postmaster. His career there was cut short by a cyclone which scattered the printing office, post office and the rest of the town to the four quarters of the country. It later became necessary to get a bill through congress to relieve him from liability for the stamps and other government property lost in the storm. Mr. Mitchell took an active part in republican political affairs in that state and served as delegate to three conventions. After the cyclone he moved to Wyandotte and worked on the Wyandotte Gazette for a time, and then went to Crab Orchard, Johnson county, Nebraska, where he established the Crab Orchard News, which he ran for five or six years. In 1889, in the hope of benefiting his wife's health, Mr. Mitchell located in Cornelius, Oregon, near which place he taught school for awhile. He then went to Hillsboro and served as editor of the Hillsboro Independent for two years. In 1892 he started the Hillsboro Argus, in which venture he had a

partner, who walked with him to Portland to get the printing outfit. Soon afterwards he bought out his partner and in 1894 he sold the paper and went to Vernonia, where he bought the Vernonia Sentinel, and shortly afterward also bought the Pittsburgh News, which he consolidated with the Sentinel, under the latter name. He conducted that paper for four years, and then bought the Columbia County News, at St. Helens, to which he devoted his attention for several years. He bought and published the Rainier Review, but several years later returned to St. Helens for a short time. In June, 1906, he came to Kalama and started the Cowlitz County News, which he conducted during the most of the time up to the third county seat fight, when he sold the paper, which was moved to Kelso when that place was made the county seat. Going then to Woodland he bought the Woodland Chronicle, the name of which he changed to the Lewis River News, and soon afterwards bought the Kalama Bulletin, publishing both papers for a number of years with the assistance of his sons, Royce H. and Hugh. Subsequently he traded his interest in the Woodland paper to the Imus brothers for their interest in the Kalama Bulletin, and has since been the sole owner of the latter paper. He possesses the genuine newspaper man's instinct for news, which he presents in a readable and attractive form, and the Bulletin is steadily growing in popularity throughout this section of the county. The Bulletin was established in 1889 by Hite, D. D. and F. H. Imus, the first named being the principal owner. The paper was in and out of their hands from time to time through a period of years, but finally D. D. Imus became the owner and ran the paper until selling to Mr. Mitchell, in September, 1923. The Bulletin consists of eight six-column pages, is issued on Friday of each week, and is well edited and has a circulation of about eight hundred and fifty. In connection with the paper, Mr. Mitchell also has a well equipped job printing plant, including a linotype machine, a cyclinder press, two job presses, paper cutter and other necessary machinery, as well as an up-to-date assortment of type faces, and is doing a large business in commercial printing.

Mr. Mitchell was married in 1875, in Kansas, to Miss Mary Dennis, who died at Hillsboro, Oregon, in 1893, leaving three children, namely: Park Ingalls, who was born at LaCrosse, Kansas, and is a printer in Woodland, Washington; Jessie, who is the wife of Carl Lindquist and the mother of three children, Marion, Laura and Jane; and S. Sylvester, who is connected with the Salem Statesman and is married and has two children, Robert and Ellen Low. While living at Vernonia, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Emily Schoonover, whose father, S. G. Schoonover, was a prominent citizen of Columbia county. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of three children: Georgie, who is the wife of Elbert Towne, of Carrolls, Cowlitz county, and the mother of four children, Lewis, Dorothy, Richard and Jessie; Hugh W., who lives between Woodland and Kalama, and is married and has a daughter, Nadine; and Royce H., who is publishing the Lewis River News at Woodland, and is married and has two children, Jack and Harold.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through the chairs; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is vice chancellor, and the Kalama Business Men's Club. A man of vigorous mentality, sound, practical judgment and sterling character, he has gained a high place in the esteem of the people of Kalama, in the welfare of which community he has evinced a deep interest, and the columns of his paper are a reflection of his earnest efforts to provide this section of the county with a newspaper worthy of the public patronage. In this his efforts have been appreciated and he is regarded as one of Kalama's substantial and representative citizens.

WILLIAM H. HURLBURT

William H. Hurlburt stands deservedly high in the business circles of Portland because of his excellent record as president and manager of the Baggage and Omnibus Transfer Company. This enterprise, which was established in 1882, is the oldest concern in its line on the Pacific coast, and has rendered a high type of public service during the forty-six years of its existence. The company is located at 55 North Park street, where it occupies a five-story building, fifty by one hundred feet. It specializes in storage and transfer, in which service it employs fourteen trucks and forty

people. The company also does light package delivery and affords messenger service to all parts of the city.

Mr. Hurlburt was born in Connecticut in 1846 and received a public school education. He entered railroad service and became a traveling representative of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In that capacity he visited Portland in 1872 and in 1890 became a resident of this city. For ten years he was with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, after which he became manager for Morris Brothers. He was president of the Oregon Water Power and Railway Company, and located the two power sites on the Clackamas river, starting the construction of both plants. In 1917, during the war, he was induced to take over the Baggage and Omnibus Transfer Company, of which he became president and manager, and has since devoted his attention to this business.

Mr. Hurlburt was united in marriage to Miss Anna Barker, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who died in 1889, leaving a son, C. M. Hurlburt, who lives at Hood River, Oregon, where he is serving as county engineer and owns and operates a fine ranch there. He is a veteran of the World war, having served overseas. He is married and has three children. William H. Hurlburt is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Arlington Club. Because of his sterling worth and his dependable business judgment, he commands the uniform respect and confidence of all who know him.

ERNEST R. WIGGINS

As wholesale dealers in automotive accessories and supplies, the Wiggins Company, Inc., of Portland, stands in the forefront of the firms in its line on the Pacific coast and, because of its progressive policy and sound business methods, is enjoying a continuous growth in volume of business. Ernest R. Wiggins, president of this well known concern, was born in Kansas on the 1st of April, 1878, and is a son of Robert and Eliza (Bryson) Wiggins. Both parents were born in Ireland of Scotch descent and became pioneer settlers of Canada, where they were reared and married, and became pioneer settlers of Kansas, where the father engaged in farming. In 1903 he sold out there and came to Oregon, locating first in Salem, where he lived until 1906, when he retired from active business affairs and established his residence in Portland, where he and his wife spent their remaining years, Mr. Wiggins dying in 1918, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife in 1925, at the age of eighty-four years.

Ernest R. Wiggins attended the public schools of his native state, completing his education in the Southern Kansas Academy. In 1902 he came to Oregon, locating in Salem, where he and his brother, F. A. Wiggins, engaged in the implement business. They were among the first firms in the state of Oregon to engage in the automobile business, as in 1903 they took the agency for the Rambler and White Steamers cars, of which they sold several in that year. They were also pioneers in the motorcycle business, becoming agents for the Thomas-Autoboy machines. In the fall of 1906 they sold out there and E. R. Wiggins came to Portland, where for two years he was with the firm of Ballou & Wright, having charge of country orders. In the spring of 1909 he went to Spokane, Washington, and established the firm of Archer, Combes & Child Company, and in the following year returned to Portland, where for one year he continued with the same firm. Then he and his brother, W. B. Wiggins, bought Mr. Combes' interest in the business, which was thereafter conducted as the Archer & Wiggins Company. The business was at that time located at the corner of Sixth and Oak streets, where it remained until June 10, 1920, when it was moved to Park and Couch streets, where W. B. Wiggins has erected a fine, two-story building, one hundred by one hundred feet. The Wiggins brothers had bought Mr. Archer's interest in the business in 1915 and on moving to the new location the business was incorporated under the name of Wiggins Company. Ernest R. Wiggins has been the executive head of the business continuously since 1911 and is also the active manager. His brother, W. B. Wiggins, died in September, 1924, and K. R. Crookham is now secretary and treasurer of the company, also serving as buyer. The company handles a complete line of automotive supplies, replacement parts, Badger tires and Hyois motor oils. Its sale territory includes Oregon and southern Washington, which field is covered by twelve traveling representatives, while twenty-eight people are employed

in the house. The company is now doing a business of three-quarters of a million dollars a year, and each year shows a substantial gain.

On November 17, 1904, Mr. Wiggins was united in marriage to Miss Leila Cavanagh, of Salem, a daughter of L. C. and Eva (Miller) Cavanagh, who were pioneer settlers of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins have two children: Fielda, now twenty years of age, who is a student in the Oregon Agricultural College, and Lawrence C., aged seventeen years. Both will enter the University of Oregon in the fall of 1928. Mr. Wiggins is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Portland Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Kiwanis Club, of which he was president in 1920; the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member of the trade and commerce committee; the Rosarians, of which he is a past prime minister; the Alderwood Country Club, and the Oregon Automotive Equipment Association, of which he is a past vice president. The republican party receives his support and he stands for all that is best in the life of the community, supporting all measures calculated to promote the public welfare. In referring to the early history of the automobile business on the coast, Mr. Wiggins recalls the fact that in 1903 his brother and J. H. Albert, of Salem, drove a White Steamer from Salem to Portland, over dusty dirt roads, and attracted enormous crowds wherever they stopped, while everyone along the countryside stopped their work and watched them as they passed. Mr. Wiggins may be properly classed among the veterans of the automobile accessory trade and has been an interested witness of the growth of the business and the wonderful strides made in the various lines of equipment. He keeps fully abreast of the times in every department of his business, is a man of keen sagacity and clear headed judgment and to a marked degree commands the respect of his associates and the confidence of the public.

DOY GRAY

Among the substantial business men to whom Beaverton owes its development and prosperity is numbered Doy Gray, a successful financier of nearly thirty years of practical experience and one of the foremost bankers of Washington county. He was born in 1877 near Hastings, Nebraska, and his father, J. D. Gray, was one of the pioneers of that state. Early in the '70s he settled in Adams county, which at that time contained only sod houses, and cleared much of the land on which Hastings is now situated. About 1902 he established his home in Portland, Oregon, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1920, and his widow, Mrs. Angeline (Register) Gray, is still a resident of the Rose city.

Doy Gray was educated in the public schools of Hastings and obtained his start in life as a telegrapher for the Burlington Railroad. For seven years he was in the employ of that company, being stationed in various parts of the country, and at length was transferred to Longmont, Colorado, where he began his financial career in the Farmers National Bank. Thirteen years were spent in that institution and his industry and ability won him promotion to the responsible position of assistant cashier. He then came to Oregon and after carefully looking over the field decided to locate in Washington county, acquiring control of the Bank of Beaverton. It was organized in May, 1909, by outside capitalists and soon afterward B. K. Denney and N. P. Oakerman became stockholders of the bank. G. W. Pugh, the first president, was succeeded by F. N. Myers and each served only a short time. About 1910 the names of John T. Williams and J. A. Mott, both of Portland, were added to the directorate and the latter became the third president of the bank. On May 22, 1913, Mr. Gray was elected cashier and a director, assuming control of the bank, and has since acted in these capacities. F. W. Livermore, county commissioner, is president and B. K. Denney, of Beaverton, state treasurer of the Grange, fills the office of vice president. The original capital of ten thousand dollars has been increased to twenty-five thousand dollars, the surplus and undivided profits amount to twenty-eight thousand dollars and the total resources are six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The institution is connected with the Federal Reserve System and the Oregon and American Bankers Associations. When Mr. Gray took over the bank it had a capital of ten thousand dollars, a surplus of seven hundred dollars and the resources totaled seventy

thousand dollars. He is well versed in the intricate details of modern finance and under his expert guidance the bank has steadily grown in power and usefulness.

In 1902 at Longmont, Colorado, Mr. Gray married Miss Jenny Larson, by whom he has three children: Crete, John and Myron. All were born in Colorado and all three are attending the University of Oregon. Mr. Gray is a York Rite Mason and Shriner and is past master of Beaverton Lodge, No. 100. Both he and his wife are connected with the Eastern Star and have passed through the chairs in the chapter. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Gray manifests a keen interest in matters of public moment but has never been an office seeker, preferring to discharge the duties of citizenship in a private capacity. He is a shrewd, farsighted financier of strict honesty and high moral worth and these qualities have gained for him the respect and confidence of the men who have had business dealings with him.

HENRY LEWIS PITTOCK

Henry Lewis Pittock, who departed this life on the 27th of January, 1919, at the advanced age of eighty-three had for fifty-eight years been prominently identified with journalistic interests in Portland as managing owner and publisher of the Oregonian. While he was still an active factor in the world's work a contemporary biographer wrote of him: "Quiet and unostentatious, he has ever sought to keep his personality in the background, but as the man behind the paper which for over fifty years has led public thought and voices its sentiments, anticipated the public needs and fostered every movement for the development of the city during the entire period of its growth from a mere village to a metropolis, has been associated to some extent with its every thought and action since its infancy, his career is inseparably linked with that of Portland and the influence that his character has had upon the moulding of its history can hardly be appreciated."

Mr. Pittock was born in London, England, March 1, 1836, a son of Frederick and Susanna (Bonner) Pittock, both natives of Kent county. His father first came to America in 1825, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pittock, who emigrated from Dover, Kent county, England, and established their home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Frederick Pittock later went to London, where he learned the printer's trade and was married but returned to Pittsburgh in 1839 and spent the remainder of his life in that city, engaged principally in the printing business. Henry Lewis Pittock was the third in a family of eight children. A brother, Robert Pittock, formerly of Portland, died in San Diego, California, in 1908. Another brother, John W. Pittock, was the founder of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Leader.

In the public schools of Pittsburgh, Henry L. Pittock received his early education and later attended the preparatory school of the University of Western Pennsylvania. His father being a printer, he learned something of the trade while working in his office in Pittsburgh and was attracted to Portland by letters written to the Pittsburgh papers by members from the missionary colony founded in Oregon by the United Presbyterian church. He decided to seek his fortune in the new country, and in the summer of 1853, at the age of seventeen years, he and his elder brother, Robert, joined an emigrant party for the Pacific coast. At Malheur river they separated, the brother going to Eugene, while Henry Pittock came to Portland. He attempted to get work in the different newspaper offices of the city but failed. After looking for employment for several days without success he refused a position as assistant bartender at the Columbia Hotel because it afforded no possibilities of a career. In the latter part of October he was offered a situation by Thomas J. Dryer, proprietor of the Weekly Oregonian, who agreed to give him his board and clothing for six months' services. Long before this period ended he had proved his ability and worth and at the end of the time he engaged for a year at a salary of nine hundred dollars, after which he was paid journeyman's wages.

Frequently during the first years of his connection with the Oregonian, the responsibility of getting out the paper devolved entirely upon him, as Mr. Dryer was too busy with other affairs, and thus Mr. Pittock soon assumed the business management of the enterprise. During the campaign of 1860 he took charge of the paper under contract with Mr. Dryer, who made a canvass of the state as a republican candidate

for presidential elector, and immediately following the election Mr. Pittock purchased the *Oregonian*. He at once instituted a progressive spirit in its management, and, deeming it necessary to make it a daily, soon went to San Francisco and purchased a cylinder press, arranged for news service from Yreka, California, by mail, and on the 4th of February, 1861, published the first issue of the *Morning Oregonian*. He made it a rule to conduct the paper on a sound business basis and pay all employes weekly, though to do so often required his last dollar. At that time there were three other dailies in the field and competition was very strong, but he exerted every effort to produce the best paper, and, in spite of being often handicapped by lack of means, the *Oregonian* became the only survivor of the four. At times Mr. Pittock found it difficult to meet the running expenses of the paper, yet in all the years of his connection therewith, it never missed an issue, although both fire and flood threatened to stop its publication.

The *Weekly Oregonian* was established on the 4th of December, 1850, by T. J. Dryer, who conducted it as a four-page, seven-column weekly until it was purchased by Mr. Pittock in December, 1860. He began the publication of the daily, called the *Morning Oregonian*, as a four-page, five-column sheet, with a circulation of about three hundred copies. It is now an eight-column paper averaging twenty pages daily, with seventy-two to ninety pages in the Sunday edition. The average daily circulation is over fifty thousand and the Sunday paper has a circulation of over sixty thousand. Hard pressed financially through malicious competition, Mr. Pittock was obliged in 1873, to organize a stock company which he incorporated under the name of the *Oregonian Publishing Company*, but the competition being soon overcome, he gradually regained the larger part of the stock. The paper, easily recognized as the leading journal of Portland, ranks with the foremost publications of the Pacific coast, the policy having its root at all times in the progressive spirit which was instituted by Mr. Pittock when he assumed control. As he prospered in business he extended his efforts into other fields and became interested in timber lands; was vice president of the company which built the railway from Lyle to Goldendale, now a branch of the Northern Pacific; was one of the company which built the first paper mills in Oregon, located near Oregon City; was the vice president of the Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company; and president of the Portland Trust Company; and also one of the company which built the paper mills at La Camas, Washington, now one of the largest enterprises of this character on the coast, owned by the Crown Columbia Pulp & Paper Company.

For many years Mr. Pittock was very active in Masonic affairs and at the meeting of the grand lodge held in Portland in 1910 was elected grand senior steward for the state of Oregon. Aside from his connection with the *Oregonian*, the acknowledged champion of all that pertains to public progress, he was interested in various public movements that constituted an element in the city's growth and development.

Concerning the character of Henry L. Pittock, a prominent citizen of Portland who knew the publisher and managing owner of the *Oregonian* intimately penned these lines: "It is the fashion to reserve for obituary notices such praise as a man merits while he is yet living. Of adverse criticism, every energetic and forceful man in a community hears enough; of commendation very little. When such a man has lived his three score and ten and his twilight shadows lengthen, it is proper to record a just estimate of him. Henry Pittock has the finest perception of a newspaper's relation to its readers and to the commonwealth whose voice it is. No one within or without the field of journalism in Oregon could have a nicer sense of a newspaper's duties to the public. From the time, fifty years ago, when the daily *Oregonian* was a doubtful enterprise, financially a weakling and its roots barely set, until today when it is rich beyond its founder's dreams, influential and powerful—Henry Pittock lent it freely and generously to every cause that made for material and spiritual advancement. In the early days of his paper and after it had been firmly established, he encountered very strong and at times unscrupulous opposition, backed by practically unlimited money. Almost alone and unaided he defeated every combination that was made to kill off his paper. He carried it at various times, through three crises that would have unnerved, if indeed they would not have bankrupted an ordinary man. Always imperturbable, he seemed calmer in great stress than under ordinary conditions. He is fair minded. He weighs men and things judicially. Slow in his judgment, having formed it, he never wavers. His success was due largely to his acute knowledge of the value of news. During the Civil war his expenditures for telegrams, con-

sidering the income of his paper, were enormous. The policy he inaugurated of securing important news at any cost, has prevailed to this day. After all is said, the Oregonian is the biggest institution in Oregon. Mr. Pittock laid its foundations and for fifty years upbuilt, hand in hand with its great editor. He has created his own monument."

On June 20, 1860, Mr. Pittock was married to Miss Georgina M. Burton, whose childhood was spent in Clark county, Missouri, and Keokuk, Iowa. Her parents, E. M. and Rhoda Ann Burton, came across the plains to Oregon in 1852, settling near Milwaukie, where the father operated one of the first flour mills in the state and in other ways became prominent in business affairs. Mrs. Pittock died on June 12, 1918. The five living children of Mr. and Mrs. Pittock are as follows: Mrs. E. F. Emery, of Millsboro, Pennsylvania; Fred F., of whom mention is made on another page of this work; Mrs. F. W. Leadbetter, Mrs. Lockwood Hebard and Mrs. J. E. Gantenbein, all of Portland.

PATRICK J. BANNON

Patrick J. Bannon, who has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Portland for more than four decades, holds a place in the front rank of his profession here because of his learning, ability, success and personality, and throughout this city he commands uniform confidence and respect. Mr. Bannon was born at Stratford, Ontario, Canada, in 1858. His parents, Patrick J. and Julia (Inglesby) Bannon, were natives of Ireland, in which country they were reared and married, and in 1840 went to Canada on their wedding trip. There the father was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he prospered. Both parents are now deceased.

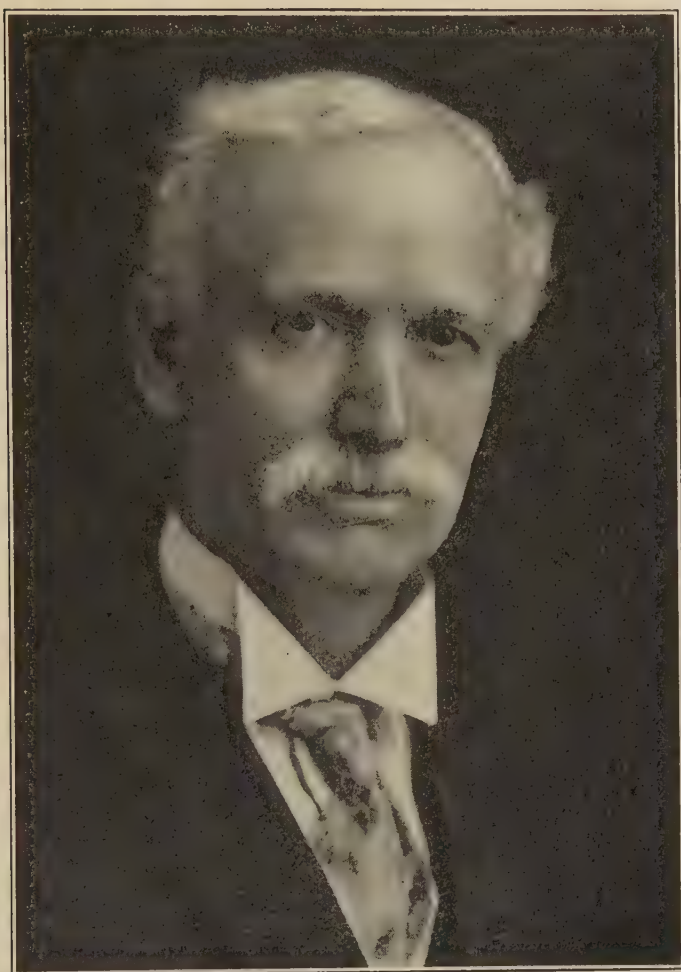
Patrick J. Bannon, Jr., completed the public school course and attended St. Michael's College in Toronto, after which he entered St. Jerome's College in Berlin, Canada, from which he was graduated. From 1879 to 1881 he studied philosophy at the Collegio Germanico in Rome, Italy, and on his return to Canada took up the study of law under John Iddington, the crown attorney and clerk of the peace at Stratford and the present chief justice of Canada. He then entered the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1886, and in the following September came to Portland, Oregon, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been engaged continuously to the present time. He has conducted a general practice and has always had a large and representative clientele, being regarded as one of the most capable and dependable members of the bar of the city.

In 1891 Mr. Bannon was united in marriage to Miss Anna Evangeline Dowell, of Jacksonville, Oregon, a daughter of B. F. and Nancy A. Dowell, the former of whom came to this state in 1849.

Mr. Bannon gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Oregon State Bar Association. He has devoted his attention closely to his profession, though he is also interested in mines in eastern Oregon, and during his entire residence here has been regarded as one of the community's solid and reliable citizens, whose support can always be counted on in the promotion of measures for the betterment of the public welfare. Kindly and courteous in demeanor, cordial and friendly in his social relations, and true to the highest ideals in professional and private life, he has dignified his profession and honored his community, and commands to a notable degree the confidence and respect of all who know him.

EDWARD C. HEXTER

For fifty-six years the Hexter family has been actively identified with the commercial interests of Portland, and the present firm of E. C. Hexter & Company is ably sustaining the business prestige which the family has always enjoyed in this community. The business was first established in Portland in 1872 by Hexter, May & Company, of which the partners were Levi Hexter and Levi May, who opened a store on



PATRICK J. BANNON

Front street, where they sold the Iron King cook stoves, which were brought around Cape Horn from Philadelphia and were set up here. Later the firm added sheet iron and tinware to their stock and engaged in the sheet metal business, in all of which lines they prospered. In 1898 Levi Hexter died and his son, Alfred Hexter, became the active manager of the business, continuing as such until January, 1919, when he died from the effects of influenza. Levi May died in 1908, and in 1910 the firm name was changed to that of Hexter & Company, under which style the business was carried on until January 23, 1928, when it became E. C. Hexter & Company. On Levi May's death, his interest in the business was bought by the Hexters, and in 1919 Edgar C. Hexter acquired sole ownership. He is now located at the southeast corner of Fourteenth and Johnson streets, where he has thirty thousand square feet of floor space, and here he is engaged in the wholesale stove and household goods business. He has six traveling representatives, who cover Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and the business is showing a steady and satisfactory increase each year, due to Mr. Hexter's progressive and dependable methods and his square dealing.

Mr. Hexter was born in Portland in 1892 and is a son of Levi and Laura (May) Hexter. His maternal grandfather, Isaac May, came to Portland, by way of a sailing vessel around Cape Horn, in 1866, and his death occurred in this city in 1893, at the age of ninety-two years. Levi Hexter came across the plains in 1866, locating first at Lewistown, Idaho, where he became a partner in the Hexter-May Company. The business was carried on there until 1872, when they came to Portland and engaged in the stove business, as already recounted. To Mr. and Mrs. Hexter were born six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom two sons are deceased.

Edgar C. Hexter attended the Park school in Portland until 1899, though previously he had spent a year in Portland Academy and the year 1898 in Bishop Scott Academy. He attended Oregon Agricultural College three years, after which he was associated with his brother Alfred in business for a number of years as a traveling salesman and later on the inside. In August, 1917, Mr. Hexter enlisted in the Oregon Naval Militia and in February, 1918, was sent to France, where he served a year, being with the air force. On his return to this country he was honorably discharged, after which he took over the business which he now owns.

In 1920 Mr. Hexter was united in marriage to Miss Besse Ridgeway, of Portland, and they are the parents of two children, Laura May, aged seven years, and Alfred Charles, aged two and a half years. Mr. Hexter is a republican in his political views and is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 114, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Portland Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E.; the Multnomah Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. An alert, enterprising business man, public-spirited citizen and dependable, he holds an enviable place in the confidence and respect of all who know him.

FRED W. HERMAN

One of the leading attorneys and popular citizens of Rainier, Oregon, is Fred W. Herman, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession here for thirteen years, during which period he has gained a large clientele and earned a reputation as a capable and reliable lawyer. Mr. Herman was born in Dakota county, Nebraska, on the 28th of April, 1884, and is a son of Charles W. and Veronica (Schmied) Herman. His father was born in Detroit, Michigan, in the public schools of which city he received his education. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the printing trade and was employed on the Detroit Free Press for five years. In the early '70s he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, where he worked on newspapers until 1884, when he went to Orange, South Dakota, and established a paper, also taking up a homestead that year. In 1885 he started to break the sod on his land, but soon gave it up, deciding that he was not adapted to farming. In 1887 Mr. Herman came to the coast, locating at Uniontown, Whitman county, Washington, where he established the Uniontown Gazette, which he published eight years. In 1894 he sold that paper and, coming to Rainier, Oregon, founded the Rainier Gazette, which he conducted for a few years, after which he returned to Uniontown and reestablished the Gazette. He ran that paper until 1900, when he moved the printing plant to Rainier and resumed the publication of the Rainier Gazette, but sold it in 1903. His death occurred in Lewiston,

Idaho, in 1912. In 1880, in Nebraska, Mr. Herman was married to Miss Veronica Schmied, who was born in Prague, Austria, whence she was brought to the United States when two years old. Her father was a musician, composer and orchestra leader. His death occurred at Dakota City, Nebraska. Mrs. Herman died May 4, 1924, leaving two children, Fred W., and Mrs. Justa Williams, who resides at Kalama, Washington.

Fred W. Herman received his elementary education in the public schools of Uniontown, Washington, after which he entered the Portland Law School, from which he was graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1914. On October 1, 1915, he opened a law office in Rainier, where he has been engaged in practice continuously to the present time. He is well grounded in the basic principles of jurisprudence, is a constant student of his profession, is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and is faithful to the interests of his clients. In 1916 Mr. Herman was elected city attorney of Rainier, which position he has filled to the present time, and is also a justice of the peace.

On September 21, 1912, Mr. Herman was united in marriage to Miss Lela Sprague, who was born in Salem, Oregon, and is a daughter of V. W. and Minnie (Coy) Sprague. Both of her parents were born in Iowa and came to Oregon in 1886. Mr. Sprague was for many years engaged in farming in the Willamette valley but is now living in Portland, where he holds a position with the municipal government. To him and his wife were born eight children, Vivian, Justin, Garnett, Wilbur, Mrs. Lottie Brooks and Mrs. Hazel Myers, both of whom live in San Francisco, California; Mrs. Vera Leiterman, of Portland, and Mrs. Herman. Mr. Herman has shown a deep interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his city and for the past twelve years has served as clerk of the high and grade school boards. He is a member of Rainier Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M.; Columbia Chapter, No. 53, R. A. M., at St. Helens, Oregon; Oregon Commandery, No. 1, K. T., at Portland; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland, and Rainier Lodge, No. 1435, L. O. O. M., of which he has been secretary for the past twelve years. Mrs. Herman is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of the Nile. Mr. Herman owns a pleasant and attractive home in Rainier and a summer home in the mountains. He is a man of pleasing personality and agreeable manner, is deservedly popular throughout his community and is regarded as one of Rainier's best citizens.

ALBERT HUGH MATTHEWS

Among the worthy citizens of Oregon who, having performed their allotted tasks in life, have passed to their eternal reward, one of the most highly respected was the late Albert Hugh Matthews, who was numbered among the early pioneers of the state, contributed his full share to its development and realized in his own affairs a due measure of success. Mr. Matthews was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on the 2d of March, 1839, a son of William and Attla (DeWitt) Matthews, the former born in Kentucky, of Welsh ancestry, and the latter in Tennessee, of French descent. His father was a well-to-do planter in the south, owning a large tract of land and many slaves, but later in life moved to Illinois, where he and his wife died.

Albert H. Matthews was reared at home to the age of fourteen years, when in 1853 he joined an emigrant train bound for Oregon. He drove an ox team across the plains to pay for his board and remained in Oregon about a year after his arrival. Going then to California, he spent a year in mining for gold, and on his return to Oregon followed mining near Jacksonville, in the southern part of the state. On the outbreak of the Rogue Indian war he enlisted, while yet a boy, and fought until the Indians were subdued. He then resumed his mining operations in southern Oregon, which he followed successfully for many years, after which he moved to Portland, where for about nine years he engaged in the live-stock business. Selling out there, on June 22, 1878, he moved to the Nehalem valley in Columbia county, where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, on the Nehalem river, four miles from Vernonia. He built his first house of split cedar boards and a shake roof, and in the course of time cleared much of the land, which he developed into a valuable farm. He lived there until July, 1900, when he sold the ranch and moved to Houlton, Oregon, where he bought a lot and hotel, which he ran until his death, which occurred on January 1,

1910, at the age of seventy-one years. He is survived by his widow, who now resides in Portland.

In 1869, in Portland, he was married to Miss Kate Conley, who was born in San Francisco, California. Her parents who were natives of Ireland, went to California during the historic gold rush, and thence came to Portland in the early '60s. To Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were born four children: Mrs. Attla Lee, of Rainier, Oregon; Mrs. J. H. Peck, of Longview, Washington; Albert H., deceased, and Ethel A., who graduated from the State Normal School at Bellingham, Washington, and is now teaching in the public schools at Multnomah, Oregon. Mr. Matthews gave his political support to the democratic party and was greatly interested in local public affairs, being a strong advocate of improvements in roads and schools. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He lived a long and useful life, characterized by sterling integrity in all of its relations, and, because of his splendid personal qualities and his friendly manner, he commanded the esteem and friendship of all who knew him.

Attla Matthews received her educational training in the district school, which was conducted in a log schoolhouse on Nehalem prairie which her father had helped to build, and for which he carried the windows on horseback from St. Helens, a distance of thirty miles. Attla Matthews taught a few terms of school in Washington and Columbia counties and in 1895 became the wife of W. C. Lee. To this union was born a son, William H., who is married and lives in Rainier. Mrs. Lee has also raised two other children, Mrs. Sophie Lee Terry, who was born in Alberta, Canada, and now lives in Portland, and Joseph W. Lee, who was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, and now lives with his mother in Rainier. Mrs. Lee owns and operates the Hotel Lee at Rainier, in which business she has met with well deserved success, and also owns a nice home in this city. She is an active supporter of the democratic party and takes a deep interest in the lodge and civic affairs of her community, being a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, the Women of the Mooseheart Legion, the Women of Woodcraft and the Woman's Benefit Association. She is a member of the city council of Rainier and has shown capability in everything she has undertaken. Because of her success and her excellent personal qualities she is very popular among her associates and has many warm and loyal friends.

WALTER PAUL LA ROCHE

Devotion to duty was an outstanding trait in the career of Walter Paul La Roche, whose record conferred honor and distinction upon the Portland bar, of which he was a member for twenty-three years. Broad-minded, unselfish and public-spirited, he exerted his talents as readily for the general good as for his own interests, and his influence upon the life of the city was of the highest order. He was born November 9, 1865, in Savannah, Georgia, and was of French, English and Scotch lineage.

The La Roches were originally from France and went to England with William the Conqueror. The name figures prominently on the pages of English history and John La Roche, an illustrious member of the family, was sent by King George II on a mission to the new world in 1733. He was accompanied by his brother, Isaac La Roche, and assisted in planning and laying out the streets of Savannah. According to the original plan, one of the sixteen tithings of the city was named in compliment to him by General Oglethorpe and it is still known as La Roche tithing. Later on John La Roche returned to England and was appointed privy counselor to the king.

His brother, Isaac La Roche, remained in America and married Elizabeth Drummond, a cultured Scotch lady of rare beauty, who came to this country with her brother, Dr. Archibald Drummond. They were the only surviving members of the Drummond family and shortly after the marriage of Elizabeth her brother went to the West Indies, settling in Jamaica, where he accumulated a large fortune, which he bequeathed to his sister. The latter intrusted the recovery of the legacy to General Flournoy, of Augusta, Georgia, but failed to secure the property.

Isaac and Elizabeth La Roche were the parents of three children: Isaac (II), Sarah and Elizabeth. After the birth of the third child the father died and the mother remarried. Isaac La Roche (II) was an ardent patriot and served in the Revolutionary war. His sister Elizabeth married a Mr. Craft and Sarah became the wife of a Mr. Votee. Isaac married Elizabeth Oliver, a daughter of James and Sarah

(McKay) Oliver. The last named was left an orphan when very young and was reared by her uncle, Randolph Spalding, who lived near St. Marys, Georgia. James Oliver was graduated from Oxford College and left England in his youth. He espoused the cause of the American colonists and at his own expense uniformed and equipped a military company to fight the British. Mr. Oliver acquired considerable wealth and while a resident of Augusta, Georgia, was engaged in merchandising on an extensive scale at Charleston, South Carolina, in partnership with General Nash. To Isaac and Elizabeth (Oliver) La Roche were born seven children: Sarah E., James A., Oliver A., Isaac D., Adrian V., Lawrence and John. The father died about the year 1822 and his widow afterward became the wife of a Dr. Beaudry, by whom she had one child, a daughter. Isaac D. La Roche, the father of Walter P. La Roche, became a successful business man but lost his wealth during the Civil war, when his store of cotton, valued at eight hundred thousand dollars, was either burned or confiscated by Sherman's army. The maternal forbears of Walter P. La Roche were also men of note and his great-grandfather, Paul Morin, was a member of a colony of Huguenots who settled in Savannah at an early period in the history of the city.

Walter P. La Roche was the sixth in a family of nine children and attended the public schools of his native city and Chatham Academy. At the age of sixteen he determined to fit himself for a legal career but first sought business experience, becoming a collector for a coal company, which paid him a salary of five dollars per week. A year later he began his law studies in the office of John M. Guerrard, with whom he spent four years. During that time he took a summer course in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville and in 1886, when a young man of twenty-one, was admitted to the bar of Georgia. For nineteen years he followed his profession in Savannah and won the greatest number of cases of any lawyer practicing before the supreme court of Georgia. His success as an advocate won for him more than local prominence and he was called upon to try cases in all of the large cities of the south and east. In New York city he was particularly well known and declined an offer to practice law in that metropolis. Mr. La Roche's widespread professional activities brought him into close contact with many lawyers and jurists of note and he was intimately acquainted with the Hon. Peter A. Meldrum, at one time president of the American Bar Association. Deeply interested in Savannah's welfare and progress, Mr. La Roche joined the Citizens Club, which was instrumental in cleaning up corrupt local politics. In 1896 he purchased a country home, situated five miles from the city, in a locality much in need of a good road. The improvement of the thoroughfare was blocked by political manipulations and, tiring of these delays, Mr. La Roche organized a group of neighbors and undertook the task of building the road. He made the surveys himself, also supervising the work of construction, and by this act aroused such a strong public sentiment that the authorities were compelled to cooperate with him in the task of completing the road, which today is known as La Roche avenue. It is a wide, well paved thoroughfare and has been the scene of some national automobile races. He was greatly interested in the progress of Savannah as a seaport and heartily cooperated in movements for the betterment of the city. From 1898 until 1900 he was a member of the lower house of the Georgia legislature and owing to his record was tendered the congressional nomination, which he declined, as he was not eager for political preferment.

Mr. La Roche's arduous efforts as a road builder had seriously undermined his health and his physicians advised a change of climate. In 1903 he made a trip to the Pacific northwest and two years later established his home in Portland. His legal acumen soon won recognition and he was intrusted with important litigation, building up a large practice. He brought with him his interest in municipal and port affairs and made a close study of Portland's needs and possibilities. In 1912, when the commission form of government was approved by Portland, he was appointed city attorney, succeeding Frank S. Grant, and faithfully and efficiently served the municipality in that capacity for nine years. On March 6, 1921, he tendered his resignation, becoming chief counsel for John L. Etheridge, president of Morris Brothers, Inc., investment bankers, and later was appointed attorney for the Portland commission of public docks, a position which he filled until his death on February 13, 1928, at the age of sixty-two years. Felicitous and clear in argument, he had the rare faculty of seizing upon the strong points of a case and presenting them with such force as to rivet the attention of both judge and jury and carry convictions to their minds. Ever a diligent and patient inquirer after the truth, his power of concentration and clear

mental perception enabled him to readily penetrate to the root of a matter, and he was noted for the depth and breadth of his knowledge of any subject which engaged his attention.

Mr. La Roche was married April 14, 1891, in Savannah to Miss Nan Dewson, whose father became a captain in the Confederate army and later won the commission of colonel. After the Civil war Colonel Dewson devoted his attention to the practice of law and was general counsel for the Florida Railway & Navigation Company, now the Seaboard Air Line. To Mr. and Mrs. La Roche were born nine children, six of whom survive: Marie, who is the wife of C. H. Weston; Rosalie, who is Mrs. Adrian Hewitt; Elsie; George D., who married Lenore Bloesing; Dorothy, at home; and Lois, who was united in marriage to George Mimnaugh, of Portland. All are living in the Rose city and Mrs. La Roche resides in the family home at No. 2845 Sixty-second street, southeast. She is a devoted mother and represents a fine type of womanhood. Her son, George D. La Roche, is a graduate of the University of Oregon and a lawyer of high standing. He succeeded his father as attorney for the port of Portland commission and also has charge of the legal interests of the Railway Terminal Association of this city.

Mr. La Roche took justifiable pride in his children and his home life was ideal. His summer residences were situated on Oswego lake, and near Mount Hood, and motoring, golfing and fishing afforded him relaxation and diversion. He was a student of history and literature as well as legal science and his tastes were all of an uplifting order. A gifted conversationalist, he was a notable figure in the social life of Portland and his talents as a public speaker were in constant demand. To Mr. La Roche the development and utilization of the natural resources of the Columbia river basin and the geographical and commercial supremacy of Portland were matters of great import and to this end he devoted the full service of a finely tempered mind. He mastered the fundamental principles of transportation, terminal facilities, world commerce and port problems. His articles on "Portland as a Port" were widely read and his last address before the Chamber of Commerce on this subject he was obliged to repeat four times. He was a strong advocate of what is known as the Greeley cutoff and he exerted every effort to further the progress of the city and state of his adoption. Mr. La Roche was a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland. He was also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Order of Moose, while his religious views were in accord with the teachings of the Episcopal church, of which he was a consistent member. His career was conspicuously useful and the beauty of his character, his rare talents and marked public spirit made him universally admired and esteemed.

JOSEPH B. DUNCAN

As an exponent of "the art preservative," Joseph B. Duncan of Vancouver has achieved a distinctive success, the Duncan Printing Company being regarded as one of the leading concerns of the kind in the Columbia River valley. He was born at Sixteenth and G streets, Portland, Oregon, on the 21st of January, 1885, and is a son of Joseph and Agnes (Mitchell) Duncan, both of whom were natives of Scotland, the father having been born in Kingston and the mother in Aberdeen. Joseph Duncan came to the United States alone when about sixteen years of age, shipping on a sailing vessel as ship carpenter. He landed at San Francisco, California, where he remained until the late '70s, when he went to Portland, where he was employed at his trade during his remaining active years. He was connected with the building of many of the famous boats of his day. At the time of his death he was a member of the old St. Johns Shipbuilding Company. He was charter member of the old Caledonian Club and also belonged to the Foresters of America. In Portland he married Miss Agnes Mitchell, who also came to this country alone at the age of sixteen years, and she still resides in Portland. They became the parents of four children, namely: Charles C., of Portland; Joseph B., of this review; Agnes, who is the wife of C. H. Gorrill, of Alameda, California; and Frances, who is the wife of Thomas Granville, of McMinnville, Oregon.

Joseph B. Duncan of this review attended the public schools of Portland, and

then began learning the printing trade in the office of The Oregonian, completing his apprenticeship with F. W. Baltes of that city. Later he worked at his trade in various parts of the country, thereby gaining much valuable experience and different ideas in typography. In January, 1913, he came to Vancouver, Washington, and opened a printing office, under the name of the Duncan Printing Company. Success attended him from the start and soon he was compelled to seek larger quarters, at which time he removed to his present location at 202 West Eighth street. He has added to his equipment as needed and now has two cylinder presses, two job presses, two folding machines, a large paper cutter, stitching machine, perforator, punching machine and other machinery, besides a well selected line of type and material, so that he is prepared to handle any size or character of jobs in the printing line. He does general commercial work and also prints and binds a large number of Roman Catholic publications throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. His is the only union job printing office in southwestern Washington. He takes a painstaking interest in every job that passes through his hands and, being a man of artistic taste and a thorough technical knowledge of printing in all of its branches, he is able to give his customers valuable assistance in the preparation of their work. Through his close attention to business and his wise management he has secured a large patronage and is enjoying a splendid measure of prosperity.

In November, 1913, Mr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Tilla Cooley, who was born in Silverton, Oregon, a daughter of Mathias and Wilhelmina (Smith) Cooley. Her father crossed the plains in boyhood, coming by way of The Dalles, and thence rafted down the Columbia river. Mrs. Duncan died October 13, 1927. They had no children of their own, but adopted a child, Bonnie Jean, who received from them the same loving care and attention that would have been given to a child of their own.

Mr. Duncan is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce at Vancouver. Mrs. Duncan was a member of the Lady Elks. Mr. Duncan is a man of sterling qualities of character, is cordial and friendly in manner, and throughout the range of his acquaintance is held in the highest regard.

H. W. PRICKETT

H. W. Prickett is a successful mortician, engaged in business at Forest Grove, and is well known throughout Washington county, where much of his life has been spent. He was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, December 29, 1884, and when a child of two came to Oregon with his parents, N. S. and Malvey J. (Davison) Prickett, who settled ten miles north of Forest Grove. His father acquired a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, almost covered with tall timber, and had to burn many of the trees in order to clear the land. He brought about sixty acres under cultivation and developed a valuable farm. In 1907 he retired and established his home in Banks, Oregon, where he spent the remainder of his life. His public spirit was expressed by service as school director, school clerk and road supervisor. Soon after reaching the age of twenty-one he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife was one of the Daughters of Rebekah. Her demise occurred in 1911 and Mr. Prickett passed away in 1920. They possessed many good qualities and were highly respected in their community. Six children were born to them: C. E., who operates a portion of the homestead; Nora, a resident of Eugene, Oregon, and the widow of W. N. Thurston, who died June 28, 1925; John L., who is engaged in ranching north of Banks; W. E., who lives in Forest Grove; H. W.; and Orville, who died in 1920.

H. W. Prickett was reared on his father's farm and attended the country schools of Washington county. When a young man he became a clerk in a hardware store at Banks and worked in the same establishment for nine years and two months. During February and March of 1916 he was in the employ of Victor Limber, a well known undertaker of Vancouver, Washington, but had previously acquired a knowledge of the business by studying at night and on April 3, 1916, received his state license as an embalmer. Locating in Canby, Oregon, he purchased George Limber's place, of which he was the proprietor until December, 1916, and then disposed of it. For five years he conducted an undertaking established in Banks and in 1921

transferred his activities to Forest Grove. The business which he operates under the style of the Forest Grove Undertaking Company was started many years ago by J. S. Buxton, a pioneer of this locality. The funeral home opened by J. S. Buxton was later acquired by Victor Limber and a Mr. Nelson was the next owner. In 1912 Mr. Buxton again became the proprietor of the establishment, which he conducted alone until May, 1921, when he admitted H. W. Prickett to a partnership. They were associated until May 1, 1928, when Mr. Buxton retired, and Mr. Prickett has since owned the business. It is located in the old Sloan Hotel, which was remodeled in 1920 and is thoroughly modern. Mr. Prickett maintains a high-class establishment and the only one of the kind in Forest Grove. As a funeral director he is tactful, efficient and painstaking and his business is constantly increasing.

Mr. Prickett was married October 6, 1909, to Miss Hattie L. Hiddink, who passed away October 29, 1916. She was a daughter of George H. and Jane Hiddink, whose homestead was situated near that of Henry Buxton and his son, and her father died in 1898. On January 1, 1918, Mr. Prickett married Anna H. Hiddink, a sister of his first wife, and they have one child, Ferne Isabelle, a public school pupil.

Mr. Prickett is a blue lodge Mason and has filled a number of offices in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand and past district deputy, while his wife has held various chairs in the Daughters of Rebekah. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is also a Rotarian. In business circles of Forest Grove he occupies an enviable position and in matters of citizenship he is loyal and public-spirited. He owes his success to hard work, good management and honorable dealing and the respect accorded him is well deserved.

AUGUSTUS B. BAILEY, M. D.

In one of the most exacting of all callings the gentleman whose name forms the caption to this sketch has attained distinction, being numbered among the able and successful physicians of Portland and commanding an enviable place in public regard. Augustus B. Bailey was born at Hillsboro, Oregon, on the 18th of November, 1873, and is a son of F. A. and Lettia Ann (Chambers) Bailey. His father was born in Tennessee in 1839, received a thorough medical training in St. Louis, Missouri, and came to Oregon in 1865. He died in 1921, after engaging in the practice of medicine for fifty-six years. He not only attained prominence in his profession, but stood high in the political circles of this state and could have had high public office had he so desired. His wife was born in Oregon in 1849 and their married life covered a span of fifty-seven years. To this worthy couple were born eight children, Francis J., John W., Thomas C., Mary, Josephine, Louisa, Eva and Augustus B., all of whom are living.

Augustus B. Bailey received his early education in the public schools of Hillsboro, Oregon, after which he attended Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, at Forest Grove. He entered the medical school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Hillsboro, where he continued for seven years, after which he studied for a year in New York and one year in Europe. In 1912 he located in Portland, where he has since conducted practice, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has been very successful and has built up a large practice.

Dr. Bailey was married in December, 1897, to Miss Mary Ethel Merryman, who was born in Hillsboro and was educated at Oakland, California, and Forest Grove, Oregon. She died in 1921, leaving a son, A. B. Bailey, Jr., who was educated at the Portland Academy and the University of Oregon and is now connected with the Toledo Scales Company. He was married to Miss Eula McAtee, of Pendleton, Oregon, of which city her father is mayor. To this union have been born two children, Ann, now six and a half years old, and Bruce McAtee, one year old. In 1924 Dr. Bailey was married to Mrs. Dorothy Childs Woollery, of Los Angeles, California. The Doctor is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and was at one time mayor of his home city, Hillsboro. He belongs to the Portland Medical Society, the Multnomah County Medical Society, the American College of Surgeons, the Portland Academy of Medicine, the Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological

Society and the Portland Academy of Ophthalmology. He is a member of the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital. He has been successful in material affairs and is the owner of a large and well improved dairy farm near Hillsboro. Because of his professional ability, his sterling personal qualities and his agreeable manner, he has proven worthy of the esteem in which he is held throughout his community.

E. DEWITT CONNELL, M. D.

In his special field of medical practice, diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. E. DeWitt Connell, of Portland, is regarded as an authority, having effected many remarkable cures, and he holds a foremost place in his profession. He was born in Clinton, Ontario, Canada, in 1870, a son of Joseph and Grace (Reed) Connell. The family came to Portland in 1874, and the father later engaged in farming near Hillsboro, Oregon, his farm adjoining that of Joseph Meek, the well known pioneer.

The Doctor received his early education in the public schools of Washington county, Oregon, after which he spent five years in the University of Oregon. In 1892 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. For one year he was in Philadelphia hospitals, and in 1896 began the practice of his profession in Portland. In 1898 he went abroad for a year and studied in Vienna, Berlin and London, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Since then he has visited the European clinics regularly every two or three years for the purpose of keeping up with his professional work. He has been more than ordinarily successful in practice and is regarded as one of Portland's leading physicians.

In 1917 in Portland, Dr. Connell was united in marriage to Mrs. Edith Myrtle Sizemore Hatfield. In 1927 they made a very enjoyable visit to the old world, touring through France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Belgium, England and Ireland.

The Doctor is a member of Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter, R. A. M.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the University Club, the Arlington Club, the Columbia Country Club, the Multnomah A. A. Club, Portland Golf Club, Wauna Lake Club, Monterey Peninsula Club of Delmonste, California, and the Los Angeles Country Club. He maintains professional affiliation with the Portland City and County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society, the American Medical Association; is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and belongs to the Pacific Coast Oto-ophthalmological Society and the Oregon Academy of Ophthalmology, etc. He is president of the Portland Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. The Doctor is a man of strong personality, frank and straight-forward in manner, and makes a favorable impression on all who come in contact with him. Though his professional work makes heavy demands on his time, he takes a deep interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare and gives his support to all worthy causes. His career has been marked by close devotion to his life work, which has been crowned by worthy success, and he is held in the highest regard.

HARRY LANE, M. D.

Of illustrious ancestry, Harry Lane achieved distinction as United States senator from Oregon and also rose to a position of eminence in the medical profession, thus conferring additional prestige upon an honored family name. He was Portland's first reform mayor and a citizen of exceptional worth. His life was devoted to the relief of those who are unfortunate, to the purification of governmental affairs and to the elimination of graft and dishonorable practices from public office. Of him it was truly said: "His hand was open as the day, and his heart was a great temple, in which thronged all the kindly emotions."

A native of Oregon, Harry Lane was born August 28, 1855, in Marysville, now called Corvallis, and was a son of Nathaniel Hart and Eliza Jane (Fleming) Lane. Sir Ralph Lane, one of his ancestors, served as governor of the first English colony in America but afterward returned to his native land and married. His grandsons



DR. E. DEWITT CONNELL

came to this country and were the founders of the American branch of the family. John Lane, with his father, Jesse Lane, and his brothers, enlisted in the Continental army, and the last battle in which he participated was that of King's Mountain, which occurred near the close of the Revolutionary war. Late in life he married Elizabeth Street, whose father also took part in the struggle for American independence, and they became the parents of eight children.

The second, Joseph Lane, was the Senator's grandfather. He was a native of North Carolina and a child of three when the family migrated to Henderson county, Kentucky. Although he had only four months' schooling, his education was not neglected, for he received thorough instruction from his grandmother, a cultured English woman, whose maiden name was Winifred Aycock. For a time he was a clerk in the store of John J. Audubon, the noted ornithologist. In 1820 he married Polly Hart, a native of Kentucky. They settled on a farm in Vanderburg county, Ohio, and it was while living there that Joseph Lane saw the first steamboat on the Ohio river. He was a member of the Indiana legislature for twenty-four years, resigning his seat in 1846, and volunteered for service in the Mexican war. A natural leader of men, he rose rapidly from the ranks and in July, 1846, was commissioned brigadier general. At Saltillo he was made civil and military commandant and during the battle of Buena Vista was third in command. Later he was ordered to Vera Cruz and because of the rapidity of his movements and his valor and success in battle was termed "the Marion of the Mexican war."

The battle of Tehuapalau was the last fought in Mexico and about August 1, 1848, General Lane returned to his home in Indiana but departed soon afterward, having been appointed governor of Oregon. His journey to the Pacific coast region was fraught with hardship and danger, but he reached the territorial capital in safety and on March 2, 1848, took the oath of office and issued his proclamation. In April, 1848, he left Oregon City and journeyed to the Cayuse country to arrest the murderers of Dr. Whitman. Not being able to procure an escort of troops, he was accompanied only by an interpreter and Dr. Newell and on his arrival told the chief "that he came alone, for the purpose of showing his friendship, for he wished to owe the surrender of the murderers to the chief's sense of justice and not to his fear; that the murderers must be given up, if the Cayuse nation wished peace; that he had the kindest feelings for the nation and desired to live in peace with them and benefit them, but this would be impossible while the murderers lived; that retaining them showed that the Cayuses defended the act of those lawless men and would be so construed by the whites." The chief was much impressed and asked for time to consider. Afterward the governor visited the Walla Walla and Yakimas, The Dalles and Columbia tribes, with all of whom he made peace, stopping a bloody war raging between the first two nations. The Whitman murderers were finally arrested and condemned to death. Peaceful relations were established with all of the Oregon Indians except the Rogue River tribe, with whom Governor Lane concluded a treaty in July, 1849.

Although his tenure of office covered but sixteen months, Governor Lane has been characterized by many historians as Oregon's most distinguished and efficient executive, owing to the vast amount of work he accomplished during that time, despite the great difficulties to be overcome. In appreciation of his services the people of Oregon elected General Lane as their delegate to congress by an almost unanimous vote on June 3, 1851, and in July he started for the city of Washington, going to Panama by the water route. Afterward he visited his old home in Indiana and in 1853 brought his family to Oregon. They settled on his claim in the Umpqua valley and in the summer of 1853 he was again called upon to defend the settlers, owing to an uprising of the Rogue River Indians. At Camp Stewart he was given command of all the troops and after a strenuous campaign subdued the Indians, concluding a treaty of peace with Chief Joseph at Table Rock. With the Indian war of 1853 ended General Lane's military career. He was a member of congress until 1859, when the bill admitting the territory of Oregon as a state was passed largely through his instrumentality, and then took his seat in the United States senate. He served until 1861 and during the presidential campaign of 1860 was a candidate for the vice presidency on the ticket with John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. On retiring from public office General Lane returned to his home in the Umpqua valley, and after his health failed he removed to Roseburg, where he passed away in April, 1881. In his family were ten children, and the eldest of his six sons was Nathaniel Hart Lane.

When Harry Lane was a boy of ten his parents established their home in Port-

land and his early education was acquired in private schools of the city. He continued his studies in Willamette University, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1876, and then went to San Francisco. While in that city he derived much benefit from his association with the noted physician, Dr. A. F. Sawyer, and soon after his return to Oregon received from Governor Thayer the appointment of health officer of Coos Bay, filling the position for about two years. For a short time he followed his profession in Roseburg, Oregon, and afterward devoted about two years to travel. During that period he broadened his scientific knowledge and in 1881 opened an office in Portland. In July, 1887, he was appointed by Governor Sylvester Pennoyer as superintendent of the Oregon Hospital for the Insane and immediately set to work to bring about a change in conditions at that institution. He followed no rule of long standing unless it had merit, for it was ever his purpose to reach higher ideals and loftier standards, and many of the plans which he formulated are still in force in the hospital. His term of service covered four years, and during 1891 he took post-graduate courses in New York city and one of the medical centers of Europe. In 1892 he returned to Portland and his prestige as a physician steadily increased. Although his practice was extensive, he did not accumulate wealth for the reason that he would not charge the poor either for services or medicines which he furnished. Dr. Lane loved his profession for the good it enabled him to do and was affectionately termed the "Little Doctor" by his patients, many of whom were drawn from the poorer classes. His reputation extended to other classes also and all knew that in the "Little Doctor" suffering humanity had a true and unfaltering friend. It is related that when he knew the end was near he took his accounts and books containing evidences of indebtedness amounting to several thousands of dollars and threw them into the fire, remarking as he did so that while many of his patients could well afford to pay, there were hundreds who could not do so without hardship, and he wanted no administrator of his estate annoying those whose poverty made it difficult for them to live and support those dependent upon them in comfort and happiness. His reputation as a physician extended far beyond the confines of his city and he served with distinction as president of the Oregon Medical Society.

Dr. Lane was married September 5, 1882, to Miss Lola Bailey, who was born in Milwaukie, this state. Her parents, Joseph and Barbara (Stevenson) Bailey. The Stevenson family came to Oregon in 1853 and Mrs. Lane's maternal grandfather filed on a land claim back of Cape Horn. The Bailey family settled near Oregon City and subsequently migrated to the territory of Washington. To Dr. and Mrs. Lane were born three children: Nina; Harriet, who is the wife of W. B. Hempstead and the mother of one child, Harriet; and Marjorie, who was graduated from the Franklin high school in 1927 and resides with her mother in the family home at No. 1450 East Lincoln street.

In July, 1905, Dr. Lane entered upon the duties of mayor of Portland, and the record which he made during the first term won him reelection. During both terms he devoted all his energies to carrying out his preelection pledges and made Portland a better place to live in. He made no compromises, but hewed to the line with the sole aim and purpose to correct evils in municipal government, to make the lot of the laboring man easier, to cut out every form of graft, and to see that everyone received a square deal at the hands of those in authority. No administration was ever more stormy and none ever so fruitful of beneficent results. Of his services in this connection a Portland paper said:

"As mayor of Portland he was quick to sense the harmonious relation between powerful figures and the vice ring. With equal celerity he comprehended the inside hold that big institutions maintained in the city and out of which they profited at the expense of the public and the masses.

"He was as quick to realize the illegitimate traffic in public contracts, in gambling, and the ruinous effect which invisible government was working in the city. Fearless and free, as courageous as he was honest, Mayor Lane, with these abuses once visualized, was instantly in action, and it was an action from which no friend, no group of friends, or other human power could stay his hand. With him it was a fight with public wrong and a fight without compromise, a fight to the death.

"The effect of his conflicts with invisible government is beheld in Portland today. He opened the closed eyes of the public to what was going on. He threw the searchlight of pitiless publicity on abuses and practices of whose existence the people had not dreamed. Wherever he found wrong in the municipal structure he smote it and

exposed it. Without a Lane, Portland might still be in the mire of those rotten times. His work of reform in the chief city of the state was heard of in rural and remote Oregon and exercised factorship in the great conflict for redeeming and reclaiming the commonwealth from the vicious and corrupt influences of the old politics and politicians.

"Information that a great conflict was going on to reform its chief city was of psychological value in stimulating reform in the state's public life; for with knowledge that they had an ally waging war at the fountainhead of corruption the reform forces in the country were encouraged to arm for state-wide struggle.

"Lane saved to the people many a public right and a deal of public property that was gradually slipping into the hands of private interests. He turned the mood and movements of the community into new plans and purposes. He organized and captained forces for assaulting the citadels of plunderbunds and for squaring government with the ideals of conscience and honesty. His two administrations as mayor stand out in Portland annals. * * * There would have been a third mayoralty for Harry Lane had he desired it. The people were ready to elect him and many an appeal fell upon his ears for renewal of his candidacy, but he was worn and spent with the incessant, unflagging resistance and assaults of intrenched privilege, and refused the proffered distinction."

After regaining his health Dr. Lane resumed the work of his profession and practiced until 1912, when the people of Oregon proffered him the highest office within their gift, that of United States senator. In 1913 he took his seat in the senate chamber and served until his death, passing away May 23, 1917, while en route to his home in Portland. As a mark of respect the senate was adjourned until Friday, May 25, 1917, and during the memorial services of that body impressive addresses were made by a number of Senator Lane's distinguished colleagues. Of his national service Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, said:

"Upon entering the senate Harry Lane showed the same disregard of precedents that characterized his whole life. He immediately took part in the discussion of great public questions, and upon all occasions showed an intimate acquaintance with men and affairs. He made no pretensions to eloquence and claimed no distinction as an orator. He plunged into the middle of a subject and always contributed to the sum of information upon it. Possessed of a happy way of expressing his views, there was frequently a vein of humor in him that attracted attention and gave pungency to the point he was endeavoring to make. Fearless at all times, he did not hesitate to differ from his warmest personal and political friends.

"His attitude with respect to armed neutrality and the war with the imperial German government proved more than any of his public acts his great moral courage. He was at variance with the great majority of his colleagues and did not fear to give expression to his views. He hated war, and his tender heart and the horror of bloodshed led him to hope that a crisis might be averted. But his motives were misunderstood by enemies and friends alike, with the result that he was most brutally and unjustly assailed by many of the public journals throughout the country. * * * No one will ever know what anguish he suffered under these unjust charges, and I really believe they almost broke his noble, generous heart."

Said Senator Jones, of Washington: "Harry Lane was one of the most earnest and sincere men I have ever known, and of rare political courage. He loved humanity. His highest aim seemed to be to serve the poor, the weak and the lowly and to promote their comfort, welfare and happiness. His vision of legislation was their wants and needs. His views were often considered radical, but his sincerity of purpose was never doubted. Although a political partisan he measured all legislation by the people's good and never hesitated to condemn in vigorous and picturesque language party measures which did not meet his views as to what was for the real interests of the people. Men of his stamp and courage are essential to a republic."

Following is an excerpt from the address of Senator Husting, of Wisconsin: "Senator Lane died in the afternoon of life. And his was a busy and eventful one. He died rich in accomplishments, rich in attainments and rich in service. Of such a life much history could and, no doubt, will be written by others. But in turning to the Congressional Directory all that we find of self-recorded testimony of himself is simply this: 'Harry Lane, democrat'; silent as to the deeds of his own busy and successful career and absent all self-laudation or self-praise. He bequeaths to us but

his own characterization of himself as an index to his inner self. These words might well serve for his epitaph.

"Harry Lane was indeed a democrat in the truest and highest sense of the word. He was a democrat politically, but there are none in the senate upon whom the cloak of party regularity hung more loosely. He did not hesitate to oppose his party or to vote against its measures when his conscience or his sense of duty bade him do so. He was independent in thought and action, and never hesitated to support what he thought was right and to oppose what he thought was wrong. * * *

"He was democratic in his manners and in his mental and spiritual make-up. Like Henry George, he was for men. He was intensely human himself. None was more approachable, more unassuming, more affable, more genial or more kindly. Within a very short time I felt as if I had known him for years. He was candid and ingenuous and his mind and his heart were as an open book. He had nothing to conceal and he concealed nothing. He was a man of the broadest of sympathies and he loved his fellowmen. I served with him on the committee on Indian affairs and had full opportunity to become familiar with this phase of his disposition and nature. He was jealous of the rights of the Indians and opposed with all the power within him everything that smacked of wrong or injustice to them. His speeches in the senate on Indian affairs evidence that his jealous care and solicitude for the welfare of the Indians amounted to a passion. By his death the Indians have lost one of their most loyal and devoted friends.

"He was the implacable foe of wrong, injustice and oppression, no matter when or where or in what manner of shape it might appear. He could not help it. It was ingrained in the very fiber of his being. With rare skill in debate, he uncovered and exposed at every opportunity these to the eye in all their nakedness. His speech on the oleomargarine bill ranks, in my opinion, with the best speeches made in the senate since I have been a member. It bristles with wit, wisdom and logic and, while attacking what he conceived to be the vices in the measure, his genial and lovable personality shines through it all and takes away the sting of what he says.

"Senator Lane was spiritually democratic. He was charitable toward all men and harbored malice toward none. His heart was incapable of cherishing personal hatred or meanness. His love for his fellowmen was all absorbing and all embracing.

"Senator Lane was a most interesting conversationalist. He was well read and possessed the saving grace of humor, which was as delightful as it was infectious. His entire absence of love of self or vanity in any form was best illustrated by the fact that he enjoyed a joke on himself. He frequently related, with a great deal of evident pleasure and gusto, ridiculous and laughable incidents in which he was the central figure, never failing to arouse at his own expense the mirth of his auditors.

"Senator Lane was patriotic. He loved his country; he loved its institutions; he loved its democracy. Just a few days before he left on what was to be his final earthly pilgrimage his last thought was in regard to legislation calculated to relieve the poor people of the country and to increase the supplies of the nation. His last thought, as expressed to me, was his desire that something should be done to prepare the country more adequately in the way of food supplies during the war. When he died his state and his country lost an honest, able and patriotic senator and his death is sincerely mourned by all who were associated with him in this chamber."

The following eulogy was pronounced by Senator Gronna, of North Dakota: "Senator Lane was industrious and very attentive to his duties, and few men in the senate have rendered more effective service or accomplished more, if as much, during the first years of their service as was accomplished by him. He possessed an indomitable will, unflinching courage, and an earnest desire to do right; and while his natural temperament was that of valor, gallantry and firmness, he possessed a heart as sympathetic and tender as that of a child.

"For a new senator he made a number of speeches, but he never spoke except upon subjects in which he was deeply interested. His speeches upon child labor, pure food and Indian affairs are classics and will perhaps be more appreciated in the future than they are now. He always insisted that public officials were but servants of the people, and should be compelled to act accordingly.

"He hated sham and pretension; despised flattery, and was quick to discern the real from the unreal, the true from the false. He was one of those gallant and brave warriors who have struggled throughout the centuries to make the world better for the common people to live in, and it is in the memory of the common people that he will

stand out as one of God's noblemen. During my acquaintance with Harry Lane I never saw him despondent or discouraged over anything affecting himself or his own interests; but he was deeply concerned and often worried about legislation which he believed would be inimical to his people, and especially to the poor.

"No man will be able to preach a eulogy such as the deeds of Harry Lane deserve. His dauntless courage, his unselfish, humane and beneficent work in the interest of humanity will be the most conspicuous and lasting monument to him; his own deeds enshrined in the hearts of his people will be the real living memorial sacred to his memory."

The following tribute to the worth of Senator Lane was paid by one of his warmest personal and political friends, Hon. R. W. Montague, of Portland: "No one can ever forget Harry Lane who ever came close to that unique and vivid personality. A mind leaping, swift, intuitive, sudden and unpredictable in its way of attack on the commonest questions, a pungent wit, abundant zest of life, genial readiness in intercourse with all sorts and conditions of men, all these were apparent at once, but these were not all, nor were all comprised in these as modified by the human defects, of which he had full share.

"His physical appearance contributed no little to the sum of the impression he made. Plain yet very striking features, a prominent almost aquiline nose, a firm, straight, thin-lipped mouth, and keen, steel-blue eyes gave rather a grim expression to his face when not lit up by the habitual look of animation that gave it a characteristic charm. His face was finely set off by abundant wavy hair and a peculiar elate carriage of the head that drew the eye at once. Of only middle size, he possessed remarkable physical strength and activity, and his bearing had an alert readiness that reminded one irresistibly of a swordsman of Dumas and left an impression of perfect competence. * * *

"He was an ardent lover of nature, and was never so happy as when pursuing some inquiry into her secrets. One year he began hunting mushrooms, and before his curiosity was satisfied had made himself a real expert and learned mycologist in the local field, finding and describing many new species, and all in the midst of the day's work which left no leisure to less ardent spirits.

"Once, a few hours after the close of a hard political campaign in which he had been defeated, I found him studying a strange bird through his field glasses. 'You see, I have returned to my proper interests in life,' he said with the look of grave sweetness that unlocked all hearts to him. That look was reserved for his rare moment of sheer friendliness; for the most part he had a cheerful smile which exasperated his enemies, to whom he wore it most gaily, almost beyond endurance. Indeed, he was never in higher spirits than when he went into a fight, and if a forlorn hope, so much the better cheer. His courage was undoubted and dauntless, yet he was highly organized and acutely sensitive to pain, and his racing imagination took him through all the suffering before he met it. That kind of physical courage is moral courage, too, and the abuse and accusation which he bore so uncomplainingly and often returned with such excellent interest, cut him to the quick and brought him home to his family was drawn face and eyes that showed the torments he had gone through.

"It was a real genius for friendship that bound so many to him, from the humblest to the highest. The human quality was what his eager feeling sought, and he found and cherished it everywhere. Men such as Judge Bellinger and Asahel Bush, at opposite poles of opinion and character, save that both have distinguished intellect and trenchant wit, counted him quite their nearest friend. Children loved him, and I have seen a little boy looking up at him during a cruelly painful minor operation without a wriggle or a murmur while the tears streamed down his little face like rain. And the abundant wealth of return he gave no one who received it will ever cease to treasure. His delight in talk, his power of picturesque, dramatic, humorous realization of scene and circumstance, made companionship with him an unending joy.

"The most notable characteristic of his mind was its unshakable grasp of a few elementary principles of justice and humanity and the sudden and surprising aptness with which he applied them to the case in hand; if to the breaking down of ancient conventions or the shattering of ancient idols, so much the better. From this power of holding fast to the essence amid all the tangle and welter of accident came his flashes of insight as an administrator—and proved in the end, 'in the teeth of all the schools,' that he was right. A fighting man with an ingrained love of humanity

and of basic, uncomplicated justice is pretty sure to be a success in politics, and he was a fighting man in every fiber.

"These simple and obvious qualities were the sole source of his political success. Of the arts of the politician he had none, nor any love of wealth or power. For intrigue and combination he had absolutely no aptitude, and for the complicated team play and strategy necessary to carry through large political programs little enough. But the plain people could not be deceived as to the perfect absence in him of acquisitiveness or any disloyalty to them, the depth and utter sincerity of his feeling for common humanity, and his detestation of privilege and power based on privilege; and for these things they gladly ignored any deficiencies in sustained reasoning or far-reaching programs and elevated him again and again to high place in the face of overwhelming majorities."

CARL THORBURN ROSS, M. D.

Dr. Carl T. Ross commands a high place in the esteem of the people of Portland, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for fourteen years, and is numbered among the public-spirited and dependable citizens of the community. He was born at St. Albans, New York, in November, 1883, and is a son of William and Agnes (Jerusha) Ross, who were married in 1875. In 1887 the family went to California, and the mother died in Astoria, Oregon, where the family had later established their residence. The father is living at the age of eighty years, hale and hearty.

Carl T. Ross received his early education in the public schools of Astoria, after which he entered Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, California, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated in the medical school of Columbia University, New York city, and won his professional degree in 1910. He spent three years as interne in the New York Hospital, where he gained much valuable experience, and in 1914 he came to Portland and entered upon the practice of his profession. He is closely devoted to his life work, in which he has met with very gratifying success, and he has a nicely furnished and well equipped office in the Stevens building.

In 1913, at Westport, New York, Dr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Mildred M. Still, who was a native of that place, and they are the parents of two children, Jean Clark, now twelve years of age, and Clark Edward, six years of age. Mrs. Ross is a trained nurse, being a graduate of Bellevue Hospital, New York city. The Doctor gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He belongs to the Portland Medical Society, the Multnomah County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Of genial and kindly manner, he possesses the happy faculty of inspiring confidence on the part of his patients and all who have come in contact with him accord him their confidence and respect.

THOMAS H. TONGUE, JR.

Thomas H. Tongue, Jr., one of Washington county's capable and successful lawyers, is worthily upholding the prestige of the family, established through the distinguished career of his father, and stands high in the regard of his fellowmen. He was born in Hillsboro, Washington county, in 1879, and is a son of Thomas H., Sr., and Margarite (Eagleton) Tongue. His father was born in 1844 in Lincolnshire, England, and was a son of Anthony and Rebecca Tongue, who brought their son to Oregon in 1859, and here spent their remaining years.

Their son was reared on the home ranch west of North Plains, where he attended the public schools, and completed his education at Pacific University, from which he was graduated in 1868. Coming to Hillsboro, he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1870 and quickly gained recognition as a capable and trustworthy lawyer, building up a large practice throughout this section of the state. His ability attracted attention and in 1888 he was elected to the state senate, where he became chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1890 he served as permanent chair-

man of the republican state convention, in 1892 was a delegate to the national convention of his party and in 1894 was again permanent chairman of the state convention. In 1896 he was elected to congress, serving with distinction and credit through the succeeding years until his death, which occurred January 11, 1903. He was urged to become a candidate for the United States senate, but declined to do so because of his friendship for Senator Fulton. He was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Pythian fraternities, the noble precepts of which he exemplified in his life, and he took a leading part in promoting various measures for the advancement of the material and civic interests of his community and state. More detailed reference to his career is to be found in a personal memoir on other pages of this work. To him and his wife were born eight children, namely: Edwin, Edith, Edmund B. (who is represented elsewhere in this work), Mary Gertrude, Bertha Rebecca, Thomas H., Jr., Elizabeth and Florence.

Thomas H. Tongue, Jr., attended the public schools and Tualatin Academy, after which he entered Pacific University, from which he was graduated in 1900. He prepared for his professional career in the law school of George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903, and in the same year was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice in Hillsboro. He occupies the office with his brother, Edmund B., and, though they are not partners, they have much legal business together. Mr. Tongue is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, is determined and faithful in their prosecution and as an office counselor is found to be sound and dependable, so that he has won and retains a high place in public confidence.

On June 6, 1907, in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Tongue was united in marriage to Miss Irene Cadwell, who is a native of Iowa and is a daughter of E. P. and Hanna (Lyman) Cadwell. They now have three children, Margaret Emily, Dorothy Grace and Thomas H., III. In his political affiliation Mr. Tongue is a republican and has been active in party affairs. He has long been a member of the republican state central committee, of which he was chairman for two terms. He is a member of Tualatin Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland, and the Knights of Pythias, and belongs also to the University Club, the Multnomah Club and the Portland Hunt Club, all at Portland, the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce, the Washington County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association. He stands for all that is best in the life of his community, lending his support and influence to measures calculated to advance the public welfare, and is regarded as one of Hillsboro's most reliable and substantial citizens.

MERLE G. WOODWARD

The trend of the present day in practically all fields of human effort is in the direction of specialization, which results in a higher degree of efficiency than is the case where a person attempts to cover the full scope of his profession or vocation. Merle G. Woodward, of Portland, who is an expert general electrician, is specializing in X-ray work, of which he is a master and in which line he has built up a large and steadily increasing business.

Mr. Woodward was born in Stoneham, Massachusetts, in 1888, and is a son of Harry W. and Leah (Hinckley) Woodward, who were married at Stoneham and are still residents of that place. When Merle G. Woodward was quite young the family moved to Lynn, Massachusetts, in the public schools of which city he received his early education. He then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, where he pursued an engineering course, and in 1911 went to the Coeur d'Alene country of Idaho, where he was engaged in mining for a couple of years. In 1913 he came to Portland and became connected with the Campbell Electric Company, with which concern he took up X-ray work, to which he has closely devoted his attention continuously since. He is now located in the Morgan building, where he has a modern and complete outfit and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. He has met with very gratifying success and is regarded as one of the leading X-ray experts in this section of the country.

In 1914 Mr. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Vivian Galbraith, and to

them have been born five children, as follows: Leah V., now twelve years of age, Alice M., ten years, Patricia J., eight year, Mariam L., six years, and Harry W., three years old, all of whom except the youngest are attending school. Mr. Woodward is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 162, B. P. O. E., and the Delta Tau Delta, a national college fraternity. He is a republican in his political views and stands for all that is best in community life, supporting every worthy movement or cause. Personally, he is cordial and friendly in manner and is deservedly popular among his associates and acquaintances.

CALVIN S. WHITE, M. D.

Dr. Calvin S. White, of Portland, who by the inherent force of his industry, determination and vitality has achieved noteworthy success in his profession, is one of the highly honored physicians of the Columbia River valley and is worthy of specific mention among others of the representative men of his locality. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868, Dr. White is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Dickey) White, who were married in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1866. The father, who was a carriage builder, died in 1894, and is survived by his widow. To them were born five children: Walter G., Calvin S., James, Letitia, and Mary, deceased.

Dr. White attended the public schools of his native city and Franklin College, after which he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. In that same year he located in Tacoma, Washington, where he remained until 1894, when he went to Gervais, Oregon, where he practiced medicine until 1905, in which year he located in Portland, where he has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery to the present time.

Dr. White was married to Miss Gertrude Harding, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Harding. She is a native of this state and completed her education at St. Helen's Hall. Dr. and Mrs. White have four children: Mrs. Eloise Hutchinson, of Los Angeles, California; Lester, Eleanor and Calvin, Jr. The last named was lost on Mt. Hood about a year ago, but was finally found and brought back to life, after having been nearly frozen to death. He is an unusually brilliant student, as well as a talented cartoonist, and is president of the senior class of Washington high school. Dr. White is a member and president of the University Club, and belongs to the Portland Academy of Medicine, the Multnomah County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the medical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital and was chief of Base Hospital at Camp Lewis during the World war. He has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis intellectual discipline of a high order and rigid professional training and throughout the community he commands the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

PHILIP V. W. FRY

The business interests of Portland are important and varied, offering splendid opportunities for advancement to the man of ambition and enterprise. Competition in the different lines of business, however, is exceedingly keen and only those possessed of more than ordinary ability have won the full measure of success. In this classification belongs Philip V. W. Fry, an acknowledged leader in local real estate circles and one of the city's "boosters." He was born in Portland, September 4, 1883, and is a son of Willis B. Fry, a native of New York state. During the '70s the father came to Portland as northwestern manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company and filled the position for twelve years. In 1887 he was appointed Pacific coast manager for the same company and made his headquarters in San Francisco. He is now living retired in Pasadena, California. His wife, Anna (Van Wagenen) Fry, was also born in the Empire state and passed away in 1891. She had become the mother of two children and the daughter, Elsie, is also deceased.

The son, Philip V. W. Fry, was educated in the public schools of Oakland, Cali-



PHILIP V. W. FRY

fornia, and when a young man of nineteen entered the employ of a real estate firm of that city. In 1908 he returned to Portland and opened a real estate office. Two years later he formed a partnership with F. W. Stewart and the firm of Stewart-Fry & Company was then organized. From the start the alliance proved an advantageous one and during 1910 and 1911 they made some of the largest sales in Portland. They were associated until the death of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Fry has since conducted the business under his own name. He specializes in down-town business property and many important transfers of realty have been made through his agency. The Nortonia Hotel was sold by him in 1911 and again in 1913. He formed a syndicate to purchase from the Ladd estate the property now occupied by the Western Bond & Mortgage Company, paying one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for it, and later the property was sold for two hundred and ten thousand dollars. Mr. Fry promoted the sale of the Medical building, now known as the Park building, by securing a ninety-nine year lease for five hundred thousand dollars. Another transaction which he successfully handled was the Y. M. C. A. property at the corner of Sixth and Yamhill streets, a two hundred thousand dollar deal. He leased the property for ninety-nine years and it was later purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid for the Blackstone Hotel at Eleventh and Stark streets, a sale also effected by Mr. Fry, who has negotiated many of the largest deals consummated in Portland. In 1926 he negotiated the transfer of the Royal building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Morrison streets, for the Sweeny Investment Company of Spokane for eight hundred and ten thousand dollars. He is an expert valuator whose opinion concerning real estate investments is considered authoritative, and the extent of his business is indicative of the confidence reposed in his sagacity and integrity.

Mr. Fry is a republican and stands for progress, reform and improvement in public affairs. During 1926-27 he served as president of the local Realty Board and his duties as a director of the National Association of Real Estate Boards take him to all parts of the United States. He has served on the appraisal and publicity committees of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, taking a leading part in the activities of that organization, and is also a member of the Arlington Club and the Columbia Country Club. Mr. Fry has influenced Portland's progress to a notable extent and is a native son whose record reflects credit upon the city.

S. O. DILLMAN

As a progressive realtor S. O. Dillman is well known in business circles of Oregon City, which is indebted to him for the development of one of its fine subdivisions. A native of Illinois, he was born in 1873 and was but two years old when his parents, Samuel and Nancy Jane (Ford) Dillman, migrated to California. They settled on a farm near Red Bluff and in 1895 established their home in Oregon City, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To their union were born three children: D. A., who has been connected with the local paper mills for many years; S. O.; and Nora. The daughter is the wife of W. H. Lightowler, of Oregon City, and has three children: William, who is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College and fills a responsible position in the Bank of Oregon City; George, who is attending high school; and Elizabeth, a grammar school pupil.

S. O. Dillman was reared and educated in California and in that state worked for five years for the concern which later developed into the Crown Willamette Paper Company. For seventeen years he was identified with the same firm in Oregon City and served the corporation with fidelity and efficiency, progressing with the industry. In 1912 he opened a real estate and insurance office in Oregon City, also handled loans, and as the years have passed his business has steadily increased. He promoted what is known as the Moody subdivision in West Oregon City, the largest project of the kind ever handled here, and a portion of the tract is called Holly Garden. Mr. Dillman has studied the business from the standpoint of the purchaser as well as that of the man who handles property, and his advice in regard to real estate investments is always sound and reliable.

On July 25, 1906, Mr. Dillman was united in marriage to Miss Ednetta Chase, and theirs proved an ideal union, which was severed by her death December 26, 1926.

They resided in the old Chase home. Mrs. Dillman was the possessor of many admirable qualities which endeared her to all who were brought within the sphere of her influence. She was a representative of a family of Oregon pioneers, of whom Fred Lockley wrote the following account for the Daily Journal of January 5, 1922:

"Mrs. Sarah A. Chase has been a resident of Oregon City for nearly sixty years. I visited her a few nights ago at her home on the bluff overlooking the Willamette river. 'I was born in Illinois,' said Mrs. Chase, 'though my parents were born in England. My father, John W. Stevenson, came to America in 1831, settling on the Wabash in Illinois. My mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Tait, came to the United States when she was a child. I was the fifth of their six children. My eldest brother, John W. Stevenson, who is eighty-six years old, lives in Washington, just back of Cape Horn, on the Columbia river. My sister, Mrs. Barbara Bailey, lives at Tenth and East Alder streets in Portland, while another sister, Rebecca Wills, lives just across the street from her on the opposite corner. My brother George was accidentally shot while dismounting from his horse near Washougal, Washington. Jennie, the baby, now Mrs. A. F. Miller, lives at Sellwood. Her husband is an orchardist and is very much interested in the Multnomah county fair at Gresham.

"On April 4, 1853, we started from our home in Illinois for the west. We crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph. There were twenty-four wagons in our train. Bluford Deadman was captain of the train at first but very shortly my father was selected as captain. My most distinct memory of the trip across the plains, which took us six months and four days, is of the countless herds of buffalo which we saw along the Platte. It doesn't seem possible that all those buffalo could have been killed, but of course when they shot them by the thousands for their hides and when hunters would shoot them for sport, merely taking their tongues, you could see that the buffalo were doomed.

"Part of the people in our train were bound for California, while the others were headed for Oregon. When we came to the parting of the ways father tossed up a half-dollar to see if we should come to Oregon or go to California. As he spun the half-dollar in the air he said, "Heads for Oregon, tails for California." It lit heads up, so we came to Oregon. Father took up a donation land claim in Clackamas county. Two years later, in 1855, he filed on a claim on the north side of the Columbia river, near where my brother John now has his ranch. I was thirteen years old when we moved up to this place in 1855. The old Indian trail passed through our ranch. When the Indians were on the warpath in 1855 and attacked the settlers of the Cascades, most of the settlers went to The Dalles or elsewhere for protection. Father was afraid the Indians would come down the old trail and kill us, so we packed what we could carry and went to Portland. We rented a house on Second street near Stark. By going a couple of hundred feet to the westward, to about where Third street is now, we were in the timber. After Phil Sheridan and the others defeated the Indians at the blockhouse at the Cascades we returned to our farm.

"One of the ranches near ours was owned by a family named Chase. On December 14, 1858, I was married to James W. Chase, one of the boys of this family. He was a splendid mechanic. He could do carpenter work, blacksmithing, build ships or set up machinery. My husband had been working in Oregon City at the time I was going to school there. This was in 1856. When I was attending school in Oregon City I often used to see Dr. McLoughlin on the street. He was seventy-two years old at that time. He was tall, red-cheeked, had long white hair and had a kindly but sad look. He died September 3, 1857. My husband and a man named Miland were employed to make the coffin for Dr. McLoughlin. It was made of cedar and stained black. Dr. McLoughlin was buried in the Catholic churchyard. My husband helped to build the woolen mill here. The Oregon City woolen mill was planned in 1862 but it was not built until two years later. Incorporation papers were filed December 31, 1862. The building was made of stone and brick. It was one hundred and eighty-eight feet long by fifty-two feet wide and two stories in height. For thirty years my husband was superintendent of the mechanical department of the woolen mill.

"Yes, I have lived in Oregon City ever since 1863; nevertheless I have traveled very widely through the reading of books. I have always loved books and I have done my traveling sitting here in my armchair under the reading lamp."

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Chase were the parents of six children. Ivan, the eldest, became connected with the newspaper business and is living in Chehalis, Washington. He is married and has two children: Olney J., who is identified with the probate

court of Lewis county, Washington, in an official capacity; and Evan, who handles the Buick cars and is engaged in business at San Diego, California. Ednetta was the second in order of birth. Dorothy is the wife of Gilbert Hedges, a sketch of whom is published elsewhere in this volume. Olney, the second son, was drowned in the Willamette river during the big flood of 1890. Sade is Mrs. Arthur C. Howland, of Oregon City, and has two children: Elizabeth, who is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College; and James Chase, who is attending the local schools. Ina M., who completes the family, is the wife of Llewellyn Adams and a resident of Oregon City, where all of the children were born.

Mr. Dillman is a Kiwanian and one of the enterprising members of the Oregon City Chamber of Commerce. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In civic affairs he manifests a keen interest and for four years was clerk of the school board of West Linn. He has always dealt honorably with his fellowmen and enjoys the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated in the varied relations of life.

W. B. HOLDEN, M. D.

Dr. W. B. Holden, who for a quarter of a century has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Portland, has attained a place of distinction in the ranks of his profession and commands a large and lucrative practice. He was born in West Valley, Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1873, and is a son of Charles O. and Melissa W. (Burroughs) Holden. The father, a native of that state, was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

The Doctor attended the public schools of West Valley, New York, after which he attended the University of Michigan during 1893-94. He then matriculated in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897. During the following six years he was engaged in the general practice of medicine in Chicago, and in 1903 he came to Portland, where he has since devoted himself closely to his profession, specializing in surgery. He spent the year 1901 in London, England, doing postgraduate work and has always been a close student of everything pertaining to his chosen calling.

Dr. Holden has been married twice, first to Miss Worthie Harris, at Washington, D. C., and they had two children, Vergie, deceased, and Mrs. E. E. Rippey, who is the mother of two children, Jean, aged five years, and William Edward, aged one and a half years. Mrs. Worthie Holden died in 1921 and in 1922 the Doctor was married to Miss Fay Beggs. Dr. Holden is a member of the Portland Academy of Medicine, the Multnomah County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the North Pacific Surgical Society, the Pacific Coast Surgical Society and the Western Surgical Society. He is a member of the medical staffs of the Multnomah County Hospital and the Doernbecker Hospital, is on the board of the Portland Sanitarium, and is a member of the University Club. The Doctor possesses a strong personality and has honored his profession by his devotion and skill in one of its most important branches, so that he is well worthy of the high place which he holds in the esteem of all who know him.

W. ROSS EATON, M. D.

Energetic, conscientious and efficient, Dr. W. Ross Eaton has steadily progressed in the field of professional service and is firmly established in public regard as one of Oregon City's leading physicians. He comes of sturdy pioneer stock and is the only surviving representative of the Eaton family. His birth occurred in 1887 at Mulino, about six miles from Oregon City, and his father, Washington Eaton, was also a native of Clackamas county. He was born near Carus and was a son of James and Mahala (Dickerson) Eaton, who came from Missouri. In 1863 they started for Oregon, having a wagon, one yoke of oxen and two cows, and after many trials and hardships arrived safely at their journey's end. While traveling across the plains

they hung the cream at the back of the wagon and the jolting churned it into butter. In 1873 James Eaton became a Sunday school superintendent at Mount Pleasant and the Bible which he used at that time is one of the cherished possessions of his grandson, Dr. W. Ross Eaton. For many years James Eaton followed agricultural pursuits and in 1885 death terminated his labors. In his family were five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased.

Washington Eaton, who also engaged in farming, was called to his final rest in 1888. He had married Miss Julia Morris, who was born in Macksburg, Oregon, and now lives near Mulino. Her mother, Helena (Klinger) Morris, was a native of Missouri and in 1847 came with her family to Oregon, being at that time a child of six. During that year there was an epidemic of cholera and Mrs. Klinger died while crossing the plains. The family traveled with a large train and each night the wagons were placed in the form of a circle, thus constituting a barricade, but the party experienced little trouble with the Indians. One of the emigrants shot a squaw and in order to save the lives of the other members of the caravan they were obliged to deliver the young man into the hands of the savages, who killed him.

Reared on his grandmother's farm, Dr. W. Ross Eaton attended one of the country schools of Clackamas county and the high school at Oregon City. In 1910 he received the B. S. degree from McMinnville College and later matriculated in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1916 with the degree of M. D. He was afterward an interne in the Good Samaritan and Emanuel Hospitals in Portland, spending a year in each institution. Since 1918 he has followed his profession in Oregon City and now enjoys a large practice. He is thorough and painstaking in diagnosis and accurately applies his scientific knowledge to the needs of his patients.

Dr. Eaton was married in 1918 to Miss Ruth Latourette, a native of Oregon City and a daughter of D. C. Latourette, who was born on a farm about three miles from this city. His father, L. D. C. Latourette, was a native of New York state, whence he removed to Missouri. At St. Joseph he joined a wagon train and traveled with the party to Oregon in 1848, driving a team for an old Baptist minister in order to pay for his passage. He was an experienced educator and during the winter of 1848 was the first teacher in the school which later became the nucleus of Pacific University at Forest Grove. In 1851 he married Miss Lucy Fisher, a daughter of the Rev. Ezra Fisher, a Baptist preacher, who started for Oregon in 1845, spending the first winter on Tualatin plains. Later he removed to Clatsop plains, where he lived until 1849, when he proceeded to Astoria, and there he erected one of the first frame houses, making it from one tree. In the spring of 1849 L. D. C. Latourette went to California, journeying along the Feather river and Mary's river. He afterward opened a store in Oregon City, handling books, notions, etc., and subsequently he settled on the donation land claim where his son, D. C. Latourette was born, purchasing all the rights to the tract. At one time he was one of the directors of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company and was also active in public affairs, serving as county commissioner and school director. His first wife died in 1863 and later he married her sister, Miss Ann Elizabeth Fisher. In 1886 he responded to death's summons, and his widow long survived him, passing away in 1924.

D. C. Latourette was one of the older members of a family of eight children and attended the public schools of Oregon City, afterward taking a course in Pacific University. Later he was professor of mathematics at McMinnville College and afterward studied law. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Charles D. and Earle C. Latourette, constituting one of the strongest legal combinations in Oregon City. D. C. Latourette is president of the First National Bank of Oregon City and a financier of high standing. For many years he was treasurer of McMinnville College and also one of its trustees. He is a faithful member of the Baptist church, of which he has been a deacon for forty years. In 1882 Mr. Latourette married Miss Ellen Scott, a member of a family that was established in Oregon early in the '50s, and of which Harvey Scott and Abigail Scott Duniway were members. Mr. and Mrs. Latourette became the parents of five children: Kenneth, professor of missions and oriental history at Yale University; Carrol, who lived but a year; Ruth, who is the wife of Dr. Eaton; Perrin, who was drowned when a child of nine years; and Dorothy, now Mrs. Homer Hollowell.

Dr. and Mrs. Eaton have one child, Wilma Ruth, who was born in Oregon City and is five years old. Mrs. Eaton completed a course in the local high school and also McMinnville College. In 1915 she was graduated from the College of Osteopathy at

Los Angeles, California, and has since practiced in Oregon City, occupying a portion of her husband's suite of offices. She is an able exponent of her profession, and her services are in constant demand. A strong believer in prohibition, she belongs to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is also a member of the Woman's Club of Oregon City, while in religious faith she is a Baptist. Her husband is a Royal Arch Mason and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His interest centers in his profession, and he keeps in close touch with its progress through constant study as well as through his affiliation with the Multnomah City and County and Oregon State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. The Doctor is well known throughout the Columbia River valley and enjoys the esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

FRANK BUTLER, M. D.

Dr. Frank Butler, who is engaged in the general practice of medicine in Portland, is equipped beyond the ordinary training of a physician, being an expert X-ray operator, which has proven an invaluable aid to him in his professional work. He has been very successful in the treatment of diseases and has built up a large and remunerative practice. Dr. Butler was born on a farm in Whitman county, Washington, in 1888, and is a son of Orville and Mary (Lee) Butler. He comes of old pioneer stock, the family having crossed the plains in 1849. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Bradley Varnum Butler, was a native of Massachusetts, where he was reared and learned the trade of a brickmason. From his native state he went to Canada and thence to Illinois, where he established a brick yard. In 1849, with an equipment of three wagons, to each of which were hitched three yoke of oxen, he started across the plains, with his wife and three sons, Orville, N. L. and Henry. After locating in Illinois he had married Miss Elizabeth Ingalls. On their way across the plains they fell in with fifteen hundred soldiers, with whom they remained for protection against the Indians. Mr. Butler had constructed the beds of his wagons in the form of boats, and these they used in crossing streams too deep to ford. On reaching Oregon, they spent their first winter in Oregon City, and Mr. Butler built the first commercial brick flue in that place. From there he came to Portland and engaged in a mercantile business at the southeast corner of First and Alder streets. Two or three years later he moved to Cincinnati, now Eola, where he established a store, and also freighted between that place and Portland. Later he settled in Monmouth, where he had a store and also engaged in farming living there until his death, which occurred in 1879. His wife died about 1899. After coming west, six more children were born to them, Mrs. Jane Ground, Mrs. Portia Mulkey, Mrs. Lydia Kuhn, Mrs. Dilla Fenton, Mrs. Lavilla Boothby and J. B. V.

Orville Butler was born in Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, on August 9, 1840, and was about nine years of age when he accompanied his parents on their migration to Oregon. He received his education in the public schools of that day and remained with his father, assisting in farming and the operation of the stores, until 1874, when he went to eastern Oregon and engaged in farming on his own account. Later he conducted a mercantile business in Cheney for about seventeen years. He then returned west and located south of Salem, where he was engaged in farming until he retired from active business and moved to Monmouth, where his death occurred May 27, 1927. He married Miss Ellen Murphy and they had three children, Dr. O. D., who died September 26, 1926; C. W., of Independence, Oregon; and Nellie, who is the wife of J. F. O'Donnell, of Portland. The mother died about 1870, and subsequently Mr. Butler married Miss Mary Lee, who was born near Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, and is now living at Monmouth. She is a daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Hopper) Lee, the former having been a Methodist preacher and a relative of the Jason Lee family. He came to Oregon in 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler were born four children, namely: Sarah, who is the wife of I. L. Smith, of Monmouth, Oregon; V. L., of El Center, California; J. Dean, of Oak Grove, Oregon; and Frank.

Frank Butler was about three years old when his family moved to Linn county, Oregon, and five years later they moved to a farm near Independence. He received a public school education and entered the State Normal School at Monmouth, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then worked for awhile in the mines in Idaho,

and in 1907-08 took postgraduate work at the normal school. He took up the study of medicine at Willamette University, completing his professional training at the University of Oregon from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as interne at the Emanuel Hospital in Portland, after which he located in Spokane, Washington, where he was engaged in active practice until 1916. He was thereafter at the sanitarium at Hot Lake, Oregon, until 1918, when he enlisted in the United States Medical Corps. He specialized in X-ray work and was so engaged while with his division in France. On his return to this country he was honorably discharged and then located in Portland, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine.

In 1915, in Portland, Dr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Agnes J. Hoefs, of Jacksonville, Oregon, and they have one son, Lee Frank, now six years of age. The Doctor is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the American Legion and the Columbia Club, and also belongs to the Portland Academy of Medicine, the Multnomah County Medical Society, the American Radio Society and the Pacific Coast Radio Society. The Doctor is deeply interested in whatever tends to promote the prosperity of his city or county and gives his support to all worthy moral and benevolent causes. His able and efficient professional work, his sterling character and his genial and affable manner have combined to win for him the sincere esteem and good will of all who know him.

JOHN R. MARSHALL, D. M. D.

Among the capable professional men of Washington county, Oregon, stands Dr. John R. Marshall, who has a large and remunerative dental practice in Hillsboro. He was born near Toronto, Canada, in 1880, a son of W. T. and Mary Jane (Appleton) Marshall, both now deceased. The family moved to British Columbia in 1892 and there the father took up a homestead in the Okanogan valley of which locality he was a pioneer. John R. Marshall received his public school education near Toronto and in British Columbia, after which he entered the North Pacific Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1908. He located in Drain, Douglass county, Oregon, where he practiced for about three months, and then moved to Hillsboro, where his ability received prompt recognition and during the following eleven years he built up a fine practice. In 1919 he moved to Portland, where he practiced until August, 1927, when he returned to Hillsboro and is carrying on a very successful practice. He has a nicely furnished and completely equipped office and his previous record here has enabled him to again command a large patronage. He still resides in Portland, in order to afford his children better educational advantages.

In 1909, in Portland, Dr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Ella C. Anderson, who was born in Wisconsin, but has lived in Portland since the age of eleven years. Dr. and Mrs. Marshall have three children, Jack Leland, who was born in Hillsboro, and Mildred E. and Katheryn June, both born in Portland. Doctor Marshall is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was formerly a director; the Portland District Dental Association, the Oregon State Dental Association and the American Dental Association. A Mason he belongs to Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R. and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has passed through the chairs of the Odd Fellows Lodge and belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

J. PHILLIPPE TAMIESIE, M. D.

Among Portland's best known medical men stands Dr. J. Phillippe Tamiesie, whose success in combatting human disease has won for him an enviable reputation throughout this section of the state. He was born on a farm in Iowa in 1861 and is a son of Jean Batiste and Philipene (Goffette) Tamiesie. The latter was a native of France and was married at the age of sixteen years. The father was born in New York state and in an early day brought his family west on one of the emigrant trains of that period, which required eleven and a half days to transport them from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Francisco in 1879. The passengers were required to take with

them sufficient food for the entire trip, and when the engine would run out of fuel the passengers would all get out and hunt buffalo chips to supply this need. Mr. Tamiesie was influenced to come west through newspaper articles published by Mr. Samuel, whose son is now president of the Oregon Life Insurance Company, and for a time he engaged in the contracting business for L. B. Seuly of the Oregon Iron and Steel Company. To him and his wife were born ten children.

J. Phillippe Tamiesie secured his early education in the public schools, after which he taught school for a time. He studied medicine under a tutor and after coming west graduated from the medical school of the University of Oregon with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. He went to the Big Bend country under J. J. Buckley, chief surgeon of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, remaining there until 1892, when he located in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, where he practiced medicine until 1912. He then went to Europe, doing postgraduate work in Paris and London, and on his return to this country attended some of the noted eastern clinics, including that of Johns Hopkins University. He then located in Portland, where he is still actively engaged in professional work, specializing in X-ray and diagnosis. In 1895 he organized and established the Oregon Condensed Milk Company at Hillsboro, Oregon, and operated it for four years. This was the first canned milk made in Oregon. He had the largest condensed vacuum pan on the Pacific coast. He sold to the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company and the plant is still running.

In 1890 Dr. Tamiesie was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Wilcox, who was born near Reno, Nevada, and completed her education at the State Normal School at Monmouth, Oregon. Dr. and Mrs. Tamiesie have a son and daughter: K. L., now twenty-eight years of age, who is a graduate of the University of California, and Lura, wife of J. M. Lansinger, who is owner of the publication College Humor. The Doctor is a member of the Waverly Golf Club, the Arlington Club and the University Club, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of kindly and courteous manner, possesses the happy faculty of being able to inspire confidence on the part of his patients, and is held in grateful regard by hundreds whom he has served professionally, while throughout the community he commands uniform respect.

MARK BAILEY BUMP

Mark Bailey Bump, who is regarded as one of Washington's leading lawyers, owes his success to his perseverance and determination, while the industry which marked his early years is still one of his prominent characteristics. Born at Kings Valley, Benton county, Oregon, December 18, 1872, he is a son of Wilson and Emily C. (Allen) Bump. His father was born in New York and was there reared and educated. In 1859 he crossed the plains alone, with ox team and covered wagon, locating first in California, but later came to Oregon and teamed all over this state. He was married near Corvallis, Benton county, after which he bought a tract of land in Kings Valley and entered upon the task of clearing it of the heavy timber and brush. In the course of time he developed a good ranch, on which he raised grain, sheep, hogs and cattle. He served as a member of the school board there and as road supervisor. During the Civil war he desired to enter the army, but was rejected for physical reasons, and thereafter served in the Home Guard. He was a carpenter by trade, but from the time of his marriage devoted his efforts entirely to farming. His death occurred June 30, 1913. His wife was born in Indiana and was a daughter of Charles and Hettie Allen, who brought their family to Oregon in 1847 and took up a donation land claim in Kings Valley. Mrs. Bump died in the fall of 1915. To them were born three sons, Mark Bailey; Clarence L., who has taught school for many years and lives on the home farm in Kings Valley; and Daniel D., an attorney in Forest Grove, Oregon. The mother also had five children by a previous marriage to William Pitman: one who died in infancy; Mrs. Nettie Hoffman, who was a teacher and is now in Mr. Bump's office; the third and fourth died in infancy; and Emma, who is an artist and is in Mr. Bump's office.

Mark B. Stump secured his elementary education in the district schools and then entered the Oregon Agricultural College, was graduated in 1894 and later took a postgraduate course in that institution, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science in 1895. He took up the study of law with Judge (Colonel) John Kelsey

at Corvallis, during which time he taught school and worked on the home farm to pay his tuition and expenses, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar. He taught school and did farm work two years longer and in 1900 came to Hillsboro and entered upon the practice of his profession. He has been a constant and tireless student of law, keeping in close touch with the latest court decisions, and in the handling of his cases is sagacious and resourceful, "a warrior worthy of any foeman's steel."

On November 1, 1916, Mr. Bump was united in marriage to Miss Bertha O. Souther, who was born in Texas but has been a resident of Oregon since 1903. She is a daughter of Alson and Annie Souther, the former now deceased and the latter now at Sublimity, Marion county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Bump have three children, DeLawrice L., Vivian E. and Cloyce L. Mr. Bump belongs to the Oregon State Bar Association and is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and he and his wife are members of the Daughters of Rebekah. During the World war Mr. Bump held a commission as second lieutenant in the Oregon National Guard, but was not called into active service.

WALLACE C. SHEARER, D. D. S.

Dr. Wallace C. Shearer, who has long held a leading place among the skilled and capable dentists of Portland, where he commands a large and lucrative practice, was born in Prairie City, Oregon, on the 18th of April, 1880, and is a son of George and Georgiana (Gillenwater) Shearer, who were married in Prairie City in 1878. The father came to Oregon in 1872 and was for a number of years successfully engaged in general merchandising, but died in 1923.

Wallace C. Shearer attended the public schools of Canyon City, Oregon, and in 1896 entered the North Pacific Dental College, in Portland, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1902. He did postgraduate work in the dental department of Columbia University, New York city, and then entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland. He specializes in X-ray work, dental surgery and extraction, and in these lines has no superiors in this part of the country, owing to his exact technical knowledge, his careful and painstaking methods and his conscientious determination to always give the best service within his power. For these reasons he has commanded the respect of his professional colleagues and the confidence of the public. He has a nicely furnished and well equipped office in the Medical Arts building and his career has been crowned with marked success.

In 1906, Dr. Shearer was united in marriage to Miss Edna Boss, and they are the parents of two children, Wallace C., Jr., who is a student in the University of Oregon, and Richard Albert, who is a pupil in the Grant high school, of Portland. The Doctor is a member of the Oregon Dental Association, of which he was president, and he belongs to the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Candid and straightforward in manner, and kindly and courteous in his relations with those who seek his services, he is highly regarded wherever known and is accounted one of Portland's representative professional men.

ARTHUR C. MARSH

Arthur C. Marsh is an astute financier with a background of more than thirty years of practical experience and exerts a strong influence in investment banking circles of Portland as the executive head of a large corporation which handles first mortgages and bonds. He was born May 10, 1881, in Quincy, Illinois, his parents being Wilbur Clark and Katherine (Sedgwick) Marsh, who are deceased. His public school education was supplemented by attendance at Columbia College and soon after leaving that institution of learning he entered the National City Bank of New York, where he received excellent training. During the underwriting by J. P. Morgan & Company, of the United States Steel Corporation, he was with the New York Security & Trust Company, now the New York Trust Company, and was next in the employ of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York. For a time he was associated with Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, secretary of the treasury of the United States during the Cleveland administration, and had public accounting training with the



ARTHUR C. MARSH

General Audit Company of New York during the organization and reorganization of some of today's leading rail, steel, copper, motor and utility corporations. He served for eight years as secretary-treasurer of the Cobbs & Mitchell Company, engaged in the manufacture of lumber and by-products in Cadillac, Michigan, and Portland, Oregon, and for two years, until 1926, was attorney-in-fact and district manager of the National Mortgage Company of California.

In 1926 he organized The Arthur C. Marsh Company, which is engaged in the business of buying and selling mortgages and bond issues on improved and income-producing city real estate. Its fund are vested wholly in real estate mortgages and other acceptable collateral. The company purchases mortgages and bond issues at a reasonable discount and realizes a profit thereon by their sale to investors at full face value. At the present time the firm is confining its leading operations to the large and medium-sized cities of Oregon through the Portland offices, but as rapidly as competent representation can be secured other agencies will be established and leading operations extended to cover the entire Pacific coast from Seattle to San Diego. The authorized capital of the company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the assets on May 31, 1928, amounted to four hundred seventy-five thousand and eight hundred dollars. Since its organization The Arthur C. Marsh Company has adhered to the most conservative policies, thus inspiring public trust and confidence, and as a natural result the business has enjoyed a rapid growth. The present officers are: Arthur C. Marsh, president and treasurer; W. Lair Thompson and William G. Phoenix, vice presidents; and Frank B. Mitchell, secretary. Their associates on the board of directors are J. H. Lausmann, Ross B. Hammond and Wilbur T. Marsh.

Arthur C. Marsh was married December 25, 1907, to Miss Maybel Alvord, of Seward, Nebraska, and both are distinct adjuncts to the social life of Portland. Thoroughness and conscientiousness have always characterized his work and each step in his career has been an upward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. A large and efficiently managed business is the visible result of his powers of organization and administration, and his high ideals and standards are reflected in the methods followed by the house.

F. J. COTTERELL

F. J. Cotterell, who was long engaged in farming in eastern Clark county and is now identified with business interests in Minnehaha, Washington, has gained his success through hard and persistent effort and the exercise of sound judgment, and is regarded as one of his community's best citizens. He was born in Dover, Minnesota, in 1860 and is a son of R. L. and Annabelle (Pleadon) Cotterell, both of whom were natives of London, England, where they were reared and married. The father learned the shoemaking trade, which he followed in London until 1846, when he and his wife came to the United States. They lived in Wisconsin for about ten years and moved to the vicinity of Dover, Minnesota, in 1856, at which time Mr. Cotterell took up a homestead, and there they spent their remaining years, both being now deceased.

F. J. Cotterell was reared on his father's farm near Dover and there attended the public schools. In young manhood he started farming on his father's place, where he remained until about twenty-five years old, when he and his brother rented the farm. Later he bought a farm about a half mile from the home place and devoted himself to its operation for about twelve years, when he rented it and moved to Dover, after which for about nine years he farmed a forty-acre tract near by. In 1916 Mr. Cotterell came to Pacific coast and remained about a year, during which time, after spending about three months looking over the country, he bought seven acres of land in Minnehaha district, Clark county. At the end of a year he returned east, disposed of his property there and then came back to Washington, where he has since lived. He bought eight and a half acres additional and was engaged in ranching there until 1925. During this period he also owned and operated other farms from time to time, but now owns only the eight and a half acres on which he lives. In 1920 Mr. Cotterell became a silent partner in the Lineham Motor Company of Vancouver, dealers in Studebaker cars, but in the fall of 1927 he sold his interest in the business to Mr. Lineham. He was also one of the incorporators of the American Security Bank of

Vancouver, of which he has been a director to the present time. In December, 1925, Mr. Cotterell bought his present store in Minnehaha and engaged in the grocery and feed business. He suffered the loss of his store by fire in the summer of 1927 but has rebuilt and is now better situated than before to handle the splendid trade which he enjoys.

In 1889 Mr. Cotterell was united in marriage to Miss Emma T. Carver, who was born near Mr. Cotterell's birthplace in Minnesota, and they are the parents of two children. Howard, who was engaged in the confectionery business, died in 1917. He had married Miss Ida Mitchell, who now lives in Vancouver. R. Dean married Miss Katherine Amman and is associated with his father in business.

Mr. Cotterell has shown a live interest in the welfare of his community, having served six years as clerk of the school board, and while living in Minnesota served the same length of time as a member of the school board there. Mrs. Cotterell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes an active part in the work of its societies. Mr. Cotterell recalls that when he first came to this county a part of the highway to Vancouver was of corduroy construction, and he has been an interested spectator of the splendid growth and improvement of this part of the country. He possesses a genial and kindly disposition and commands the respect and good will of all who know him.

C. J. LUNSFORD, M. D.

Among the physicians of Portland who have gained definite recognition for their ability and character stands Dr. C. J. Lunsford, whose offices are in the Medical Arts building and who has built up a gratifying practice. Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on the 20th of August, 1888, he is a son of William and Nancy (Preston) Lunsford, of whom the former died in May, 1927. They were parents of five sons and a daughter.

Dr. Lunsford received his early education in the public schools of his native city, after which he entered the University of Colorado, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1923. After serving his internship, he did postgraduate work in St. Louis and San Francisco and then located in Portland, where he has since closely devoted his attention to the practice of dermatology. He is a constant student of everything pertaining to his profession and has been uniformly successful in his efforts, having gained the public confidence to a marked degree.

In April, 1928, Dr. Lunsford was united in marriage to Miss Norma Stamp, of Stayton, Oregon, who is a graduate of the University of Oregon. The Doctor is a democrat in his political views and shows a proper interest in public affairs. He is a member of the University Club and the Multnomah Club and is extremely popular among his acquaintances.

HARRY WEST

Harry West, of Scappoose, who is one of the successful and well known farmers of Columbia county, Oregon, is entitled to specific mention in this work not only for his general ability as a farmer, but also for the distinctive service which he rendered to the entire state through his initiative and persistent efforts in raising the standard of dairy cattle, he being the first in Columbia county and one of the first in the state to breed and raise pure bred Jerseys, an example which stimulated many others to give more attention to the grade of their dairy cattle. Mr. West was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the 3d of August, 1857, and is a son of William Warren and Maria (Bailey) West, the former born in New York state and the latter in Vermont. His father went to Wisconsin in 1850 and took up a homestead of timber land, on which he built a log house, and then proceeded to clear the land. He developed a good farm, on which he lived until 1860, when he sold out and went to Omaha, Nebraska. In the spring of 1861 he started across the plains for Oregon, traveling with the typical

outfit of that period,—ox teams and covered wagons,—and came in over the Applegate trail through southern Oregon. In 1862 he bought three hundred acres of state school land near Scappoose, on which he raised hay and cattle, and utilized much of the land for pasture. In 1868 he sold that place and, going to Scappoose plains, bought eight hundred acres of land, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1895. His wife died in 1898. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Harry; Mrs. May Wann, of Berkeley, California; and Burt, who lives on the old home place at Scappoose. In 1883 William W. West established the first store in Scappoose, erected a building for the purpose and conducted the business several years, eventually selling to Watts & Price, who have operated it continuously since. Mr. West platted the townsite of Scappoose, which was on his land, and donated four acres as a site for the Northern Pacific Railroad station. All of the townsite west of the railroad was on his land, while that east of the railroad was on the Watts donation claim.

Harry West received his educational training in the public schools of Scappoose and remained at home until after his marriage, in 1884, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, one mile northwest of Scappoose. It was heavily covered with timber and, after building a good frame house, he logged the land off in sawlogs, also cutting a vast amount of cordwood, which he shipped to Portland. He developed a good farm and in 1890 engaged in raising pure bred Jersey cattle, with such success that in a few years he owned the finest herd of Jersey cattle in Oregon, and, in fact, in the entire northwest. So determined was he that his herd should be of the best blood, that he made five trips to the Jersey islands, where he bought the best stock that could be obtained, and shipped them to his farm. His enterprising spirit bore abundant fruits, for his cattle were conceded to be perfection in their line. He exhibited them at all the leading fairs in the west and at three world's fairs, and took thousands of blue and purple ribbons, as well as fourteen silver cups. He has a beautiful silk quilt, seven feet square, made entirely from blue, purple and red ribbons won by his cattle. The product of his herd was for many years in great demand and he shipped pure bred stock to all parts of the country and to Japan. In 1907 Mr. West built a fine dairy and hay barn, fifty-six by eighty-four feet, with a forty-foot L, which holds eighty head of cattle and two hundred tons of hay. In 1925 Mr. West closed out his herd and now farms his land to hay and grain. He farms with tractors and horses and has one of the best improved and most productive ranches in this section of the state.

In 1884, Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Eva Price, a native of Indiana, who died in 1899, leaving three children, namely: Mrs. Myrtle (Whitton) Eakin, who lives in Portland, and who by her first husband had three children, Harry and Velma and Thelma, twins; Mrs. Lelia Bushman, of Oregon City, Oregon, who has two children, Viola and Desmond; and Eva M., who received a good education and is now employed in an insurance office in Berkeley, California. Mr. West is a member of St. Helens Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F.; was one of the organizers and the first president of the Oregon Jersey Cattle Club and is a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club. He has been actively interested in local public affairs, having served four and a half years as a member of the board of county commissioners of Columbia county, sixteen years as a member of the school board and is the president of the state livestock sanitary board. He is recognized throughout his community as a splendid citizen, of unquestioned character, sturdy integrity and sincere purpose. A progressive man in the broadest sense of the term, he has accomplished much and is regarded as one of the representative men of his section of the valley.

ALBERT M. WEBSTER, B. A., M. D.

Dr. Albert M. Webster has gained a worthy place among the leading physicians of Portland, for he is regarded as a man of high attainments, fine technical skill and ripe judgment, and enjoys a large practice. He was born in Hastings, Minnesota, in 1868, and is a son of Martin and Keziah (Arnold) Webster, the former of whom was born in Antioch, Indiana, and the latter in Chautauqua, New York, and both are deceased. To them were born two children, namely: Albert M., of this review; and

Nettie E., who died in 1909. The father, a carpenter by trade, was a man of excellent qualities and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

The Doctor attended the public schools of his native city and entered the University of Minnesota, taking the classical course and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891. After nine years as superintendent of public schools, he matriculated in the medical school of his alma mater, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Alma, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he remained a few months, leaving there to serve as interne in St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1905 he came to Portland, where he has remained to the present time, devoting his attention closely to his professional work, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He carries on a general practice and has been a close and constant student of everything pertaining to medical practice, having taken postgraduate work at the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, and other leading eastern clinics, and is regarded as thoroughly up-to-date and dependable in his professional work. He is a member of the medical staff of Emanuel Hospital, City and County Medical Society, Oregon State Medical Society, Portland Academy of Medicine and a fellow of the American Medical Association.

In June, 1893, Dr. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Ada Cassidy, a native of Mankato, Minnesota, and a daughter of Oscar and Maria (King) Cassidy. Mrs. Webster died in 1925, leaving the daughter, Dorothy Katherine, who is now a student at the University of Oregon and is living at the Kappa Alpha Theta house. The Doctor was again married in 1926, his second wife being Miss Georgia L. Rodda, who was born in Idaho and is a daughter of Charles A. Rodda of Butte, Montana.

Dr. Webster is a member of Albert Pike Lodge No. 162, F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Orient Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F.; Ivanhoe Lodge No. 1, K. P., and the East Side Commercial Club, of which he is a past president. He is secretary-treasurer of the Medical Society Telephone Service and is president of the Globe Binocular Company. He and his wife are earnest members of the First Presbyterian church. The Doctor has evinced a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his city and county and is regarded as one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens, while in professional circles he commands uniform respect and confidence. He was a Four Minute Man in Portland during the World war.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BONSER

Among the progressive and enterprising farmers of Columbia county stands Alexander H. Bonser, who owns a well improved and productive farm near Scappoose, where he is giving his attention to the breeding and raising of pure bred Ayrshire cattle and is meeting with notable success. Mr. Bonser was born at Willow Bar, Sauvie's island, Columbia county, Oregon, on the 21st of August, 1857, and is a son of Clinton and Mary A. (McQuin) Bonser, the former born in Greenup county, Kentucky, in 1829, and the latter in Missouri in 1840. His father crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852, traveling with ox teams and covered wagons in a large train of emigrants. He took up a donation land claim at Willow Bar, Columbia county, on which he lived until 1861, when he sold it and bought two hundred and three acres of the Michael Jones donation claim, three and a half miles south of Scappoose. One acre of this land was cleared, the remainder being in timber and brush, and on the place stood a log house, in which he lived for three years. In 1866 he erected a new house, in which he lived until his death, February 28, 1902. His wife died September 14, 1914. Mr. Bonser served in the Cayuse Indian war of 1855-56 under Captain Curtis. His wife was a daughter of A. H. McQuin, who was born in Yadkin county, Kentucky, in 1810, and died in Oregon in 1871. Before coming to Oregon he had followed the gunsmith trade, and in 1844 he came across the plains to this state, first locating where the city of Portland now stands. In 1849 he joined the gold rush to California, but returned to Oregon in the following year and took a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres on Sauvie's island, Multnomah county. There he spent the remaining years of his life, engaged in farming and raising fine horses and cattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Bonser were born nine children, of whom four are living, namely:

Alex; Robert C., county engineer of Multnomah county, who lives in Portland; Mrs. Eva I. Endicott, of Scappoose, who has two children, Polly Ann and Clinton B.; Mrs. Viola Edele Nash, of Portland; who has two children, Norwood and Mrs. Margaret Shepard, of Portland, who has a daughter, Viola, while Norwood Nash has a son, Edison Nash, fourteen years old.

Alex H. Bonser received his education in the public schools of Scappoose, after which he helped his father on the home ranch until 1880. He then engaged in steam-boating on the Columbia river until 1890. In 1906 he turned his attention to raising pure bred Ayrshire cattle, beginning in a small way, but exercising sound judgment in the selection of his stock, and now he is the owner of a fine herd of high-test pure bred registered cattle, of which he has a right to be proud. He owns a good farm of two hundred and sixty acres, on which he has made permanent and substantial improvements, and is now building a new house on the hill above the Columbia and Astoria highway, which runs through his land. The house is well situated, commanding a magnificent view of the valley. Mr. Bonser has always shown a readiness to cooperate with his fellow citizens in the advancement of all measures for the public good and has been a consistent advocate of good roads and the best educational facilities. Because of his ability, his industry and his commendable personal qualities, he well deserves the high place which he holds in the esteem of his fellowmen and is regarded as one of the solid and substantial men of his locality.

JOHN W. BAILEY

Among the active and successful business men of Hillsboro, Oregon, one of the best known is John W. Bailey, who has been closely identified with the commercial and financial interests of this city and is now president of the La Dee Logging Company. Additional interest attaches to his record from the fact that he is a member of one of Washington county's old and prominent pioneer families. He was born in Hillsboro in 1876 and is a son of Dr. F. A. and Letitia (Chambers) Bailey, regarding whom Fred Lockley wrote as follows in the Oregon Daily Journal on February 4, 1922: "Acting on the advice of Thomas H. Tongue, Jr., I went to Mrs. Bailey's home and spent an hour or more with her and her daughter Eva. 'I was born on my father's donation land claim, six miles north of Hillsboro, in 1849,' said Mrs. Bailey. 'My parents came across the plains in 1845. My father, James W. Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania. My mother, whose maiden name was Mary Green, was born in Kentucky and was reared in Tennessee. She married Woodson Scoggin and they had five children. After the death of her first husband, my mother and father met and were married in Missouri. They were married just before they started across the plains by ox team and prairie schooner for their six months' honeymoon trip to the Willamette valley. I said their six months' wedding trip, for that was the time usually taken to cross the plains, but they were nine months on the road.

"My father's father, Thomas Chambers, was captain of the wagon train. My eldest sister, Mary Jane Hoover, who lives at Fossil, was born just after my parents reached Oregon. She was born in December, 1845. Father secured a claim six miles north of Hillsboro, buying the right of a squatter. When the news of the discovery of gold in California came, father went there at once. This was in the fall of 1848. After spending a few months there he came back and spent part of the winter at home, returning to California the next spring. Father came back in the fall of 1849, reaching home on November 21. I was born the day following.

"Father had boated on the Mississippi, so when he went to California, instead of mining he ran a boat on the Sacramento river.

"Mother's eldest child by her first husband was John Lafayette Scoggin; then came William Gustavus, who was always called Stave; then Elizabeth; Martha, who married C. B. Comstock, and the baby, Woodson Avery. Scoggin valley is named for them.

"I went to school in district number One. Most of the schoolhouses were of logs, but we had a frame schoolhouse. Later I went to Tualatin Academy and Pacific University. Rev. Cushing Eells was the first principal of Tualatin Academy. His assistant was Elizabeth Millar, who later married Joseph G. Wilson, of Salem, later a supreme judge and a member of Congress. In January, 1854, a new act of incorpo-

ration was passed and Tualatin Academy became Tualatin Academy and Pacific University.

"While I was going to school there I boarded with Mrs. Kane. My sister was married the next fall and shortly thereafter our house burned to the ground, so I did not have the opportunity to go back to school at Forest Grove. When our house was burned I went to live with my half-brother in Scoggin valley, near Gaston. The teacher there was Dr. F. A. Bailey. I went to school to him. He fell into the habit of dropping in to see my half-brother pretty often. We were married December 6, 1866. We moved to a farm near Centerville, about three miles from Cornelius. We lived there seven years. Then we moved to Hillsboro. Thomas H. Tongue was our nearest neighbor. He was a fine man. I knew most of his children from the time they were born. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Emily Eagleton, now lives in Portland in the Wickersham apartments.

"My husband built this house in 1873 and I have lived in it ever since. We had eight children. Two of my boys are physicians—F. J. and A. B. Bailey. They live in Portland. John is in the lumber and logging business and lives in Hillsboro. My daughter Eva lives with me. Thomas is a dentist in Portland.

"My husband, Dr. F. A. Bailey, was born in Tennessee, January 28, 1839. When he was eighteen he moved to Missouri. He put in two years in the hospital service in the Confederate army. He received his medical degree from Willamette University in 1870, and the next year he received a diploma from a medical college at San Francisco. Dr. Baily served as mayor of Hillsboro three terms. He was an ardent democrat and an enthusiastic Mason. He loved the profession of medicine, so much so that, when he was offered the democratic nomination for governor, he felt that his duty was to the medical profession and he declined the nomination. Sylvester Pennoyer was nominated and elected. His friends considered him an orator of unusual gifts, and he wrote many professional articles for the medical journals. He died January 23, 1920, of pneumonia. He was rich in that best form of wealth, the regard and friendship of those who knew him best."

As supplementary to the foregoing interesting article, it may be stated that F. A. Bailey attended an academy in western Tennessee, the principal of which was a man of strong character and remarkable education. From there Mr. Bailey went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended medical college, and this institution sent him his medical degree after he had gone to Oregon, so that he had the unusual distinction of holding three medical degrees. He came to the Pacific coast in 1865, having left St. Louis as physician for an outfit which was sent to Montana for the Hudson Bay Company. He heard about the Willamette valley, so came on to this locality, and soon afterwards got a position as teacher in the school in Scoggin valley, accepting the school with the provision that if he received a call for his medical services he was to attend it at once, leaving the school in charge of the older pupils. Though he had served as a cadet surgeon in Price's army, he never took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. In addition to his extensive medical practice in Hillsboro, Dr. Bailey and Dr. Linklater owned a drug store in this city for many years. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Hillsboro, in which he had passed through the chairs, and was also a past president of the Oregon State Medical Society. He was a constant student of his profession, keeping abreast the times in everything pertaining to it and the American Medical Journal carried many able articles by him. So highly was his ability and attainments held that a number of times he was called to give expert testimony in trials. He took a constant and effective interest in everything relating to the material, civic or moral welfare of his community and helped to establish the free public library in Hillsboro, being a strong believer in education through reading. He and his wife were charter members of the Eastern Star chapter in Hillsboro.

John W. Bailey received his early education in the public schools of Hillsboro, also attending Pacific University two years, after which he entered Leland Stanford University, from which he was graduated in 1898. He was employed in San Francisco, California, about two years, then came back to Hillsboro, and later bought his father's drug store, which he ran for several years. In 1908 he became auditor of Washington county, which office he held until 1912, when he became vice president and manager of the Hillsboro Commercial Bank, which relation he sustained about nine years. Since that time he has devoted his attention to his logging and timber interests and is now president of the La Dee Logging Company, with offices in Portland.

In 1898 Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss E. Grace Streeter, who was born in Minnesota, from which state she came to Oregon in young girlhood with her parents, Charles E. and Rebecca Streeter, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of a son, Dr. Francis Paul, who is now a successful physician in Portland. He took his pre-medical course at Leland Stanford University, after which he matriculated in the medical school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as interne one year at the Good Samaritan Hospital and one year at Sanford-Lane Hospital, after which he was for one year on the faculty of the medical school of Leland Stanford University, and resident surgeon for the City Hospital of San Francisco, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Portland. He was married to Miss Frances Hobbs, of Corvallis, Oregon, and they have two children, John Hobbs and F. Paul, Jr. John W. Bailey has been active in the public affairs of his city and held practically every office except that of mayor. He is a member of Tuality Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held all chairs except that of worshipful master. He is a man of strong character and stanch personal qualities, has led an active and useful life, and throughout Washington county, where he is well known, commands unqualified confidence and respect.

BRUCE F. PURDY

Earnest, purposeful and industrious, Bruce F. Purdy converted his opportunities into tangible assets, achieving gratifying success as an agriculturist, and is now living retired in Forest Grove. He served in both the Washington and Oregon legislatures and is widely and favorably known throughout the Columbia River valley. A product of Oregon, he was born in Salem, near Spongs ferry, October 16, 1854, and is a member of one of the oldest families of the state. His father, Aaron Purdy, was born in Pennsylvania and left that state in his youth, going to Ohio, where he married Belinda Bucklew, a native of Maryland. They lived in Indiana for a time, afterward migrating to Michigan, and in March, 1847, started for Oregon with their family of three children. The household effects were placed in one of the old-time "prairie schooners" and when they left Michigan they had two ox teams and two cows. They crossed the Missouri river near the present site of Omaha with a train of about twelve wagons and later were joined by other emigrants, becoming members of a large caravan. Aaron Purdy had purchased a large supply of provisions for the trip and after paying the ferryman had only fifty cents left. When the trail divided he chose the northern route, while some of the party went south to California.

Late in October, 1847, the Purdys arrived at The Dalles, where they left their oxen, and there met Dr. Whitcomb, who was taking a load of provisions to a mission. The Purdy family intended to complete the remainder of the journey on horseback and on learning of this plan Towner Savage, of Salem, an uncle of Bruce F. Purdy, hurried to The Dalles to advise them to take a boat down the river. John and Lute Savage obtained a boat at Salem and proceeded down the river to The Dalles. In this boat the Purdy family floated down the Columbia to their destination and their cows were driven to that point by two Smith boys but they never recovered the oxen, which were probably eaten by soldiers during the Indian troubles. Aaron Purdy spent the winter on the John Savage place near Salem and in the spring filed on a donation land claim six miles north of Salem, near Mission bottom. He cleared and developed a portion of the place and remained there until 1866, when he went to Waitsburg, Washington, purchasing a half interest in the old Wait mill. Mr. Purdy was an expert millwright as well as a capable agriculturist and had conducted a grist mill in North Salem during the early days. While residing there he was elected justice of the peace, filling the office for many years, and was also active in Masonic affairs. He operated the Waitsburg mill until his death in the spring of 1867 and was long survived by the mother, who passed away in 1893. The children born to them in the east were: Hannah, who married Lute Savage, now deceased, and became the mother of two daughters, Bertha and Laura. Ellen, who is Mrs. E. J. Harding, of Gervais, Oregon, and has reached the advanced age of ninety years. They became the parents of six children, Frank, Laura, Jenkins, Charles, Amy and Gertrude; and Jasper, who died at The Dalles, leaving two children, Frank and Bertha. After establishing their

home in Oregon, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy became the parents of two children: Augusta, who is the widow of George Smith and lives at The Dalles; and Bruce F. of Forest Grove.

The last named was reared to the age of twelve years on the homestead in Marion county, Oregon, and attended the district schools of that locality and the "Old Institute," which stood near the present site of Willamette University. His studies were continued in Waitsburg, which he left in October, 1867, and returned to the vicinity of Salem, where he spent about nine years. In 1875, when a young man of twenty-one, he returned to the state of Washington in company with his mother and pre-empted land near Goldendale, also taking up a timber claim. He became one of the large wheat growers of that district and was also numbered among its leading stock raisers. His success was based upon scientific methods, judicious management and tireless energy and the ranch reflected his enterprise and thrift. For sixteen years he cultivated the place near Goldendale and in 1892 came to Forest Grove. Mr. Purdy bought and sold farms in various localities and still owns property near Forest Grove, while he also has valuable ranches in the state of Washington and in the Imperial valley of California. He rents most of the land, which returns to him a large income, and since 1918 has lived retired in Forest Grove, enjoying the ease and comfort which are the reward of tasks well done and years of toil.

Mr. Purdy was married in Goldendale in 1880 to Miss Cora A. McCune, who was born in Missouri and came to Oregon with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. George Walkington, who had formerly lived in California. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy became the parents of nine children: one who died in infancy; Nellie, now Mrs. George Newman, who lives near White Salmon, in Klickitat county, Washington, and has six children; Emma, who is the wife of Leo Kolkoskie, of San Francisco, California; Lois, the wife of Frank Hewitt, who is engaged in ranching in the Imperial valley of California, and who has become the father of one child; Clifton F., who is married and cultivates a farm in the Imperial valley; Bruce, who makes his home in the same valley and who has a wife and three children; Sidney, who lives in the Imperial valley; Mrs. Alta Phillips, who lives in Miami, Arizona, and is the mother of three children; and Helen, at home.

Mr. Purdy was a member of the first state legislature of Washington and occupied a seat in the Oregon house of representatives from 1893 until 1897. At all times he exhibited a zealous and watchful regard of public rights and his support of a measure was an indication of his firm belief in its efficacy as a factor in good government. He is now an appraiser for Veterans of the World war, representing Washington county on the state aid commission, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Purdy has experienced the various phases of pioneer existence in the Pacific northwest and his conversation is enriched with interesting reminiscences of the past. In the work of progress and improvement he has played an important part and an upright, well spent life has enabled him to win and retain the esteem, confidence and goodwill of his fellowmen.

J. ARTHUR NORMAN

Portland has been the city of opportunity to J. Arthur Norman, a well known tailor and an enterprising business man who has progressed with the community. He has one of the most up-to-date tailoring establishments in the city, occupying nine rooms on the third floor of the Pacific building and catering to the most fastidious people of Portland. All of his woolens are imported and of the finest texture and also of the latest English patterns.

Mr. Norman was born July 30, 1880, and is a native of Finland and a son of Simon and Matilda (Norman) Bjork, of Swedish-Finnish descent. In the public schools of Finland he obtained an education and worked for a time in his father's tailor shop, afterward serving an apprenticeship to the trade. He then traveled in several foreign countries as it was customary not to settle down after an apprenticeship was completed. He worked in Stockholm, Sweden; London, England; Hamburg, Germany; and after making a four weeks' visit at his old home started for the United States by way of Canada. This was contrary to the wish of his father who had always hoped he would return home and form a partnership with him. After his



J. ARTHUR NORMAN

arrival in Toronto, Ontario, he decided to adopt his mother's surname because of its English form. He went from that city to Guelph, in the same province, mainly because its inhabitants were chiefly English and would afford him an opportunity to converse in English and drop his native language. There he entered the employ of a tailor, for whom he worked for six months. He then crossed the United States border and for a short time was employed in a tailoring establishment in Seattle, Washington.

While in Canada Mr. Norman had become interested in Portland because of its beautiful name and in 1902 he allied his interests with those of this city. He followed his trade for a time and then qualified for the position of cutter and designer in the establishment of one of Portland's leading tailors. In 1904 he went to New York and took a special course in designing and cutting at the Mitchell Designing School. In 1905 he ventured in business for himself, opening a small shop at Twelfth and Washington streets in partnership with David Kallio, who became the senior member of the firm. Two years later Mr. Norman sold his interest in the concern to Mr. Kallio and worked as a cutter and designer until 1914, when he was joined by his brother, M. O. Norman. They planned an opening that was to eclipse all others but on that day war was declared in Europe and the enterprise seemed doomed to failure. What followed was not the business slump which they anticipated but a burst of war prosperity. When the United States entered the conflict there was very little demand for civilian clothes and the future again looked dark for the Norman Brothers, who had had no experiences in making uniforms. Necessity forced them to undertake the task and they soon had more orders than they could fill as a result of their ability and resourcefulness. The business has steadily increased and they now have twenty employes, all of whom are experienced and skillful. In design and workmanship the suits made by the firm are unexcelled and range in price from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The Norman Brothers are recognized as artists in the line in which they specialize, and their patrons are men of large affairs and impeccable taste.

In 1909 J. Arthur Norman married Miss Alida Sophia Weston, who was a native of Sweden and passed away in 1926, leaving two sons, Wilmar A. W. and Harold S. C., both high school pupils. Mr. Norman is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, No. 55, of Portland; Oregon Consistory, No. 1, A. A. S. R., and also to Al Kader Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a member of Portland Lodge, No. 142. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Progressive Business Men's Club, Royal Rosarians, Alderwood Golf Club and other small organizations. His political views coincide with the platform and principles of the republican party, and his support can always be counted upon in the furtherance of measures for the general good. Mr. Norman is an enthusiastic Oregonian and considers Portland an ideal place of residence. His success has resulted from tireless effort, good management and honorable dealings, and his business is an asset to the city.

He was married in July, 1928, to Miss Alice Eleanor Chambers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Maxwell Chambers, an old time Portland family.

LEO RICEN, M. D.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the medical circles of the Columbia River valley is Dr. Leo Ricen, of Portland, whose learning and attainments have gained for him marked prestige among his professional colleagues, while his success as a practitioner testifies to his skill and ability. Dr. Ricen was born in Odessa, Russia, and is a son of Moses and Z. (Swett) Ricen. He received his early education in the public schools, after which he was graduated from the Second Classical Gymnasium in Odessa, and, later, graduated from the Imperial University, at Kazan, Russia, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Coming to Portland, he entered the medical school of the University of Oregon, from which he received his professional degree. Later he worked at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France, and took postgraduate work in that city and Vienna, after which he entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland, in which he has continued to the present time, building up a large and remunerative

practice. He served as instructor in internal medicine in the medical school of the University of Oregon from 1917 to 1922, and has been a member of the attending medical staff of Emmanuel Hospital since 1917, serving as president of the staff in 1923. In his spare time he has been doing medical research work and he has been a valued contributor to medical literature. He was the first physician in the state of Oregon to use insulin in the treatment of diabetes, and on October 6, 1920, was the first in the state of Oregon to effect non-surgical drainage of the gall bladder, being also the first to demonstrate this procedure at a meeting of the alumni of the University of Oregon medical school. He was the first to point out the importance of consideration of the human types in rational treatment of disease, and lectured on this subject for four years, as assistant to Professor DeBusk, of the University of Oregon. The Doctor is a member of the Multnomah City and County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, an associate Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the Northwest Medical Society. He was lecturer on Russian literature in the extension course of the University of Oregon in 1918, his addresses being heard with the greatest interest, and he has been judge of prizes for the American Chemical Society for the last eight years. He was president of Theo Herzl Lodge, No. 365, I. O. B. B.

On December 20, 1907, in Portland, Dr. Risen was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Rosenthal. He is closely devoted to his life work, is a constant student of his profession, and all who know him entertain for him the highest feelings of respect for his professional ability, his sterling personal qualities and his kindly and unaffected manner. He has a hobby of drawing and is fond of fine literature and being a linguist, speaking and reading five languages, he enjoys reading in the original besides the English classics, the best German, French, Italian and Russian literature.

ANTON ROSKOSKI

Anton Roskoski, who owns and operates a fine dairy farm near Scappoose and is meeting with well merited success, was born in Russian Poland on the 17th of April, 1888, and is a son of Peter and Mary Roskoski, both of whom also were natives of that country. His father, who was a farmer, is deceased, and the mother is still residing in her native land. They became the parents of six children: Mrs. Rosie Smolinsky, who lives in Portland, Oregon; Anton, of this review; Mrs. Maggie Dorr, who lives in California; John, deceased; and Mrs. Annie Bodznsky and Peter, in Poland.

Mr. Roskoski attended the public schools of his native land and also after coming to America, so that he has good command of English. In 1904 when sixteen years old, he emigrated to Canada, where he lived two years, and then went to Glenline, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in coal mines for four years. On July 11, 1910, he arrived in Portland, Oregon, and went to work for the packing firm of Swift & Company, with which he remained three years. In 1913 he took up a homestead in Clatsop county, Oregon, near Seaside, and lived there five years, proving up on it. Returning to Portland, he worked for the Swift company for one year, later entering the employ of Slusser Brothers, meat packers, with whom he remained until 1925. By that time he had saved some money and leased a dairy ranch on the Beaverton highway, near Portland, on which he ran forty-two head of cows until 1927, when he bought his present farm, one mile northeast of Scappoose. The present business, which was established on April 10, 1927, and which is being operated under the name of the Scappoose Creek Dairy, has become one of the important enterprises of the locality. Mr. Roskoski and his sons keep sixty-seven head of good dairy cattle and own eighty-seven acres of good bottom land. They have a fine, modern dairy equipment, using milking machines, and have recently installed an up-to-date icing machine and a bottling and washing machine, as well as a large separator. All machinery is operated by electric power. They have what is perhaps the largest barn in Columbia county, one hundred and forty by forty-eight feet, with capacity for eighty-four cows and over two hundred tons of hay. Everything about the place is strictly sanitary, even to the drinking cups for the cattle. The principal farm crops are hay and corn, which is cut green and put up in two large silos for winter feed, each of the silos being sixteen feet in diameter and thirty-six feet high. They operate two large motor trucks and the milk is retailed in Portland and Scappoose. The milk

from this dairy is high test and commands a ready sale. Mr. Roskoski also leases one hundred acres of land adjoining his ranch, on which he raises feed crops.

In 1909 Mr. Roskoski was united in marriage to Miss Eva Kostek, who also was born in Russian Poland and came to the United States at about the same time as her husband. To them have been born five children, Anton, Jr., Clemmens, Anna, Agge and Julia, all of whom were born in Oregon and are at home.

ROBERT F. WENDLING, D. D. S.

No member of the dental profession in Portland commands to a greater degree the genuine regard of the people than does Dr. Robert F. Wendling, who for over a quarter of a century has practiced his profession in this city, during which period he has commanded his full share of the public patronage in his profession. Born in Shelbyville, Illinois, he is a son of Michael B. and Kate V. (McKibbon) Wendling, who were married in Shelbyville in 1877. The Doctor's father, who was a native of Ohio, was an abstractor of titles and died many years ago. The widowed mother devoted herself to the education and training of her son, assisting him in the securing of his professional education, and, with full appreciation of her splendid character and her unselfish services in his behalf, the Doctor rendered to her during her remaining years all the care and devotion possible. She was a woman of strong character and gracious qualities of mind and heart and commanded the esteem of all who knew her.

After completing his public school education, Dr. Wendling entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, in 1902. In that year he entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland and has been located on the same floor of the Oregonian building for twenty-six years. He has an office with modern equipment and is numbered among the most skilled and reliable dental surgeons of this city.

Dr. Wendling is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R., and the Multnomah Athletic Club. He is a great lover of the outdoors and in 1924 had the unusual experience of spending a night on the summit of Mt. Hood. Courteous and affable in manner, he has a large circle of warm friends throughout Portland and commands the respect of all who have come in contact with him.

B. S. WAKEFIELD

In the field of professional service B. S. Wakefield has made continuous progress and for nine years Milwaukie has had the benefit of his ability and experience as an educator. A product of the west, he attended the public schools of Minnesota, his native state, and in 1898 was graduated from the University of Minnesota, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science. He began his career as an instructor in Minnesota and first taught in a small school of two rooms.

Mr. Wakefield was engaged in educational work in Minnesota until 1912, when he came to Oregon and purchased a small ranch in Lane county, devoting his land to the production of apples. At the same time he continued his professional activities and taught for seven years at Creswell. During the last year of the World war he was an instructor in the high school at Salem, Oregon, and in 1919 came to Milwaukie as superintendent of schools. There was only one grammar school and he taught some classes in the high school, which had less than one hundred pupils. Mr. Wakefield is now principal of the union high school in district No. 5, which was organized in March, 1925, and in that year work on the present building was started. It was completed in 1926 and contains twenty classrooms as well as auxiliary rooms. The building was designed for future expansion and is thoroughly modern. The course covers four years and four hundred and thirty-nine pupils are now in attendance. Mr. Wakefield directs the activities of a corps of nineteen teachers and in the discharge of his important duties brings to bear the wisdom and knowledge acquired by thirty years of practical experience in the educational field. Under his able super-

vision the school is making notable progress, and his work has been strongly commended.

Mr. Wakefield was married in Minnesota to Miss Alice E. Cowell, and they have become the parents of two children, Alfred S. and Lynn B., both natives of Oregon. Mr. Wakefield has held a number of chairs in the blue lodge of Masons, and his wife is a past matron of the Eastern Star. They enjoy the esteem of many friends, and their home is the center of the social and cultural life of the community.

THOMAS WYNNE WATTS, M. D.

High on the roll of the representative physicians of the Columbia River valley stands the name of Dr. Thomas Wynne Watts, of Portland, who, after a thorough education and rigid professional training, has achieved notable success in his efforts to combat disease and therefore commands a large practice. The Doctor was born in Delhi, Richland parish, Louisiana, on the 27th of January, 1879, and is a son of James and Sarah (Brumby) Watts, who were married in that state. His father was a graduate of Notre Dame University and served for a number of years as credit man for Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, of Chicago. Both parents are deceased, the father dying in 1879 and the mother in 1913. Dr. T. W. Watts received his early education in the public schools of his native town and attended Louisiana State University. He matriculated in the medical school of Kentucky University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906. Later he attended the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital and the Public Health Marine hospital in Cleveland, afterwards doing other postgraduate work in New York city. He then went to central South America, where for five years he was engaged in quarantine work. In 1913 Dr. Watts came to Portland, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He is regarded as an accurate diagnostician, probably the most important branch of medical practice, and his career here has been characterized by an earnest and conscientious desire to be of real service to his fellowmen.

On May 31, 1909, Dr. Watts was united in marriage to Miss Helen Holbrook, who received her educational training in the public and high schools of Portland. They have three children: Holbrook R., now eighteen years of age, who was the all-star quarterback of the Grant high school in 1927; Hannah Sue, aged fourteen years; and Thomas W., Jr., aged seven. The Doctor is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Portland Golf Club, the Irvington Club, and the Alameda Club, of which he is president. He also is president of the Pacific Northwest Golf Association and is treasurer of the Pacific Coast Protective Association. Professionally he is a member of the Portland Academy of Medicine and the Multnomah County Medical Society. He is a republican in his political views, and ever since becoming a resident of Portland has evinced a readiness to cooperate in all measures for the betterment of the city in every way. Because of his professional ability, his creditable personal traits and his kindly and generous disposition, he not only commands public confidence, but also the genuine esteem of all who have come into contact with him.

F. H. SHOLES

F. H. Sholes, the popular and efficient treasurer of Cornelius, has creditably filled several municipal offices and is also a financier of proven ability and worth. He was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, in 1885 and is the adopted son of A. S. Sholes, his great-uncle. The latter was born in the state of New York and lost his father when a boy of about thirteen. His early life was spent on a farm in the Empire state, which he left when a young man. During the Civil war he served in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry and after receiving his honorable discharge returned to Michigan and married Miss Jenny Western, a native of that state. There he engaged in banking, general merchandising and farming and was also a dealer in grain. Success attended all of his undertakings and at one time he was the owner of eleven fine farms in Michigan. Owing to impaired health he came to Oregon in 1904, locating in

Portland, and liked the state so well that he decided to remain. For several years he was an outstanding figure in financial circles of Cornelius and is still at the head of the Cornelius State Bank but retired from the active management in 1920. Although eighty-four years of age he enjoys excellent health, for his powers and talents have been wisely conserved. Mr. Sholes is a Mason and became a charter member of the lodge at North Branch, Michigan, also of the Eastern Star chapter of that place, which his wife likewise joined at that time. His has been a useful, upright life, characterized by the accomplishment of much good, and he is respected and honored by all with whom he has been associated.

F. H. Sholes attended the public schools of Michigan and while living in that state received instruction in electrical engineering. At the age of nineteen he enrolled as a student in a Portland business college and in 1905 became cashier of the Hillsboro Commercial Bank, of which his father was one of the founders. For two years he remained in the institution, also aiding in the conduct of the lumber business which his father had started in Hillsboro, and has since been identified with the Cornelius State Bank. It was established in 1905 by T. H. Adams, who was the first president of the bank and now lives in Vancouver, Washington. In 1907 the institution was purchased by capitalists of Hillsboro and Forest Grove and A. S. Sholes has since been its president. J. A. Thornburgh was the cashier in 1906 and in 1907 he was succeeded by F. H. Sholes, who is still the incumbent of that office. J. C. Buchanan is vice president and the other officers and directors are Albert Bunning, of Cornelius; and Daniel Deaville, of Hillsboro, retired. The original capital of fifteen thousand dollars remains unchanged and a surplus fund of six thousands dollars has been accumulated, while the resources amount to one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. This institution has been a vital force for progress in Cornelius and is one of the oldest and most reliable banks in Washington county. For more than twenty years F. H. Sholes has faithfully served the institution, doing all in his power to further its interests, and is largely responsible for its success and prestige.

In 1910 Mr. Sholes was married in Hillsboro to Miss Florence May Weatherred, who was born at North Plains, a short distance from the town. She is a daughter of T. S. and Frances (Taylor) Weatherred, who are now residing in Hillsboro. The parents of Mrs. Weatherred were from Tennessee and came to Oregon in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Sholes have one child, Thomas Seymour, who was born in Hillsboro.

Mr. Sholes is a member of the McMinnville Lodge of Elks and the Washington County and Oregon State Bankers Associations. His deep interest in educational matters led to his service on the school board, with which he was connected for nine years, and for six years he was mayor of Cornelius, which derived much benefit from his progressive administration. During the eight years of his service as town treasurer Mr. Sholes has made an exceptionally fine record. When he entered upon his duties the municipality was burdened with a debt of twenty-three thousand dollars, which has been reduced to three thousand, five hundred dollars, notwithstanding the additional expense incurred by the installation of a fine water system—an achievement that has won for Mr. Sholes the highest commendation. He has manifested his devotion to the public welfare by many tangible efforts for the general good and is a citizen who would be a valuable acquisition to any community, for throughout life he has been actuated by a keen sense of duty and honor, conscientiously fulfilling every trust reposed in him.

MAUDE TANNER, D. M. S.

Among the capable and well known dentists of Portland is numbered Dr. Maude Tanner, who has not only achieved distinctive success as a practitioner, but is also widely known for her effective work in the educational field, largely through her writings. Dr. Tanner was born on a farm near Marion, Illinois, and is a daughter of Silas and Julia (Davis) Tanner, the latter now deceased. Her father, who is a farmer and contractor is living. To him and his wife were born five children, three sons and two daughters.

Dr. Tanner received her early education in the public schools of her home neighborhood, after which she attended Barnes University, at St. Louis, two years. She

spent the year 1906 in government service, and then entered the Pacific Dental College, at Portland, from which she was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, in 1909. In the following year she entered upon the practice of her profession in Portland, to which she has devoted her attention continuously since, with the exception of the year 1915, when she was engaged in educational work at the San Francisco exposition. She has a nicely furnished and well equipped office in the Broadway building and commands a large and representative practice. She is a member of the Portland District Dental Society and the Order of the Eastern Star. She was the first woman delegate to a National Dental Association convention, being sent to the meeting at New York in 1917, and in August, 1918, she attended the association meeting at Chicago, where she read an interesting and able paper on "Text Books for Schools." She has written a number of instructive books for children, and her paper read at Chicago was mainly concerned with the text books for children which she has written. She has now in preparation another book, entitled "For Children." Dr. Tanner has two children, Theodore, aged seven years, and Mary, aged five years. A woman of culture and refinement, closely devoted to her life work, and cordial and friendly in her social relations, she is held in the highest esteem by all who have come in contact with her.

ROBERT S. WERTHEIMER

Robert S. Wertheimer, resident manager of the Longview Fibre Company, at Longview, Washington, has had thorough technical training and possesses high qualifications for the responsible position which he holds, in which he is rendering capable and efficient service to his company. Mr. Wertheimer was born in Los Angeles, California, June 20, 1899, and is a son of Monroe A. and Annetta S. (Salz) Wertheimer. The father was born in Ohio, February 2, 1854, and is now engaged in the manufacture of paper at Kaukauna, Wisconsin, while the mother was born in Stockton, California.

Robert S. Wertheimer attended the public schools, and Tome Preparatory School, at Port Deposit, Maryland, after which he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1924. He became assistant engineer of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, at Kaukauna, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1927, when he accepted the position of resident manager of the Longview Fibre Company, engaged in making sulphate test liner and machine glazed paper from wood pulp, in the manufacture of which it utilizes the Douglas fir refuse from Long-Bell Lumber Company also hemlock round wood. The officers of the Longview Fibre Company are, M. A. Wertheimer, chairman of the board; H. L. Wollenberg, president; D. C. Everest, vice president; and M. T. Ray, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Wertheimer was married to Miss Kathleen Pepper, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, and is a daughter of Edmund M. and Dolly (McWhinney) Pepper. Mr. and Mrs. Wertheimer are the parents of three children, namely: Philip Monroe, born November 19, 1921; Stephen Pepper, born August 4, 1925; and Robert Edmund, born on April 10, 1928. Mr. Wertheimer is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Longview Country Club.

STUART MCGUIRE, D. M. D.

Dr. Stuart McGuire, who has been successfully practicing dentistry in Portland for a number of years, is also well known to the people of this section of the country because of his splendid singing voice, with which he has afforded pleasure to all who have heard him. The Doctor is a native of Portland, born in 1886, and is a son of Hollister D. and Kate (Stuart) McGuire, who were married in this city. His father, who was born in 1853, was long engaged in the real estate business here, meeting with success, and also served as state fish and game commissioner under Governors Penoyer and Lord. His family was established in this locality in an early day, his

parents having crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852. To H. D. and Kate McGuire were born four children, namely: Stuart; Frank L., of Portland; Hollister D., Jr., of San Francisco, California; and Mrs. Dr. C. E. Stolt.

Dr. Stuart McGuire received his early education in the public schools of Portland and attended the North Pacific Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1915. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession and was soon in the enjoyment of a good practice, which has steadily grown through the subsequent years. He has a well equipped office in the Corbett building, and is numbered among Portland's skilled and reliable dentists.

Dr. McGuire was united in marriage to Miss Corrine Kellogg, who was born, reared and educated in Portland. To them have been born three children, Stuart, Jr., now nine years of age, Robert Douglas, aged seven years and Callie Corinne. Dr. McGuire is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. Professionally he is a member of the Portland District Dental Society and the Oregon State Dental Society. Dr. McGuire was gifted by nature with a fine baritone voice, to which he gave careful training in New York city, and is one of the most popular singers of Portland, having sung for many years in the quartets of the leading churches of this city, as well as in concerts and recitals. He is a man of courteous and affable manner, has many warm and loyal friends throughout the city, and is greatly respected by all who know him.

CHARLES HENRY ENGLISH

Charles H. English, who conducts a successful mercantile business at Deer Island, Oregon, has led an active and industrious career and well merits the success which has come to him, for he has been fair and honorable in all of his dealings and has proven worthy of public confidence and patronage. Mr. English was born at Hornitos, Mariposa county, California, in 1865, and is a son of Charles and Jane (Nosley) English, the former born in Kentucky in 1830 and the latter in Illinois in 1825. His father went to Missouri in 1842 and lived there until 1849, when he joined the gold rush to California, to which state his wife went in the following year. Mr. English was engaged in mining until 1865, when he drove overland, with a horse team, to Oregon, locating in Columbia county, where he took up a preemption claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was covered with timber and brush. After building a log house, he set to work to clear the land and as soon as the ground was ready he began raising garden truck. In 1891 he leased the farm and moved to Deer Island, Columbia county, and bought a general store, which he conducted until 1898, when he sold it to his son, Charles H., and retired. Both parents are now deceased, the mother dying July 7, 1898, and the father January 21, 1908. They became the parents of five children, namely: D. B., who lives in White Bluff, Washington; Mrs. Ida Bonser, of Deer Island; Charles H.; Cynthia and J. A., both deceased.

Charles H. English was educated in the district schools of Columbia county and the public schools of Astoria. He remained at home, assisting his father in the operation of the ranch, and also cultivating a market garden at Deer Island in partnership with his father until his marriage, in 1891, since which time he has been connected with the store at Deer Island, of which he became sole owner in 1898. He carries a large and well selected stock of such lines of merchandise as are demanded by the local trade, and he enjoys a very satisfactory patronage.

On December 23, 1891, Mr. English was united in marriage to Miss Mattie M. Bevis, who was born in Portland, Oregon, and is a daughter of John Wesley and Highley Jane (Evans) Bevis, the former born in New Jersey, July 4, 1824, and the latter in Tennessee, December 27, 1829. Mr. Bevis joined the rush to California in 1849, going by way of the isthmus of Panama, and met with a very fair measure of success. He returned to Iowa in 1850 and lived there until 1862, when he came to Oregon with his wife and five children, who traveled in the typical covered wagon of that day. They located in Portland, where Mr. Bevis ran a large dairy, furnishing the city of Portland with milk. About 1878 he bought a large tract of timber land in Columbia county, sold off the timber and lived there until the early '80s, when he bought land three miles north of Deer Island, where he was engaged in farming until about 1897, when he sold out, retired from active business pursuits and moved to Portland, where he bought a home. He died there in 1904 and his wife passed away

in 1915. Of the nine children who blessed their union, three are living, namely: John W., who is manager of the Inman & Poulson mill in Portland; Mrs. Annie Nicholas, a widow, who resides in Portland, and Mrs. English. Mr. and Mrs. English are the parents of a son, Harold Clifford, who was born September 12, 1896, at Deer Island, graduated from the high school at Portland, and is now in the employ of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad. He lives in Portland, is married and has an adopted daughter, Mildred, now twelve years of age. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. English is a member of Avon Lodge, No. 62, K. P., at St. Helens, Mrs. English is a member of the Pythian Sisters at St. Helens and both are members of the United Artisans, Lodge No. 80, of which Mr. English is a charter member. Mrs. English has served as postmaster at Deer Island continuously since 1895, and is probably the oldest postmaster in point of years of continuous service in the state of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. English still own forty acres of the old homestead at Deer Island, which is a well improved and productive farm and is leased. They are in every respect a worthy couple and throughout the community they enjoy the esteem and good will of all who know them.

J. O. ELROD

Any list of the men who have been largely responsible for the development of the business interests of the Columbia River valley during the past twenty years must include the name of J. O. Elrod, whose operations in the lumber and logging business have been on a large scale, while in enterprises directly related to the city of Portland he has taken an active and leading part. Mr. Elrod was born in Ringgold county, Iowa, on October 19, 1875, and is a son of Eli W. and Arminta (Elder) Elrod. The mother died in Iowa. The father was for a number of years extensively engaged in the lumber business in Minnesota and in 1894 came to Oregon, locating in Sherman county, where he engaged in raising wheat. He was successful in his business affairs and in 1905 retired from active pursuits, moving to Portland, where he resided until his death.

J. O. Elrod secured a good public school education, graduating from high school in Minnesota, and in boyhood went to work in his father's lumber camps in that state. In the spring of 1895 he came to Oregon, and devoted his attention to wheat farming in the eastern part of the state until 1905, when he came to Portland and engaged in the lumber business, with which he has been actively identified to the present time. He has also handled much real estate, buying tracts of land, which he has subdivided and sold, and has been successful in that line. He is the owner of two large and well equipped lumber mills, one at Reedsport and the other at Cochran, in connection with which he carries on logging operations on a large scale. He is a director and president of the Cochran Southern Logging Railway Company, secretary of the Blue Lake Logging Company and president of the Umpqua Mills and Timber Company, all of which are important and profitable concerns. Mr. Elrod employs several hundred men in his various operations and has proven a progressive and enterprising business man, soundly conservative in his judgment and doing well whatever he undertakes. He was the organizer of Multnomah drainage district No. 1, which includes over eight thousand acres of splendid land on the Columbia river, including the present grounds of the Alderwood Country Club, the Columbia Country Club and the Riverside Golf Club. When the district was organized there were not over twenty residences on the entire tract, but since it has been reclaimed it is now practically all under cultivation or improved, the land being, at a conservative valuation, worth at least two and a half million dollars. Mr. Elrod became associated with J. H. Trimble in the building of what is known as the Elrod & Trimble Terminals, at a cost of over one and a half million dollars, and devoted to warehouse and cold storage purposes. The building, which is two and three stories in height, has two wings, each five hundred and fifty by two hundred feet. The cold storage department has a capacity of three hundred thousand boxes, and there is dockage room for three vessels of large type, there being forty feet of water. This has been a very important addition to Portland's business institutions and has proven a successful enterprise.



J. O. ELROD

On January 18, 1898, Mr. Elrod was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Cook, of Little Falls, Minnesota, and they are the parents of two children, Lucile, the wife of Ralph Moore, of Portland, and Maurine. Mr. Elrod is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Arlington Country Club, the Columbia Country Club, of which he is president, and the Alderwood Golf Club. He is a director and a member of the forestry committee of the Chamber of Commerce and is a past director of the Portland Realty Board. His life has been so varied in its activities and so far-reaching in its relations that it has become an integral part of the history of the Columbia River valley, and his sterling worth and integrity have gained for him the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who have come in contact with him, while his kindly manner and agreeable personal traits have won for him many loyal friends.

FRANKLIN P. JOHNSON, M. D.

Dr. Franklin P. Johnson, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Portland for the past five years, has in an unmistakable manner demonstrated his attainments and ability as a physician and commands a gratifying practice. The Doctor was born in Hannibal, Missouri, in 1888, and is a son of Horace William and Lillie M. (Paradise) Johnson, of whom the former died in 1913. He received his elementary education in the public schools, after which he attended the University of Missouri for four years. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Medical Sciences from Harvard University, following which he was professor of anatomy at the University of Missouri for six years. He then entered the medical school of Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1920. He served as interne at New Haven, Connecticut, and as resident physician in the Brady Urological Institute of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1923 Dr. Johnson came to Portland and engaged in the practice of his profession, specializing in urology, in which he is recognized as an expert. He is a member of the medical staffs of the Good Samaritan Hospital and the Multnomah County Hospital, and is a member of the Multnomah County and City Medical Society and is a member of the teaching staff of the University of Oregon Medical School. He is the author of numerous papers on anatomy and urology, co-author of Young's practice of Urology and collaborator in Nelson's Loose Leave Surgery. He is mentioned in Who's Who. Member of Sigma Xi, member of American Association of Anatomists, American Urological Association and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Juliette Omohundro, who was born in Virginia, and who graduated in nursing from Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School for Nurses. To them have been born two children, Lillian Paradise, who is three years old, and Virginia Martin, now two years old. Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason and is a man of pleasing address and kindly manner, deeply devoted to his profession and has won many warm friends since coming to Portland, while in professional circles he is held in high regard.

ROY H. DOBBS

Roy H. Dobbs, cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Camas, has in all of his affairs proven a man of marked initiative ability and sound and dependable judgment, and since coming to Camas has gained an enviable standing among its leading men of affairs. The Citizens State Bank was established in 1919 by W. A. Mansfield, Robert Stoller, Hugh MacMaster, B. W. Nonemaker, A. D. McKeever and H. S. Clark, and is an entirely local institution, having a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars and total resources of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first officers were W. A. Mansfield, president; Robert Stoller, vice president; and Roy H. Dobbs, cashier. Mr. Mansfield was succeeded in the presidency by H. T. Clark, and the present directors are A. C. Allen, of Camas; H. S. Clark, of the Crown Willamette

Paper Company; Dr. H. W. Andresen, dentist; H. E. Jones, of the Crown Willamette Paper Company; Carl Laux, of Camas; B. W. Nonemaker and Hugh MacMaster, both of Camas.

Roy H. Dobbs was born in Union, Union county, Oregon, in 1885, a son of William and Melissa (Galloway) Dobbs. His father, who was a native of England, came to this country in 1863 and during the greater part of his subsequent life was a manufacturer of bricks at Union, Oregon, which trade he had learned in his native land, and the same business had been followed by his family for a number of generations. Many of the early buildings at Union were constructed of bricks which he made. At one time, not quite satisfied with the quality of his product, he tore down and rebuilt his kilns. His death occurred in 1921. His wife was brought to Oregon in 1853, when about seven years old, and became the wife of Conrad Miller, who owned the first farm taken up at Union, and after his death she became the wife of William Dobbs. Her father, Thomas Galloway, was one of the early pioneer, having crossed the plains with ox teams and settled at Coffin Rock.

Roy H. Dobbs attended the public schools at Union and for two winters the Armstrong Business College in Portland. He then took over his mother's farm and in 1905 established a milk route at Union, being the first to deliver milk in bottles east of the mountains. He acquired a fine herd of registered Jersey cattle and sold his cream for ten cents a pint. He followed that business successfully for two years, and in 1908 went to Washougal, establishing the first herd of registered Jersey cattle in Clark county. He kept this herd until 1919, when he sold the farm and stock, but later had to take the farm back and still owns it. On leaving the farm he removed to Camas, where he became cashier of the Citizens State Bank, which position he has filled to the present time. By his careful and discriminating judgment, he has been an important factor in the splendid success which this institution has enjoyed and to a marked degree he commands the confidence of his business associates.

In 1908, at Union, Mr. Dobbs was united in marriage to Miss Veta Shoemaker, who was born in Cove, Oregon, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Shoemaker, who came to the coast in the '60s, and here Mr. Shoemaker followed blacksmithing. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs are the parents of two children, Bruce, who is a student in Washington State College; and Jean.

Mr. Dobbs is a Mason, in which order he has received the degrees of the Scottish Rite; is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Kiwanis Club. He has shown a deep interest in the welfare of Camas and is rendering able and appreciated service as mayor of the city. He is part owner of a large farm at Cape Horn, which is being stocked with registered cattle. A man of sterling integrity, candid and straightforward, he has won a warm place in the hearts of the people of Camas and is deservedly popular throughout the community.

R. B. SMALLEY, M. D.

Among Portland's representative medical men stands Dr. R. B. Smalley, who as physician and surgeon has won for himself a high place in the estimation of the people of this community because of his professional attainments and his sterling character. Dr. Smalley was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1889, and is a son of Byron DeLacey and Eleanor (Bell) Smalley, who were married in Friendship, Michigan. His father, who was engaged in the insurance business, came to the Pacific coast in 1890, locating in Seattle, Washington, where his death occurred in 1927. His widow is still residing in that city.

Dr. Smalley, who was about a year old when taken from Michigan to Seattle, was reared in the latter city, securing his elementary education in its public schools. Having determined to devote his life to the healing art, he matriculated in the medical school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1918. He served as interne in the Good Samaritan Hospital in 1917-18, and then enlisted in the United States Navy, in which he served until March, 1919, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Portland and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he is specializing in surgery and the diseases of women. He has shown thorough mastery of these subjects and has been more than ordinarily successful in practice.

Dr. Smalley was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Maupin, who was born at Haycreek, Oregon, and was a graduate nurse in the Good Samaritan Hospital at Portland when Dr. Smalley met her. They are the parents of two children, Nancy, now six years of age, and Robert Rowan, two years old. The Doctor is a member of the Portland Academy of Medicine and the Multnomah County Medical Society. He is a man of earnest purpose, high ideals and close devotion to his life work, and all who know him hold him in high regard for his professional success and his excellent personal qualities.

GUY BENNETT

Guy Bennett, proprietor of the Bennett Hardware Company of Vancouver, has made an excellent business record and has attained, not only a very satisfactory measure of material success, but also the confidence of the people of his community, among whom he is regarded as a progressive, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Bennett was born in Scholls, Oregon, in 1878, a son of J. R. and Sarah (Scholl) Bennett. The father came west in 1852, locating at Tizard, Oregon, then called Tigardsville, where he took up a donation land claim but later sold it and moved to Scholls. In early days he followed farming here, but in the late '60s and early '70s operated a sawmill, being one of the pioneers in that line. His death occurred in 1888. Sarah Scholl was born in Scott county, Illinois, March 12, 1833, and was a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Cowbick) Scholl. Peter Scholl was born in Clarke county, Kentucky, October 2, 1809, and died November 23, 1872, while his wife was born in Champaign county, Illinois, May 7, 1808, and died February 1, 1872. Their marriage occurred on August 21, 1828. Peter Scholl, who was a grandnephew of Daniel Boone and served in the Black Hawk Indian war, brought his wife and family of eight children to the coast in 1847, settling at Scholls, which place was named in his honor, and there he took up a donation land claim. He operated the ferry at what became known as Scholls Ferry. Mrs. Sarah (Scholl) Bennett, who died February 19, 1883, was married twice, her first husband having been Charles J. Merrell, who died November 16, 1857. On February 22, 1859, she became the wife of J. R. Bennett. By her first marriage she had two children and had five children by her second marriage.

After his mother's death, Guy Bennett was sent to Vancouver to live and in the public schools of this city he received his early educational training, attending the old Central school. After leaving school he fired a donkey engine for a short time and then worked for the Honeyman Hardware Company at Portland, by whom he was employed in the repairing of bicycles. During the period from his tenth to thirteenth years he lived in eastern Washington, where he became personally acquainted with "Wild Goose Bill," one of the noted characters of that day and locality, and he went to school with his children. After the subsidence of the bicycle trade, Mr. Bennett was transferred to the hardware department of the Honeyman store, in which he worked until 1905, when he took a trip to the Orient as an oiler on a steamer, the round trip being made simply for the experience. In 1906, in partnership with William King, he bought a store at Newberg, Washington, which they ran for three years under the firm name of the King & Bennett Hardware Company.

Mr. Bennett then sold his interests there and, coming to Vancouver, bought the hardware department of the Crawford-Marshall Company. This was one of the early stores of Vancouver, having been established by E. G. and W. P. Crawford, who soon afterward admitted F. N. Marshall as a partner, when the firm became the Crawford-Marshall Company. They first conducted a grocery store but later added all lines of general merchandise excepting dry goods. Subsequently the different departments were sold and the firm continued the hardware business until February, 1910, when it was sold to Mr. Bennett, who is doing business under the name of the Bennett Hardware Company. The business was first located in the Crawford-Marshall building at Fifth and Main streets, but in 1922 Mr. Bennett moved to his present location at 905-07 Washington street, where he has a fine, well arranged store room, fifty by one hundred feet in size. He carries a full line of hardware, building material, paints, oils, household hardware and radios and through his square dealing accommodation and courtesy has built up a large trade.

In 1913 Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Frances L. Henry, whose

family was early established in North Carolina, having located in this country prior to the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather celebrated his one hundredth birthday in 1927. To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have been born four children, James R., Robert, Barbara Jane and Thomas.

Mr. Bennett is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and has been a member of the Multnomah Club of Portland since 1898. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Grange and the Mothers Club. Mr. Bennett is everywhere spoken of as a citizen of worth, possessing many sterling traits of character, and he commands the good will of all who know him, as he is a man of cordial and friendly manner and has lived a consistent and upright life in all of its relations.

L. SAMUEL

One of the outstanding characteristics of the American people is their favorable attitude towards life insurance, and this is also a very important factor in the country's economic strength, for when the welfare of the individual or the family is provided for in a material way, to that extent is the community benefited. The state of Oregon is fortunate in being the home and the field of operations of the Oregon Life Insurance Company, one of the strong and successful organizations of its kind in the United States. To the late L. Samuel must be given the credit for founding this company and for its early growth and stability, and his memory is today honored in the community in which he lived and labored to such goodly ends. Fred Lockley, after an interview with Mr. Samuel, printed the following interesting articles in the Oregon Daily Journal of April 10, 1913:

"When I was a boy we thought of the United States not only as a land of promise, but as a sort of magic land, almost a fairy land," said L. Samuel. "Word came back to my native village, Graetz, in Germany, that my uncle had become very wealthy in California. We thought all one needed to do to succeed in life was to have the price of a ticket to America. There were five in our family. I was the only boy. When my uncle wrote and said that I could come to the United States I thought my future was assured and my fortune made. I was twelve years old.

"I arrived in San Francisco in 1859. I did not stay long with my uncle, but struck out for myself. I got work as an errand boy in a drygoods store. I soon became acquainted with the errand boy in a drygoods store next door. His name was Adolph Wolfe, now of the firm of Lipman Wolfe & Company. I think that it is rather strange that Mr. Wolfe and I, both long time residents of Portland, should have started out business careers as errand boys in adjacent dry goods stores in San Francisco.

"Progress seemed too slow for me as an errand boy, so I started as a newsboy on the boats plying between Sacramento and San Francisco. Miners coming out from the gold fields would come by boat from Sacramento to San Francisco to spend the money they had cleaned up in the mines. Leslie's Weekly and Harper's Weekly sold for twenty-five cents apiece on the boat, while all other magazines sold for fifty cents apiece. The miners would frequently buy three or four magazines, look at the pictures and then give them back to me. I often sold the same magazine three or four times.

"Some of the hotels and business houses asked me to distribute their cards to the miners and travelers who came to San Francisco. Each firm paid me two or three dollars a month for handing out their cards. This gave me an idea. In place of handing out cards for a dozen or fifteen business houses, I had a little paper printed called the Traveler's Guide. In this, for a few dollars a month, I inserted the cards of the different business houses and hotels, giving the Guide to travelers free. This, in connection with my news business, was very profitable and gave me my first idea of the publishing business.

"In 1868 I went into business as a general advertising agent in Sacramento. I had hundreds of my photographs printed and pasted them on cards with my address and gave them out to prospective clients. I believe that that was the introduction of the use of a person's photograph on his business card. Nowadays of course we have a cut made, but in those days that was not practical.

"In 1871 I came to Portland. The first work I did here in Portland was to publish a traveler's guide similar to the one I had gotten out in Sacramento, my support of course coming from the advertising. In 1873, in connection with my work on the Traveler's Guide, I published a directory of Portland and East Portland, a book of three hundred and eighty pages. The mayor that year was Philip Wasserman. O. N. Denny, who introduced the Chinese pheasants to Oregon, was the police judge, Mathew P. Deady was the United States district attorney, Harvey Scott was the collector of the port of Portland, Binger Herman was the receiver of the land office at Roseburg, H. W. Corbett and J. K. Kelly were senators and J. H. Mitchell was senator-elect in Congress.

"This work naturally led up to the publishing business, so that in 1875 I started the West Shore. This was the first illustrated publication of that kind on the coast. Later I added colored illustrations. I ran the West Shore for seventeen years. It was more a labor of love than a matter of profit. We brought out during that time some authors and artists who have since become famous. Ella Higginson published her first work in the West Shore. Harry L. Wells was editor for some time. Joaquin Miller sent us a good many original poems. Homer Davenport submitted some sketches and drawings, but we did not take them. I remember the editor returned them and said what he needed more than anything else was a course in drawing. His ideas were pretty good, but he didn't know how to draw.

"After I had given up the West Shore, I became manager of one of the large eastern life insurance companies. At the time of the investigation and shakeup in the large eastern life insurance companies I conceived the idea of starting an insurance company here in Portland. I founded and became the general manager of the Oregon Life. The first three men to become stockholders were H. W. Scott, C. S. Jackson and H. L. Pittock. I went to them because I had always been a publisher, and my sympathies and interest have always been along publishing lines.

"I have seen wonderful changes during the time I have been in business here in Portland. Take the building in which I have my office, the Corbett building. Do you know about what you would have to pay for this corner now? I can tell you what Mr. Corbett paid for it. Jacob Mayer needed funds with which to make a trip. In those early days in Portland money was not very abundant. He went to various friends to get the money, but was unable to secure it. Finally he went to H. W. Corbett and told him that he had a lot on the corner of Fifth and Morrison that he would like to borrow some money on. Mr. Corbett wasn't very anxious to loan the money, and Mr. Mayer said to him, "I need three hundred dollars. Will you give me three hundred dollars for that lot?" Mr. Corbett agreed and gave him three hundred dollars for the corner where the Corbett building now stands. Mr. Mayer went on his trip. He came back to Portland and later became one of the founders of Fleischner, Mayer & Company.

"I certainly feel that I made no mistake when I cast my lot with Portland. During the last forty years or more I have seen it grow from a country town to one of the most progressive cities in the country."

Some years ago, under the department heading "Nothing the Matter with Portland," the Journal also published another interview with Mr. Samuel, from which the following excerpts are made: "When, early one summer morning, twenty-two of our business blocks went up in smoke, and the then struggling village saw many deserters, I stood among the fir trees which garlanded the embryo city's blackened desolation, still possessed of the inspiring belief that even yet "There is nothing the matter with Portland." It would require a little more patience and a little harder work to accomplish things, but, to be a worthy citizen, I must remain and do my part toward rebuilding the town and upbuilding the commonwealth. I am glad I did my share in those two tasks. * * *

"The making of this the Rose city originated, I believe, when I planted a rose hedge by the curb at my home. I was advised that vandals would destroy them. But they bloomed and flourished and my example was largely copied. This was the beginning of the present profusion of rose blooms, and the seedling from which our delightful Rose Festivals have grown.

"I am a firm believer in the idea that every successful Oregon enterprise is instrumental in helping all other Oregon enterprises, the same as successful Oregonians reflect credit on the state. And right here I want to say, without disparagement of any Portland newspaper, because each is a credit to our city, that one of the most

marvelous creations we have in Portland is The Journal, built right here from the ground up. It certainly is a newspaper which, in enterprise and push in every department, is an institution reflecting credit upon our municipality.

"I consider that my very best, and that which will be the most enduring, work of my life is the founding of the Oregon Life Insurance Company. In this, as in its subsequent success, I am glad to share credit with my son Clarence, as without his help as well as advice I am confident the undertaking would not have achieved the almost boundless record for which it is noted both far and near. By our team work, Portland has the distinction of possessing one of the most successful, as well as unique, life insurance companies in the United States.'"

Mr. Samuel remained manager of the Oregon Life Insurance Company until his death, which occurred August 26, 1916. During many years of the company's history it confined its operations to the state of Oregon, but now it writes insurance throughout the northwest. According to the last annual report of the company's president, C. F. Adams, the total amount of insurance in force is approximately forty-eight million dollars, the insurance sold and revived during 1927 alone amounting to over seven and a half million dollars, while there are almost twenty-one thousand individual policies. The assets amounted to over seven million seven hundred thousand dollars, while the legal reserve, for the protection of policy holders, amounted to over six and a quarter million dollars, in addition to a surplus of over five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars and a contingent reserve of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Death losses during the year amounted to less than two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, or fifty-two and five tenths per cent of expectations, showing a gratifying decrease when compared to the previous year's record. Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries totaled over seven hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, bringing the total payments since organization to three million seven hundred and sixty-one thousand and seventy-three dollars. Mr. Samuel had confidently looked forward to the company having ten million dollars in force, but died two months before that figure was reached. In 1926 the Oregon Life Insurance Company erected its present splendid building, which is of two stories and basement, fifty by one hundred feet, and admirably adapted to the uses of the business. In the basement there is a complete photostat department, in which are made photostatic copies of every application and policy. Every modern mechanical contrivance possible is used to facilitate the work of the office and to safeguard the company's interests. Premium notices are made out by modern addressographs, for which the company makes its own stencils. It has its own printing plant for the production of leaflets and other advertising material, as well as office stationery. Mimeographs are freely used when practicable and a modern "Ditto" machine makes duplicate filing cards for every policy. The company's records are kept in a fireproof room, forty feet square, which holds the complete record of every policy. There is a complete mailing department, in which stamping and mailing machines are employed. In the office a modern Hollerith tabulating machine segregates cards at the rate of four hundred and fifty a minute, after which the cards are put through the tabulating machine, which draws all kinds of segregations that may be desired. This is one of the only two machines of its kind in Portland. Fifty clerks are employed in the office. The upper floor is devoted to actuarial and accounting departments, in which are employed electrically driven calculating machines. Dumb waiters afford quick service for transfer of papers from floor to floor. There is also an assembly hall, for the meetings of salesmen and other conferences, which will comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons. The building is well lighted and thoroughly ventilated and is modern in every respect. The company employs over one hundred fifty agents in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and this is the only home life insurance company in this state. Best's Life Rating Chart is in the life insurance business what Dun and Bradstreet are to the mercantile business. On this chart the Oregon Life Insurance Company is listed among the eighty-nine companies which receives the highest possible rating out of the three hundred and two companies given on the chart. The Oregon Life Insurance Company makes its investments principally in the territory served by it and, as it is operated on the mutual plan, its excess profits are returned to the policyholders.

Clarence S. Samuel, who, since the death of his father, has served as general manager of the Oregon Life Insurance Company, was born in Portland, June 23, 1876, and received his educational training in the public schools of his home city. In 1896, when

twenty years of age, he entered the employ of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, with which company he remained until 1905, when he resigned in order to assist his father in the organization of the Oregon Life Insurance Company. He became assistant manager of the company in 1906 and has from the beginning been a most important factor in the steady and substantial progress which has characterized the company's record.

In 1903 Clarence S. Samuel was united in marriage to Miss Claudia C. Salomon, who was born at Junction City, Oregon, and to them have been born two children, Millard A., who graduated from the University of California in 1925, having taken the course in business administration, and is now associated with his father in the Oregon Life Insurance Company, being of the third generation of the family to be actively identified with this society; and Leo, who is now a student in the University of Oregon. Mr. Samuel is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Tualatin Country Club, the Concordia Club and the Progressive Business Men's Club. He gives his political support to the republican party and stands consistently for all that is best in the life of his community. He is a man of marked executive ability and clear headed judgment and is giving to his company a high type of service.

EGGERT NAGEL

Eggert Nagel, senior member of the well known firm of Nagel & Surbeck, of Washougal, Clark county, has been identified with farming and mercantile interests in this locality for many years, and has well earned the reputation which he enjoys as an enterprising and successful business man and public-spirited citizen. He was born in Germany, June 24, 1864, and was about one year old when brought to the United States by his parents, Hans and Catherine Nagel, who located at Davenport, Iowa. The father was a farmer, but during the four years that he lived at Davenport he did a large business in supplying fuel wood to the steamers on the Mississippi river, and his son Eggert, young as he was, often collected from the boat captains the checks in payment for the wood. In 1872 the family moved to Howard county, Nebraska, where the father followed farming until 1892, when he brought his family to Clark county, Washington, and here he purchased one hundred and fifty-two acres of land, while Eggert bought two hundred acres of land, on which they engaged in farming. Both parents are now deceased.

Eggert Nagel operated his farm continuously until 1907, being engaged mainly in dairying and the raising of hay, and gradually he developed a fine herd of full-blooded Holstein cattle. In 1907 he removed to Washougal and became identified with his present mercantile business. This was originally established in 1890 across the street from its present location by Gary & Hersick, who later sold out to Cottrell & Jones. They in turn sold to Rundell & Scales, who in 1907 sold the business to Nagel & Wright. In the following year Mr. Nagel bought his partner's interest and in the same year sold a half interest to George P. Dibble. They remained in partnership until 1920, when Mr. Dibble sold his interest to Mr. Nagel, who soon afterward sold a half interest to his son-in-law, Jacob Arnold Surbeck, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Nagel & Surbeck. They carry a line of general merchandise, keeping a large stock of such goods as are demanded by the local trade, and they have a splendid patronage from a wide radius of surrounding country.

While living in Nebraska, Mr. Nagel was united in marriage to Miss Minnie W. Obermiller, who was born at Grand Island, that state, and to them have been born six children. Margaret is now the wife of C. F. Johnson, of Weatherburn, Oregon, and they have two children, Lillian and Corine. Catherine is the wife of Jacob A. Surbeck, of Washougal, and they have two children, Margery and Howard. Lillian is the wife of George Tice, of San Diego, California. Caroline is the wife of Alex Frederick, of Portland, Oregon, and they have one child, Eggert. Freda is the wife of Moreland Blair, of Washougal, and they have one child, Floyd. Harold is a resident of Washougal.

Mr. Nagel has taken an active part in local affairs and served four years as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

in which he has passed through the chairs, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Chamber of Commerce, and he and his wife belong to the Daughters of Rebekah and the Washougal Grange. In 1902 Mr. Nagel took his family back to the old home in Nebraska, where they had a delightful visit of two months, and again in 1925 they went back for a three months' visit. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which are essential to success and, because of his earnest life, well rounded character and genial manner he is accorded the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

ROBERT M. BURLEY

Robert M. Burley stands among the leading members of the Multnomah county bar and is regarded as an authority in his special branch of law practice, that of real property. He has proven a sound and reliable attorney and has built up a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Burley was born in Walhalla, North Dakota, on the 6th of January, 1885, and is a son of Nelson R. and Maude (Spafford) Burley, who were natives of Canada and located in North Dakota in 1883. Mr. Burley was an extensive rancher and was interested in various lines of business, owning a bank, a drug store, a brick yard and other enterprises and was a man of prominence and influence in his section of the state. He is now deceased and his widow now makes her home with her son, Robert M., in Portland. Robert M. Burley received a good public school education, after which he read law in the office of the attorney-general of his state. He entered the law school of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1911, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland. In the legal circles of this section of the state he is highly regarded as an erudite, resourceful and successful practitioner and devotes his attention largely to real property, loans, titles, estates and kindred lines, commanding a representative clientele.

Mr. Burley was united in marriage to Miss Hulda Nelson, who was born and reared in this state. In his political views Mr. Burley is a republican and has shown a deep interest in everything concerning the public welfare. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine and he belongs to the United Artisans, and to the Portland Golf Club, of which he is a director, the Chamber of Commerce, the Multnomah County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association. He is financially interested in a number of business enterprises, including the Blair Granite Quarries, at Ashland, of which he is a director, the Red Stamp Company, the Oregon Pacific Savings and Loan Association and others, and has an interest in a fine dairy farm in Clatsop county. He bears an unsullied reputation as an exemplar of the highest civic virtues as well as of the noble ethics of the legal profession and his abilities and attainments command the respect of all who know him, while his splendid social qualities have gained for him many warm friends.

FREDERICK A. KIEHLE, M. D.

For twenty years Dr. Frederick A. Kiehle has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Portland and during this period has gained an extensive practice, and is today regarded as one of the leading physicians of this city. He was born in Preston, Minnesota, in August, 1872, and is a son of David L. and Mary (Gilman) Kiehle, who were married in New York city. They became the parents of four children, Frederick A. and three daughters. David L. Kiehle possessed a thorough education, served for seven years as president of the State Normal School at St. Cloud and for thirteen years as state superintendent of public instruction of Minnesota and later was a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota.

Frederick A. Kiehle received his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Cloud and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and then entered the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894. Later he entered the medical school of his alma mater, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1901. After serving one year as interne in



ROBERT M. BURLEY

St. Joseph's Hospital in St. Paul, the Doctor entered upon the practice of his profession in Utah, where he remained four years. He then went to Europe for a year's study, and in 1908 came to Portland, where he has met with large professional success.

On October 2, 1913, in Oxford, England, Dr. Kiehle was united in marriage to Miss Clare Cross, who was a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota. She attended the public schools of that city and later graduated from the University of Minnesota. Dr. and Mrs. Kiehle have two children, David Litchard, now fourteen years of age, and Katherine Gilman, twelve years old, both of whom are attending school in France for one year. Dr. Kiehle is a member of the Multnomah County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and other national societies, while socially he belongs to the Arlington Club, the University Club, the Multnomah Club and the Waverly Golf Club. Dr. Kiehle enlisted for service in the United States Naval Reserve during the late war and received a commission as lieutenant, with which rank he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He has served for the past five years as a member of the board of directors of the Portland Public Library.

FRANK DOUGLAS HOBERT

Frank Douglas Hobert, whose death, on July 28, 1926, was regarded as a great loss to La Center, Clark county, Washington, had been in business there for many years. He was a man of many estimable qualities of character and marked business ability, while as a citizen he took a deep and effective interest in everything concerning the public welfare and the progress of the community.

Mr. Hobert was a son of Henry and Sara (Bolen) Hobert, and of this family Fred Lockley wrote in the Journal of February 16, 1926, as follows: "Henry Hobert was one of the early settlers at La Center. He was born in Union county, Ohio, August 6, 1836. In 1858 he moved to Iowa, where, in December, 1859, he married Sara J. Bolen. They had four children, Frank, Luella, Harry and Elizabeth. Frank and Luella were born in Iowa and the others in Clark county, Washington. He moved to La Center in 1872. He farmed, and later went to work with Miller & Gaither in their store at La Center, where he worked till 1883. In 1884 he went into partnership with O. M. Bernard, who shortly sold out to T. J. Kinder.

"While at La Center, recently, I dropped in to have a chat with Frank D. Hobert, the present owner of the store. Mr. Hobert said: 'I came to La Center when I was twelve years old. I was born in Iowa, October 8, 1860. When we first came west we settled near Perrydale, in Polk county, Oregon, but came to La Center in 1872. Transportation facilities at that time were very primitive. We came from Portland to St. Helens by steamer and from St. Helens to La Center by rowboat. My father, Henry Hobert, was a regular Yankee. He was a good trader, a school teacher, carpenter, farmer and storekeeper. Tom Headley, the blacksmith here, and I are the pioneer business men of La Center. He started his blacksmith shop in 1884, the year my father started his store on the bank of the river. J. H. Timmen, now living at Chinook, Washington, ran a hotel here forty or more years ago. I started to work in the store when I was twenty-three and I have been in the store ever since. When I first went to work in the store, along about 1884, La Center was the center of the trading district. Farmers came from Yacolt, Lewisville, Seletchie prairie and Battle Ground to trade at our store. They came with their ox teams and mudsleds to bring their produce and haul their supplies back to their farms. When we came to this district my parents planned to stay only a short time. My mother's uncle, William Bolen, had lost his wife, so he wrote to Perrydale, where we were living, asking mother to come and keep house and take care of the children till he could secure a housekeeper. He settled here in 1865. When we came here we got our mail at Pekin. John Caples, now living at Forest Grove, Oregon, ran a store and post office on the main Lewis river, three and a half miles from here, known as Pekin. My father's partner, T. J. Kinder, was an old-timer. The Kinders settled here in the '50s. Transportation and trade are very different today from what they were when I came into the store as a young man forty years ago. One year I shipped to F. C. Barnes, of Portland, over four thousand grouse and pheasants, for which I received an aver-

age of three dollars a dozen. I used to ship lots of deer to the Portland market. They used to run the deer with dogs. The last deer I shot, I shot from the back door of this store.

"We haven't had a single boat come up the east fork of the Lewis river for more than three years. Our paved highway has made the auto trucks our principal means of heavy transportation. The smelt run up the Lewis river, but during all the years I have lived here we have had but one run of smelt up the east fork, though we have plenty of salmon and salmon trout.

"When I was thirty-one I married Florence Eland. We have two children. My son Robert is in the store with me, and Marjorie married Donald Keys and lives in Portland."

In 1907 Mr. Hobert sold out to Kane Brothers and moved to Portland, where for about five years he engaged in the real estate business, and in 1912 bought a stock of merchandise at Scappoose, Columbia county, Oregon, and conducted a store until 1915. He then returned to La Center and opened a general store under the name of F. D. Hobert, which he conducted until his death. He was a good business man and secured a large and prosperous trade. He became prominent in local public affairs and served several terms as a member of the city council. He became a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at La Center in 1891, and was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. As he prospered in his financial affairs, he wisely invested in property in and near La Center and became one of the well-to-do men of the locality. His sterling honesty and fair dealing won for him the confidence of his fellowmen, and his genial and friendly manner gained for him the good will of all who came in contact with him.

Mrs. Hobert was born in England and is a daughter of Edward and Alice (Tut-hill) Eland. The family came to the United States in 1872, locating in Oakland, California, where they lived for five years, and then went to Portland, Oregon, and about 1884 to Clark county. Mr. Eland, who was engaged in mercantile business, died in September, 1923, and his wife passed away in January, 1928. Robert E. Hobert, who is assisting his mother in carrying on the business since the father's death, married Miss Idell M. Robbins, who was born in Portland, Oregon, and they have two children, Robert Douglas and Edgar Danford. He is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Hobert is a charter member of the Daughters of Rebekah and is a woman of many gracious qualities of character, and kindly and hospitable manner, and has many warm and devoted friends throughout this locality.

C. H. WHEELER, M. D.

One of Portland's oldest and most highly respected physicians is Dr. C. H. Wheeler, who has been engaged in professional work for fifty-three years, of which period forty-eight years have been spent in Portland. He has been very successful as a practitioner, his learning and ability gaining for him a high place in his profession, while throughout the community he commands the genuine esteem of his fellowmen. Dr. Wheeler was born on a farm in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1849, and is a son of Piercy and Anne (Holiday) Wheeler. His father was born in Tennessee in 1811 and was there reared, subsequently locating in Indiana, where he engaged in farming. In 1849 he crossed the plains with ox team and covered wagon and on the Pacific coast he spent three years in mining, returning east, by way of the isthmus of Panama, in 1852. He was married after moving to Indiana and to him and his wife were born nine children.

Dr. Wheeler attended the district schools of his native state and was a student in Moores Hill College, at Moores Hill, Indiana. He took up the study of medicine under Dr. George Sutton, at Aurora, Indiana, and then entered the Ohio Medical College (now the medical department of the University of Cincinnati), from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1875. Immediately on completing his college work, Dr. Wheeler went west to San Francisco and thence on a sailing vessel to Puget sound, landing first at Port Ludlow, and later going to Port Townsend, where he entered the Marine Hospital conducted by Dr. Miner, who afterwards moved to Seattle and was accidentally drowned while on an outing trip. From there Dr.

Wheeler went to sea, serving as physician for six months on a Pacific mail ship, the "Dakota," sailing between Puget sound points Victoria and San Francisco. He then went to St. Paul's island, Alaska, and when ready to leave that place was compelled to wait six months in Alaska for a boat to take him out. He went to the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, in which he served a year under Dr. Ellenwood, and in 1878 entered upon the private practice of his profession in that city. In August, 1880, he came to Portland, where he has been engaged in general practice ever since. He is a member of the medical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, and served for several years as city physician, which office he was chiefly instrumental in creating. He is a member of the Portland Academy of Medicine, of which he is a past president, and belongs to other medical societies. He is a Mason and was formerly a member of the Arlington Club.

Dr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss Agnes A. Ritter, who was born in Missouri, and completed her education in Washington high school and Reed College, at Portland. The Doctor, though a busy man professionally, has always given a due share of his time and attention to the interests of his community, supporting all measures calculated to promote the material, civic or moral welfare of the city and county. He has a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state and to a marked degree commands the confidence of his fellowmen, who have found in him an exemplar of the highest type of citizenship.

PETER JOHNSON

As a successful building contractor, Peter Johnson of Vancouver has attained an enviable reputation throughout the Columbia River valley, his operations having covered a wide radius of country, and he has gained recognition as an enterprising, progressive and reliable business man. Mr. Johnson, who carries on business under the name of the Johnson Construction Company, was born in middle Sweden, in 1885, and is a son of John and Christina Peterson, who were also natives of that country and died there.

Mr. Johnson attended the excellent public schools of his native land and then learned the building trade. In 1905, when twenty years of age, he came to the United States and located in Cooperstown, North Dakota, where he was employed on farms for awhile. Leasing a tract of land, he then engaged in farming on his own account for about eight years. From there he went to Great Falls, Montana, where he engaged in building contracting, in which he was fairly successful, and he continued in that line of business there until 1918, when he came to Vancouver. Here his ability as a builder and his reliability as a contractor soon gained recognition and during the subsequent years he has held a place in the front rank of the contractors of this section of the state, having handled contracts from the Canadian border to Wenatchee on the east. At Vancouver he erected the American Legion building, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars; the Arnedo school building, costing forty thousand dollars; the Central building, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars; and Hotel Evergreen, the new community hotel, at a cost of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and also built the I. O. O. F. hall at Centralia, the Galvin & Moore building and other large structures, as well as many smaller ones, and is now erecting at Vancouver the Columbian and Arts building, which he owns. At Wenatchee he built the Rialto Theater, the Deaconess Hospital, the Sunnyslope school and a number of warehouses, besides many fine homes in various parts of the country. He now owns a garage building, which he erected at Wenatchee. He is painstaking and thorough in everything he undertakes, and he realizes that satisfied patrons are the best advertisements.

In 1905, in North Dakota, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Peterson, a native of Sweden, in which country they had known each other, and they are the parents of three children, Lily and Elsie, who are students in the Oregon Agricultural College; and John, who is a student in the grammar school.

Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Builders Exchange of Portland. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the English Lutheran church and the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Johnson has never had occasion to regret his coming to this part of the country, for

he here found splendid business opportunities and with the passing years is making steady and substantial progress along the line of his life work. He is a man of correct principles, is loyal to his ideals, and his record here as business man and private citizen has gained for him the unqualified confidence and respect of all who have come in contact with him.

FREDERICK D. STRICKER, M. D.

Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, of Portland, an able and successful physician, who is rendering effective service as secretary of the Oregon state board of health, has won the respect of the medical profession and the confidence of the public because of his earnest and efficient efforts to conserve the public health. Dr. Stricker was born in Michigan, March 24, 1875, and is a son of Frederick D., Sr., and Lolea (Wegener) Stricker, the former now deceased. He attended the public schools, graduating from the Detroit high school, after which he matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1900. After serving his internship, in 1902 he came to Oregon, locating in Grants Pass, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1917, and from 1905 to 1917 served as health officer of Josephine, Oregon. He enlisted for service in the World war in 1917 and was attached to the Medical Corps, with the rank of captain, until 1919, when he was honorably discharged. He took postgraduate work in the medical schools of Johns Hopkins University in 1913 and Harvard University in 1919, after which he practiced in Arizona for a short time. In 1921 he was appointed secretary of the Oregon state board of health, in which capacity he has served to the present time. He is a close and constant student of his profession and has written a number of timely and instructive articles on health which have been published in the leading medical journals. He is a member of the Portland Academy of Medicine, the Multnomah Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association and the American Bacteriological Association.

In 1903 Dr. Stricker was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Stewart and they are the parents of a daughter, Rosamond, who is eighteen years of age and is a graduate of St. Helen's Hall, Portland. The Doctor is a member of Grants Pass Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; Reames Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Melita Commandery, No. 8, K. T., of Grants Pass; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to Portland Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E. and is a member American Legion Post No. 1, Portland. He is a Major in the Reserve Officers Medical Corps and is a member of the Portland City Club. Though his professional and official duties make a heavy demand on his time, the Doctor is not neglectful of the obligations of citizenship and takes a live interest in everything pertaining to the civic and moral welfare of his community. He is a man of strong individuality and pleasing address and wherever known is held in the highest esteem.

JOSEPH LEICESTER ATKINS

Joseph L. Atkins, who has been engaged in the practice of law in Portland for many years and has gained a reputation as a sound and reliable attorney, was born in Akron, Ohio, on the 20th day of March, 1863, and is a son of James and Helen Dunbar (King) Atkins. His father was there engaged in the practice of law and after the close of the Civil war was United States collector of internal revenue at Atlanta, Georgia. He held that position many years, and was later made collector of customs at Savannah, Georgia. On quitting that position he engaged in the practice of law in Savannah and resided in that city until his death. The mother also is deceased.

Joseph L. Atkins received his elementary education in the public schools and entered Bethany College, at Bethany, West Virginia, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1882. Many noted men have graduated from that institution, among whom may be mentioned the Hon. Champ Clark, for many years

congressman from Missouri, and Justice Lamar, late of the United States Supreme bench. On leaving Bethany, Mr. Atkins took the law course in the National University, at Washington, D. C., from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1884. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Georgia, and in the following year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. From 1888 to 1910 he practiced his profession in Washington, D. C., specializing in patent cases, and then came to Portland, Oregon, where he has since resided. He bought a farm in Oregon, to the operation of which he devoted his attention until 1913, when he resumed the active practice of law, in which he has been engaged to the present time. Specializing in patent law, in which he is regarded as an authority, he commands an important clientele.

In 1885, in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, Mr. Atkins was united in marriage to Miss Kate M. Best, who died in 1900, leaving two children, Leicester B. and Katherine, the latter now in the east. Leicester B. Atkins is a veteran of the World war, a first lieutenant, having been in the service two years, one year of which was spent in France and Germany. He is now president of the Portland Cement Brick Company. He is married and has a son, Joseph L.

In 1925 Mr. Atkins was married to Miss Florence Beane of Portland, a daughter of James Beane, a pioneer settler of Roseburg, Oregon. The republican party receives Mr. Atkins' support, while fraternally he is a member of Imperial Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master by affiliation, and of Portland Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., of which he is an affiliated past high priest.

CAPTAIN W. J. SILVA

W. J. Silva, who, after many years of active service as a river steamboat captain, is now engaged in the garage business in Rainier, is meeting with very satisfactory success and is numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens here. He has been a lifelong resident of Rainier, born on the 25th of October, 1882, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Wilson) Silva, the former a native of the isle of Flores of the Azores islands and the latter of the state of Virginia, where her family had long been established. Joseph Silva received a limited education as, at the early age of ten years, he went to sea as a cabin boy with an uncle, who was a sea captain. He sailed to all parts of the world and in the middle '60s came to Oregon, where he spent the remaining years of his life. Locating at Rainier, he was for several years engaged in commercial fishing and was in business in Rainier until about 1903, when he sold out and retired. His death occurred at this place in 1918 and his widow passed away in February, 1920. To them were born thirteen children, namely: Mrs. Julia Both, who died in 1919; Charles, of Cannon Beach, Oregon; Mrs. C. P. Archer, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Bertha Yount, of Cannon Beach, Oregon; William J.; Mrs. Frank Sherwood, of Rainier; Mrs. George Doll, of Tacoma, Washington; Earl, of Portland; Dr. Arthur, of Clatskanie, Oregon; Mrs. H. L. Patterson, of Portland; Leona, the wife of Dr. Russell L. Beck, of Rattoon, New Mexico; J. W., of Clatskanie, Oregon; and Dean B., who died in February, 1924.

William J. Silva received a good education in the public schools of Rainier, after which he went to work on the river and was engaged in steamboating on the Columbia during the ensuing twenty-five years, with the exception of two years spent in Alaska. In 1906 he took the examination and was granted a master's license, after which he served as captain of several of the famous old river boats. The first year he ran a small gas schooner out of Nome; the next year he worked a freight steamboat on the Yukon river, Alaska, with headquarters at St. Michaels. In 1920 Captain Silva quit the river and he and his brother, J. W. Silva, established a garage in Clatskanie, which they operated together successfully until February, 1928, when the Captain sold his interest in the business and, coming back to Rainier, bought an interest in the City garage, of which he is now manager. This is a large, well equipped establishment, doing all kinds of automobile repair work, and they also carry a large stock of tires, tubes and accessories and maintain a gas and oil service. They also have the local agency for the Chevrolet, Hudson and Essex cars, in selling which they have been very successful.

In 1924 Captain Silva was united in marriage to Mrs. Christine (Wamsyold)

Hoeye, who is a native of South Dakota and is a daughter of Jens Wamsyold who is now a rancher near Yacolt, Washington, her mother being deceased. Mr. Wamsyold came to the Pacific coast in 1898 and has since resided here. Captain Silva has shown an interest in local public affairs and served two years as a member of the city council at Clatskanie. He is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., at Portland; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland. His wife is a member of the Daughters of the Nile at Portland, and they are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star. The Captain possesses a splendid collection of photographs and pictures of the famous old steamboats of the early days on the Columbia river, at a time when this river was the highway of Oregon and Washington, before there were either rail or wagon roads. He is a man of good business ability, has won a well earned reputation for square dealing and throughout the community commands the sincere respect and good will of all who know him.

ISAAC MARTIN

One of Columbia county's successful and progressive farmers is Isaac Martin, of the vicinity of St. Helens, whose operations have been marked by sound judgment and an enterprising spirit that have gained for him the uniform respect of his fellow-men. Mr. Martin was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, on the 15th of June, 1864, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Girvin) Martin. His paternal grandparents, natives of the north of Ireland, were of Scotch-Irish descent, and went to Canada at a very early day. Thomas Martin was born and reared in Canada and became a millwright and carpenter, being a good all-round mechanic. Going to Portland, Maine, he engaged in the building business and erected many fine structures in that city. He successfully followed his trade during nearly all of his active life, and also became the owner of a good farm near St. Philip, Quebec. His wife, who was born in the north of Ireland, was brought to Canada in her early girlhood. To them were born the following named: James, deceased; John, who lives in Manitoba, Canada; Mary Jane, deceased; Thomas, who still lives in the province of Quebec, Canada; Oliver, of Kelso, Washington; Isaac; Mrs. Sarah Hess, of Wheaton, Minnesota; Albert, of Kelso, Washington; Thomas and Lemuel, deceased and two who died in infancy.

Isaac Martin received his educational training in the public schools of Quebec and when fourteen years of age left home, going to the logging camps near Ottawa, Canada, where he worked for thirteen months. On his return home he engaged in railroad work, at which he was employed for a few years, also working for awhile on a canal. In 1884 Mr. Martin came to the coast and first located at Freeport, now a part of the city of Longview, Washington, where he worked in the woods for awhile, later taking contracts to bale hay. He was thus employed until about 1903, when he rented about three hundred acres of land, where the city of Longview, Washington, is now situated. He farmed that tract until 1922, when he sold out and, coming to Oregon, bought forty acres of land one and a half miles west of St. Helens. Six acres of the land were partly cleared, the remainder being covered with stumps, which in the course of time he cleared off and now has here one of the finest small farms in the district. He raises large crops of hay, grain, potatoes and strawberries, and also operates a small dairy, having a nice herd of Jersey cows and he owns one of the finest teams of heavy Belgian draft horses in Columbia county. He has made many substantial improvements on the farm, the buildings being good, while all of his farming equipment is modern and kept in good condition. In his farm work he is ably assisted by his son, Albert Luther and they also operate considerable leased land adjoining the home place and are well situated for successful work along their line.

In 1891 Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet (Martin) Aney, who was born in Missouri and is a daughter of Joshua and Sarah Martin, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Ohio, the father dying in Missouri and the mother in Kansas. They were the parents of a large family, of whom Mrs. Martin is the youngest. She received a good public school education near Lawrence, Kansas, and near Wichita, that state, she was married to Charles H. Aney, who is deceased. Their son, Ira Taylor, was born at Wichita, Kansas, September 17, 1883, and is now living at Glendale, California, where he is employed as a conductor on the Pacific

Electric railroad. He is married and has three children, Charles R., George W. and Raymond T. Mrs. Aney came to Oregon in 1889 and two years later became the wife of Isaac Martin. To them have been born five children: Ernest, of Portland, who is married and has a son, William Russell, born November 19, 1925; George R., who died in 1916; Albert Luther, who remains at home and assists his father in the operation of the farm; Mrs. Sarah May Comstock, of Walla Walla, Washington, who has a daughter, Hallie Jean, born December 23, 1925; and Ethel, at home. Mr. Martin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He has always shown an interest in public affairs and for many years rendered effective service as a member of the school board. A man of sterling character and kindly spirit, he is deservedly popular throughout the range of his acquaintance.

A. B. GRAHAM

One of Portland's best known automobile concerns is that of Braley & Graham, of which A. B. Graham is secretary and treasurer. He has had many years of practical experience in this line of effort and during the years that he has resided in Portland has gained a reputation as a capable and reliable business man. He was born in Croswell, Sanilac county, Michigan, in 1890, and is a son of Alvin B. and Caroline (Farwell) Graham, the former now engaged in the drug business at Croswell.

Mr. Graham received his early education in the public schools and entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in business administration in 1914. He then entered the manufacturing department of Dodge Brothers, with which concern he remained identified, with the exception of the period of his army service, until 1920, at which time he was serving as district representative for the midwestern territory. In 1920 he resigned that position and formed a partnership with C. W. Thompson at Sioux City, known as Thompson & Graham. In 1921 George A. Braley took over Mr. Thompson's interest and the firm name changed to Braley & Graham. They handled the Dodge line of cars there for two years, when they sold out and, coming to Portland, established business here as distributors for the Dodge cars and the Graham trucks for northwestern Oregon. They have been more than ordinarily successful in this enterprise and, in order to take care of their rapidly increasing business, they bought almost a block of ground at Stout, Ella, Morrison and Yamhill streets, where they are erecting a three-story building, affording them twenty-six thousand feet of floor space. They will occupy this building on April 1, 1929, and will be in better shape than ever to render complete and satisfactory service to their patrons.

In 1920 Mr. Graham was united in marriage to Miss Roberta W. Coulter, of Omaha, Nebraska, and they are the parents of two children, Clark B. and Douglas B. Mr. Graham is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, the University Club, the Portland Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He supports the republican party and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs. Conscientious and straightforward in all of his business relations and affable and courteous among his associates and friends, he is highly respected by all and is regarded as an asset to the community. He is a veteran of the World war, having enlisted in 1917 and entered the third officers' training camp. He was commissioned a lieutenant and was detailed for special duty in this country, serving fourteen months.

J. H. SHEARER

Resourceful, energetic and decisive, J. H. Shearer has achieved success in the fields of farming, merchandising and manufacturing, at the same time performing his share of public service, and is generally regarded as one of the foremost business men and valuable citizens of Forest Grove. He was born April 2, 1855, in Page county, Iowa, a son of William and Nancy (Johnson) Shearer, who were married in Missouri, the mother's native state, and lived for a time in Iowa. In 1864 they traveled to

Oregon in a covered wagon drawn by oxen and spent the winter at Yamhill. The next year they journeyed to Washington county and settled near Dilley in a district remote from civilization. The father purchased a farm and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. He filled the office of road supervisor and his public spirit was also expressed by service on the school board.

J. H. Shearer had a year's schooling in Iowa and was a child of nine when the family came to Oregon. His studies were continued in the rural schools of Washington county and he remained on the homestead until he reached the age of twenty-one, becoming thoroughly conversant with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the stock. In 1876 he purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty acres near Hillside and through arduous effort succeeded in clearing the land, which he cultivated for about twenty-five years, bringing it to a high state of development. About 1902 he started a jewelery store, admitting his son Arthur to a partnership, and the business is still conducted under the style of Shearer & Son. The firm carries a fine line of jewelry and enjoys a large share of the local patronage. In 1923 J. H. Shearer purchased the business of the Forest Grove Clay Products Company, established about 1920, and has also succeeded in this venture. He devotes his summers to the management of the industry and employs about twenty men when the plant is in full operation. Mr. Shearer manufactures common and face brick, tile and building blocks and has equipped his plant with every appliance essential to first class work. The average daily output is about twenty-five thousand brick, ten thousand tile and three thousand blocks. The business is efficiently conducted and there is a constant demand for the products of the plant.

Mr. Shearer was married November 2, 1876, near Dilley to Miss Melissa Mooneyham, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1865 in company with her parents. Mrs. Shearer passed away August 27, 1926, leaving two sons: Ottice, who married Miss Eula Lafferty and is associated with his father in the manufacture of brick, while Arthur concentrates his attention upon the management of the jewelry store and has played an important part in the upbuilding of the business. His first wife was Miss Blanche Davis, now deceased, by whom he had three children, Harold, Genevieve and Lois, and his second union was with Miss Rachel Shawl. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shearer were also the parents of a daughter, Carrie, who has passed away. She was the wife of R. L. Wood and became the mother of two children, Alice and Sylvia, who live in Thatcher, Washington county, Oregon.

For about thirty years Mr. Shearer has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, filling various offices in the lodge, and has passed through all the chairs of the encampment. His wife was a Baptist and although not a church member, he is in full sympathy with movements for the uplift and betterment of humanity, lending the weight of his support to all worthy public projects. His service as a councilman of Forest Grove covered a period of four years and while engaged in farming he was a school director for about fifteen years and for several terms was a road supervisor. As a business man Mr. Shearer enjoys an enviable reputation and his worth as a citizen is uniformly conceded.

DUGALD W. L. MacGREGOR

During the sixteen years that Dugald W. L. MacGregor has resided in Portland he has risen steadily in the esteem of the business men of this city and, as resident partner and manager of the well known Scotch firm, known as the Balfour-Guthrie Company, is a large factor in the commercial activities of this locality. Mr. MacGregor was born in India in 1880 and is a son of Dugald and Isabella (Anderson) MacGregor, both of whom were natives of Scotland and the former was for a number of years a physician and surgeon in India. His death occurred there and later the widowed mother took her son back to her native land, where her death occurred.

Dugald W. L. MacGregor completed his educational training in Scotland, graduating from George Watson's College, in Edinburgh, in 1900, after which he went to London, England, and entered the employ of the Balfour-Williamson Company, the London branch of the Balfour-Guthrie Company, of Scotland. His loyalty and efficient service there won for him deserved promotion and in 1904 he was sent to South America, and placed in charge of that company's office in Buenos Aires. Two years

later he was transferred to San Francisco, California, where he remained until 1912, when he came to Portland. He was connected with the company's office in this city until 1925 as manager, and was then made resident partner, which relation he still sustains. The company is here engaged in a general exporting, importing, flour milling and lumber business, which has grown to an extent that now requires the services of over one hundred employees in Portland. This company is also operating agent for two steamship lines for Europe, via the Panama canal, and one line to South America. Besides his interests in connection with this business, Mr. MacGregor is president and a director of the Crown Mills, the Northern Wharf and Warehouse Company, the Interior Warehouse Company and the Balfour-Guthrie Trust Company.

In 1906 Mr. MacGregor was united in marriage to Miss Annie Armstrong, of London, England, and to them have been born five children, Anita, Mollie, Dugald, Jean and James. Mr. MacGregor is a member of the Arlington Club, the Waverly Club and the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco, and in his political views maintains an independent attitude, voting according to the dictates of his judgment as to men and measures. He has shown splendid executive ability and clear headed judgment in the management of the various interests with which he is identified and is regarded as a very capable and dependable business man, commanding the respect and esteem of all who have come into contact with him.

JOHN DOUGLAS TENNANT

For nearly three decades John D. Tennant has been connected with the great Long-Bell Lumber Company, holding many responsible positions, and is now vice president and manager of the timber and manufacturing department, with headquarters at Longview, Cowlitz county. Mr. Tennant was born at Lonaconing, Allegany county, Maryland, December 30, 1882, and is a son of Abram Douglas and Janet (Anderson) Tennant. His father was born at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, Scotland, May 27, 1838, and was employed as a limestone miner in his native country until 1869, when he came to the United States. Settling in Maryland, he became a successful merchant and land owner, but has been retired from active business for the past thirty years, and is now living in Longview, Washington. His wife was born at Dunferland, Scotland, October 19, 1840, and died July 21, 1921.

John D. Tennant attended the public schools of Pittsburg, Kansas, where he graduated from high school in 1896, after which he took a course in a business college. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Company and for three years worked in various capacities at Hudson, Arkansas. During the two following years he served as manager of that company's retail yards at Independence, Kansas, and in 1905 was sent to De Ridder, Louisiana, as superintendent of the Hudson River Lumber Company, a subsidiary of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. He remained there until 1910, when he was transferred to the head office of the Long-Bell Company at Kansas City, Missouri, where he served as assistant to the general manager until 1914, when he became a vice president of the company and manager of its timber and manufacturing department, which position he now occupies. He has complete supervision of the lumber and manufacturing departments, his territory including not only the northwest but also California and the southern departments. His wide experience and thorough technical knowledge of every detail of the business well qualifies him for the position he is so capably filling and he is an important factor in the successful operation of his company on the coast.

On November 2, 1904, in Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Tennant was united in marriage to Miss Lola Bell Sweet, who was born in Cherryvale, Kansas, July 10, 1886, and is a daughter of Cyrus B. and Florence (Bell) Sweet. Her father was born in Chenoa, McLean county, Illinois, January 21, 1863, and has for many years been associated with the Long-Bell Lumber Company, having served at Kansas City as vice president and general manager, but is now retired. Mrs. Tennant takes a very active interest in the work of the Girl Reserves, composed of high school and older girls. Mr. and Mrs. Tennant are the parents of two children, John Douglas, Jr., born November 16, 1907, and Florence Emma, born September 8, 1909. Mr. Tennant is a member of Longview Lodge, No. 263, F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, No. 55, R. A. M.;

Oriental Commandery, No. 35, K. T., of Kansas City; Consistory of Weslim, Missouri, No. 2, of Kansas City, A. A. S. R.; Aravat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Kansas City. He belongs to the Longview Country Club and he and his wife are members of the First Baptist church at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Tennant is a director of the First National Bank of Longview, a director of the Cowlitz Savings and Loan Association, is president of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, has been president since 1925 of the West Coast Lumbermen's Trade Extension Bureau, is vice president of the Longview, Portland & Northern Railroad Company, and is president of the Longview Memorial Hospital Association. In all that constitutes good citizenship and true manhood he has been a worthy exemplar and his loyalty to duty, his fidelity and his clear headed judgment have given him a distinctive place in the world of affairs, in which he has played his part in a manner that has gained for him the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

EDMUND BURKE TONGUE

Edmund B. Tongue, who for two decades has rendered valuable service as district attorney for Washington county, Oregon, is numbered among the able and dependable lawyers of the state and commands a large and lucrative practice. He was born in Hillsboro, Washington county, in 1873, and is a son of Thomas H., Sr., and Margarite (Eagleton) Tongue, the former born in Lincolnshire, England, June 23, 1844, while the latter was a daughter of George Eagleton, who located in Oregon in the early '60s. His father came to Oregon in 1859 with his parents, Anthony and Rebecca Tongue, and located west of North Plains, where the family home was maintained as long as the grandparents lived. Thomas H. Tongue received a good education in the public schools and Pacific University and engaged in the practice of law, in which he attained gratifying success. He became active in public affairs, was a strong republican in his political views, served as a delegate to the national convention in 1892 and was permanent chairman of the republican state conventions of 1890 and 1894. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1896 he was elected to represent his district in congress, and was reelected in 1898, 1900 and 1902, his death occurring January 11, 1903, just before entering upon his fourth term. He served on a number of the most important committees and was influential in the enactment of much essential legislation. In his home state he was greatly concerned with the raising of the standard of livestock and set a worthy example on his own farms through his discriminating and successful efforts in the production of pure and standard bred stock. He assisted in the promotion of the local fair association and in various ways became an important factor in the prosperity of his section of the state. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias, as well as a member of the Oregon State Bar Association. To him and his wife were born eight children, Edwin and Mrs. Edith Reames, both deceased; Edmund Burke; Mrs. Mary G. Lombard, of Portland; Thomas H., Jr., who is represented elsewhere in this work; Bertha Rebecca; Mrs. Elizabeth Fey, of Portland; and Mrs. Florence Munger, of Portland.

Edmund B. Tongue received his preliminary education in the public schools of Hillsboro, after which he studied three years at the University of Oregon and three years at Pacific University. He took up the study of law under his father's preceptorship and in 1897 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has given close attention to professional work. While his father was in Congress Mr. Tongue looked after his legal business and the management of his farms. In 1908 he was elected district attorney of the fifth judicial district of Oregon, which at that time embraced Clatsop, Columbia, Clackamas and Washington counties, serving as such until the district was divided, since which time he has served continuously as district attorney of Washington county. He has filled this responsible position in a highly creditable manner and has earned a wide reputation as an erudite, painstaking and reliable attorney. He is a member of the Washington County Bar Association and the Oregon State Bar Association, of which he is a past vice president and of the American Bar Association.

In 1909 Mr. Tongue was united in marriage to Miss Maud Shannon, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of James and Elizabeth Shannon, the former now deceased, while the mother lives near Huber, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Tongue have two

children, Edmund B., Jr., and Robert S. Mr. Tongue is a staunch republican in his political views, while fraternally he is a member of Tualatin Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Portland; Portland Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E.; and the Knights of Pythias at Hillsboro; and also belongs to the Portland Hunt Club and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. He has shown a deep interest in the welfare of his community, being an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and was for some years vice president of the Commercial Bank. Candid and straightforward, he has a host of warm friends throughout his home county and the entire state and all who know him hold him in high esteem for his ability and splendid character.

WILLIS H. McMURTRY

Willis H. McMurtry, secretary and treasurer of the Colonial Warehouse and Transfer Company, of Portland, has had fourteen years of experience in this line of business and is highly qualified for the position which he holds. He was born in Eureka, Woodford county, Illinois, in 1880, and is a son of Lewis and Hattie (Cripps) McMurtry, the former born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, and the latter in Eureka, Illinois. His father was a painter and contractor and lived in Kentucky until 1907, when he moved to Seattle, Washington, where he was in business until his retirement, and still resides in that city. The mother is deceased.

Willis H. McMurtry attended the public schools of Nicholasville, after which he took a commercial course in a business college there. For a few years he was employed as a bookkeeper, and in 1907 accompanied his parents on their removal to Seattle, Washington. Later he moved to Yakima, that state, where he lived until 1914, when he came to Portland and entered the employ of the Manning Warehouse and Transfer Company, which he served as secretary until 1920, when he went to the Oregon Transfer Company. On December 14, 1923, he and P. G. Bettendorf organized the Colonial Warehouse and Transfer Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, Mr. Bettendorf being president. They are located at Thirteenth and Everett streets, where they have a four-story brick warehouse, of mill construction, one hundred by one hundred feet, and equipped with a modern sprinkler system for fire protection. They also have, on Davis street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, a five-story warehouse, one hundred by two hundred feet, which is used for the storage of wool, of which commodity they handle great quantities. Railroad spurs to both warehouses are convenient for the receiving and shipping of goods and they are in every respect well equipped for the successful conducting of the business, which has shown a healthy and substantial growth.

In 1909 Mr. McMurtry was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Sheridan, a direct descendant of General Phil Sheridan. To them have been born three children, namely: Eleanor, who is now fifteen years of age; Catherine, aged thirteen; and Margaret, aged three years. Mr. McMurtry is a democrat in his political views and has been a member of the Rotary Club since 1915. He is a man of sterling personal qualities, possesses sound business judgment, worthy ideals and an agreeable personality, and all who know him hold him in the highest regard.

TIMOTHY DONEGAN

Few citizens of Vancouver have been held in higher general regard than was the late Timothy Donegan, whose death, on September 7, 1913, was deeply regretted by all who knew him. His record stamped him as a man of more than ordinary ability, for he began his business career here on a modest scale, and by his persistent industry, close attention to his affairs and the exercise of sound judgment eventually attained a gratifying measure of success and was numbered among Vancouver's greatly esteemed merchants and highly respected citizens.

Mr. Donegan was born in Ireland in 1859 and was a son of John and Anna (McCarthy) Donegan, also natives of that country. He attended the schools of his home neighborhood and at the age of sixteen years, in the hope of finding better opportunities

for advancement, he emigrated to the United States. He located first in Boston, Massachusetts, where for a number of years he was employed in a glove tannery. He then enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry and during his service came to Vancouver. After five years of army life, he was honorably discharged and at once went to Walla Walla, Washington, where he remained about a year. Returning then to Vancouver, he engaged in the shoe business, establishing a small shop on Main street between Third and Fourth streets. This proved a successful venture and, requiring more room, he moved to the Wolf block, where he was located until he erected his own building at Seventh and Main streets, where he conducted a well stocked and up-to-date store and commanded a large and representative trade. He carried on his business personally until 1912, when his health failed and he spent a number of months in traveling in Europe, returning to his home in Vancouver before his death. The building which he erected is still owned by Mrs. Donegan.

In 1889 Mr. Donegan was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. McDonnell, a native of California and a daughter of Columbus and Mary (McKilop) McDonnell, both of whom were born in Ireland. Her parents came to the Pacific coast during the great gold rush of 1849, making the long voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and thence to Marin county, California, where Mr. McDonnell was engaged in farming for many years. In 1880 they came to Vancouver, buying a farm east of the city, and there spent their remaining days, the father dying in 1902 and the mother in 1918. This farm, which comprises one hundred and fifty-five acres of fertile and well improved land, is now owned by Mrs. Donegan. To Mr. and Mrs. Donegan was born a daughter, Marguerite, who attended the Vancouver public schools and was graduated from St. Mary's College in Portland. She is now the wife of Robert W. Schulz of Vancouver, and they have three children, Francis Dunning, Clair Marie and Flavia Marguerite.

Mr. Donegan was a member of the Knights of Columbus and was a man of sturdy integrity and consistent life, supporting those things which were calculated to advance the public welfare and the best interests of the city in which he lived. He was interested in public affairs but maintained an independent attitude in politics, voting for the men whom he considered best qualified for public office. Kind and generous in disposition, cordial and friendly in manner, and loyal and true in all of life's relations, he was well worthy of the confidence and respect which were accorded him by all who knew him.

GEORGE A. BRALEY

The agency for the popular Dodge line of automobiles in northwestern Oregon is in the capable hands of Braley & Graham, of Portland, which firm has well earned the reputation which it enjoys as one of the most progressive and successful concerns in its line in this section of the state. The president of the company, George A. Braley, was born in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1882, and is a son of Winslow and Lillie (Williams) Braley, who were early settlers of that state where the former engaged in the real estate business. He was successful in his affairs and is now retired and he and his wife are living in San Diego, California.

George A. Braley received a public school education and then entered a bank in Sioux Falls, in which he was employed for five years. In 1915 he became identified with the automobile business in Sioux Falls as a salesman for Dodge Brothers, with which firm he remained for two years, and in 1917 acquired the agency for the Reo car. In 1918 he took over the Dodge agency at Sioux Falls, and two years later went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he formed a partnership with A. B. Graham and handled the Dodge cars until 1922, when they sold out there and came to Portland. Here, under the firm style of Braley & Graham, they have the distributing agency for the Dodge cars and the Graham line of trucks, in the handling of which they have made a fine record. Business has grown to the extent that has compelled them to seek much larger quarters and they are now erecting a fine, three-story, reinforced concrete building, occupying nearly a block of space between Stout, Ella, Morrison and Yamhill streets, where they have six hundred and fifty feet of street frontage and about twenty-six thousand square feet of floor space. The building, which will be ready for occupancy by April 1, 1929, will be in every respect well adapted to the purpose for

which it will be used and will provide the best facilities for handling the cars to advantage. In addition to the offices and salesrooms, there will be a complete repair and service department, as well as a body and paint shop, so that they can handle everything in connection with the cars they sell. When completed, it will be the best and most thoroughly equipped plant of its kind on the coast. The firm employs sixty-five people and is well known for its uniform attention to the requirements and tastes of its patrons. Mr. Braley is giving his close attention to the business in Portland, and is also president of the Braley Motor Company, in Centralia, Washington, the Oslendorf Motor Company, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, and the Eakin Motor Company, at Medford, Oregon, all of which handle the Dodge line of cars.

In 1908 Mr. Braley was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Pullman, of Estherville, Washington, and they are the parents of a son, Warren Winslow, now fifteen years of age. Mr. Braley is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree of the York rite; is a Mystic Shriner and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Portland Golf Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Politically he gives his support to the republican party and maintains a deep interest in everything that in any way relates to the material or civic welfare and advancement of his community. An energetic and wideawake business man, a public-spirited and dependable citizen, he is well worthy of the place which he holds in the esteem of his fellowmen and the success which is crowning his efforts.

C. F. WRIGHT

The oldest and largest automobile accessory house on the Pacific coast is that of Ballou & Wright, of Portland, which has been in business here continuously since 1901. It has always kept fully abreast the times in every respect and is accounted one of this city's leading business concerns. C. F. Wright, vice president and secretary of this well known company, was born in Kansas, August 11, 1877, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Parker) Wright. In 1879 the family moved to Gallatin, Montana, where the father engaged in ranching, and both parents died in that state.

C. F. Wright completed a course in the public schools and then attended the State Agricultural College, at Bozeman, Montana. In 1896, when nineteen years old, he and O. B. Ballou engaged in the bicycle business at Great Falls, Montana, conducting it there until 1901, when they sold out and moved to Portland. In the following year they became the first Portland concern to take up the automobile accessory line and as the automobile business has grown, they have kept pace and now carry a large and comprehensive stock of everything in the way of accessories and parts. Their first location in this city was at First and Alder streets, and later they moved to Sixth, then to Broadway street. As their business grew they found it necessary to secure larger quarters and in 1921 they erected the splendid building which they now occupy at Tenth and Flanders streets. The structure is one hundred by one hundred feet, six stories high, and contains sixty thousand square feet of floor space. They do a jobbing and wholesaling business in accessories, and also handle bicycles, for which there is a steady demand. In 1912 Ballou & Wright established a branch at Seattle, Washington, and this too has developed into a very successful establishment. The sales territory covers northern California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and there are fourteen traveling salesmen from each house, or twenty-eight in all. The house issues its own catalog, comprising three hundred and sixty-five pages, and the sixteenth annual number has just been sent out. One hundred and five people are employed in the two stores. The officers of the company are, O. B. Ballou, president; C. F. Wright, vice president and secretary; and W. J. Fink, treasurer. Mr. Wright gives close attention to the business, in which he has proven capable and efficient, and he is also vice president and a director of the American Exchange Bank.

In 1903 Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Gwynne, of Montana, a daughter of Rev. F. H. Gwynne, who was formerly of Oregon but was at that time residing in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have a son, Arthur F., who is now in high school. Mr. Wright gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and he is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Portland Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E.; and

belongs to the Portland Golf Club; the Alderwood Golf Club, of which he was a charter member and president for two years; the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a member of the outdoor recreation committee, and the National Automotive Equipment Association, of which he is a director. His success in life has been attained by honorable and well directed efforts, in which he has shown business ability of a high order, and he has long held a place among the leading and influential business men of this city. He has been true to every obligation of citizenship and commands the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

CLAUDE E. SMITH

At an early age Claude E. Smith manifested that spirit of energy, self-reliance and enterprise which spurs the individual ever onward and upward and in mercantile circles of Forest Grove he has long been a recognized leader. He is one of its pioneer furniture dealers, conducting a business which has existed for nearly sixty years, and is also active in civic affairs. Mr. Smith was born September 18, 1883, two miles north of Forest Grove, and represents an old and prominent family of this locality. His father, I. H. Smith, was born in Peoria, Illinois, and was a child of seven when his parents started for Oregon. About 1870 his father, L. E. Smith, secured a donation land claim, which he eventually transformed into a highly productive farm, and it was on this homestead that Claude E. Smith was born. His grandfather was a progressive agriculturist and added many improvements to the place, which constantly increased in value. He was a fine type of the Oregon pioneer and continued to live on the property until his death October 13, 1925, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. I. H. Smith attended the Purdin school and followed the occupation of farming for many years, cultivating the homestead until his retirement. He then moved into town and remained in Forest Grove until his demise. His widow, Sophia C. (Carson) Smith, came to this district in 1870 with her parents and still resides in Forest Grove.

Claude E. Smith received a public school education and began to provide for his own support when a boy of twelve, securing work in the meat market of Buxton & Hayden. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the general store of Woods & Adams and remained with the firm for five years. The year 1904 was spent on his father's ranch and in 1905 he entered the employ of Roe & Buxton, who had purchased the business founded by his uncle, I. L. Smith. It was started about 1870 and the store stood near the present site of the Southern Pacific depot. I. L. Smith confined his mercantile activities to the sale of furniture and about 1893 moved the store to the present location. He was also a successful lumberman, operating both planing and sawmills, and his life's labors were terminated by death in 1909. Claude E. Smith worked for two years for Roe & Buxton and was then admitted to a partnership in the concern, at which time the style was changed to Roe & Company. On November 15, 1917, Mr. Smith purchased the business, which has since been operated under his own name. The building is fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions and two stories in height. The stock comprises furniture of high grade as well as a complete line of carpets, linoleum, wall paper and paint. With the exception of the twelve months spent on the home ranch Mr. Smith has worked continuously in the same block for a period of thirty-three years and is one of the oldest business men of this locality. Advancing in step with the spirit of the times, he has made his store a notable center of service in the every day life of the community and a large and ever widening patronage is indicative of his prestige as a merchant.

In 1911 Mr. Smith was married in Forest Grove to Miss Laura G. Trudeau, who was born in Peoria, Illinois, and came to Oregon with her sister. To this union has been born a daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth, who is twelve years of age and a public school pupil. Mr. Smith is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and has passed through all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias. His wife is one of the Pythian Sisters and a member of the Woman's Club. Mr. Smith is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a councilman of Forest Grove. His public spirit has been demonstrated by actual achievements for the general good and the rules which govern his life are such as constitute the basis of all honorable and desirable prosperity.

INDEX

	Page		Page
Adee, A. L.	603	Bozarth, H. C.	656
Ainsworth, L. S.	600	Bradley, E. R.	518
Alderson, W. C.	735	Braley, G. A.	934
Alexander, C. B.	205	Brandes, C. A.	537
Andresen, William	575	Braun, Fritz	134
Appelgren, C. A.	586	Brennan, R. C.	783
Applewhite, J. A.	15	Brogan, Thomas	538
Arnold, J. G.	155	Bronaugh, E. C.	629
Atkins, B. M.	776	Brosius, F. C.	487
Atkins, J. L.	926	Broughton, George	610
Atkinson, J. B.	454	Brown, E. C.	644
Atwell, F. C.	248	Brown, McDannell	627
		Brown, S. A.	850
Bacon, Patrick	192	Buchanan, J. A.	35
Bagley, G. R.	709	Buck, G. W.	643
Bailey, A. B.	869	Bullier, L. H.	565
Bailey, J. W.	897	Bump, M. B.	889
Baker, D. M.	677	Burley, R. M.	920
Baker, G. L.	413	Burnham, Allison	72
Ball, E. J.	557	Bush, J. H.	803
Bannon, P. J.	860	Butler, Frank	887
Barbur, A. L.	647		
Barclay, Forbes	433	Calavan, J. E.	264
Barker, S. B.	470	Callan, A. C.	683
Barnum, Ladru	33	Campbell, H. J.	418
Barrett, J. F.	500	Campbell, Paul	829
Barry, J. E.	694	Campbell, W. A.	777
Bartmess, S. E.	145	Caples, C. G.	826
Bashor, C. C.	736	Caples, D. E.	839
Bateman, W. Q.	798	Carothers, F. M.	628
Bates, D. H.	658	Carpenter, D. L.	675
Beach, J. V.	620	Cates, D. L.	423
Beatie, A. L.	117	Caufield, David	613
Beaver, A. M.	429	Chapman, C. C.	764
Beebe, C. F.	540	Charlton, A. D.	161
Beekman, B. B.	343	Childs, R. W.	347
Bell, C. A.	217	Chrisman, Levi	77
Bell, S. H.	604	Clair, H. C., Jr.	390
Bennett, Guy	915	Clark, A. E.	353
Benson, Simon	88	Clark County Sun	473
Berger, Ben	747	Clark, J. F.	386
Bergmann, Theodore	363	Clark, M. H.	657
Bernard, E. F.	649	Clark, W. L.	23
Bettman, M. M.	830	Clausen, F. C.	580
Beveridge, J. W.	544	Cleland, J. B.	830
Blair, J. O.	438	Clemmens, F. L.	36
Blake, H. G.	252	Cliff, H. R.	644
Blakeley, G. C.	208	Clifford, T. F.	507
Blumauer, Solomon	833	Coe, H. W.	300
Blurock, E. M.	97	Coffey, H. K.	137
Blythe, S. F.	295	Coffey, J. B.	257
Boice, D. H.	734	Coffey, R. C.	588
Boise, W. L.	377	Coke, J. S.	135
Bonser, A. H.	896	Coldwell, O. B.	315
Bonser, R. C.	648	Collis, E. H.	355
Boscow, Peter	528	Colt, C. C.	517
Bowles, C. D.	118	Comrie, A. A.	608
Bowles, J. R.	388	Connell, E. D.	870
Bozarth, A. L.	727		

	Page		Page
Connor, M. M.	544	Fisher, J. C.	730
Cook, J. W.	108	Fleck, J. A.	323
Cookingham, P. W.	666	Fleming, F. S.	182
Cooper, A. W.	705	Foss, W. W.	770
Cornell, H. C.	354	Fowler, C. F.	836
Cornfoot, William	365	Fowler, E. A.	739
Cornwall, G. M.	398	Frank, S. J.	306
Costacos, Gus	668	Fry, P. V. W.	880
Costelloe, J. T.	750	Fulton, John	497
Cotterell, F. J.	893	Funk, G. R.	545
Cowan, J. A.	849	Furnish, W. E.	744
Cowdin, C. E.	718	Furnish, W. J.	714
Crate, J. B.	278		
Cravens, P. H.	576	Garrett, J. H.	654
Crockett, David	845	Gatens, W. N.	206
Crossley, J. W.	335	Gates, John	846
Crosman, A. B.	174	Gates, H. V.	665
Crow, G. G.	132	George, M. C.	508
Crum, Virgil	277	Gerber, G. G.	803
Cullen, J. W.	241	Gibbs, A. L.	695
Cumming, J. C.	166	Glaze, C. E.	753
Curtiss, L. W.	477	Glisan, R. L.	417
		Going, A. C.	221
Dammeier, G. H.	740	Goode, H. W., Jr.	11
Davis, A. N.	416	Goode, H. W., Sr.	5
Davis, J. A.	263	Graham, A. B.	929
Dawson, K. D.	674	Grant, A. R.	815
Dedman, H. A.	528	Grant, F. S.	527
De Neffe, F. M.	136	Gray, Doy	857
Devers, A. H.	758	Gray, J. T.	50
Dick, F. G.	447	Greene, H. E.	193
Dickey, W. P.	726	Greene, T. G.	563
Dickson, H. A.	578	Griffith, F. T.	429
Dickson, M. W.	534		
Dietderich, E. M.	499	Haas, C. T.	194
Digman, A. E.	676	Hackett, E. C.	237
Dillman, S. O.	883	Hackett, H. A.	483
Dobbs, R. H.	913	Hage, C. A.	164
Dolph, J. N.	226	Hall, E. J.	590
Donegan, Timothy	933	Hall, H. E.	624
Dooley, R. M.	567	Hall, J. E.	146
Dougan, J. M.	440	Hall, J. H.	785
Drinker, F. P.	215	Hamaker, G. E.	588
Duncan, J. B.	867	Hamilton, B. M.	746
Durham, G. H.	655	Haney, B. E.	409
Dye, Eva E.	290	Hanley, L. J.	17
Dyke, W. P.	834	Hanson, J. R.	775
		Harding, L. O.	195
Eaton, W. R.	885	Hare, W. G.	650
Eby, O. D.	251	Harkson, Henry	584
Edick, W. H.	197	Hart, F. A.	410
Egbert, J. C.	670	Hart, J. D.	649
Eggert, Frederick	65	Hart, J. N.	579
Eid, John	554	Harvey, N. B.	333
Elrod, J. O.	910	Haslinger, George	566
Elwell, J. H.	284	Hasson, Patrick	593
English, C. H.	909	Hattrem, W. A.	705
English, J. W.	428	Hauser, E. V.	455
		Hawley, W. P.	138
Failing, Henry	18	Hawley, W. P., Jr.	218
Fargher, Horatio	316	Hazlett, J. H.	167
Farr, M. G.	623	Healy, J. M.	746
Farrell, C. E.	846	Hedges, G. L.	265
Fear, W. H.	469	Hedges, J. E.	286
Fenton, W. D., Sr.	78	Henderson, J. H. D.	680
Field, N. M.	403	Henderson, M. F.	320
Finley, J. P.	773	Henningesen, A. P.	510
Finnigan, J. B.	660	Herman, F. W.	863

	Page		Page
Hewitt, L. P.	529	Knappenberger, H. L.	307
Hexter, E. C.	860	Koehler, Richard	493
Hidden, L. M.	24	Kribs, F. A.	748
Hidden, W. F.	498		
Hiim, O.	213	Lage, Hans	480
Hill, M. M.	14	Laing, J. A.	306
Hillebrand, Anthony	800	Lakin, C. A., Sr.	585
Hirsch, Solomon	68	Lamkin, C. A.	624
Hobert, F. D.	923	Lamond, M. H.	835
Hoffman, L. H.	314	Lane, Harry	870
Holden, W. B.	885	Lane, L. L.	273
Holman, Charles	17	La Roche, W. P.	865
Holman, Herbert	400	Lash, F. M.	546
Holt, Preston	733	Latourette, C. D.	187
Holznagel, F. C.	560	Latourette & Latourette	796
Hopp, G. W.	319	Lauterbach, Rudolph	162
Hotchkiss, C. R.	840	Lawrence, George	393
Howe, Alma L.	310	Lawrence, R. C.	685
Hoyt, G. W. (II)	535	Layton, W. B.	283
Huckabay, E. S.	539	Lea, A. H.	793
Hudson, H. S.	619	Leach, N. A.	495
Hunt, F. D.	809	Le Fever, O. L.	147
Hurlburt, T. M.	817	Lewis, A. T.	737
Hurlburt, W. H.	855	Lewis, C. H.	437
Hutton, G. W.	261	Lewis, J. M.	738
Huycke, A. H.	710	Lewis, P. W.	729
Hynd, R. F.	550	Lieser, H. C.	503
		Lines, W. H.	289
Idleman, C. M.	626	Linthicum, S. B.	804
Ireland, R. M.	686	Litfin, B. R.	430
Isaacs, H. M.	788	Lively, K. V.	766
		Llewellyn, J. M.	11
Jackson, J. B.	448	Lockley, Fred	178
Jacob, R. T.	444	Lounsbury, H. E.	247
Jarvis, E. G.	285	Lowe, E. J.	574
Jewett, A. H.	246	Luce, E. C.	228
Jewett, G. F.	526	Lucius, W. W.	439
Jewett, S. G.	650	Lueddemann, Max	795
Johnson, C. L.	107	Lunsford, C. J.	894
Johnson, F. P.	913	Lynch, J. H.	789
Johnson, Peter	925		
Johnson, Tyler	509	McDaniel, E. B.	524
Johnston, A. H.	84	McDaniel, R. C.	523
Johnstone, A. J.	687	McGinn, H. E.	810
Jones, J. M.	555	McGuire, Stuart	908
Jorgensen, E. C.	73	McInerny, J. P.	177
Joyce, J. H.	827	McKenna, C. A.	713
		McKinney, W. V. & E. C.	558
Kamm, Mrs. Jacob	38	McMath, G. W.	697
Karnopp, J. L.	577	McMicken, A. C.	815
Keeney, J. M.	570	McMurtry, W. H.	933
Keller, Andrew	135	MacGregor, D. W. L.	930
Kelly, Clinton	232	MacMaster, Hugh	606
Kelly, Penumbra	27	Macphail, W. M.	794
Kelly, Richmond	404	MacVeagh, Rogers	114
Kern, J. T.	106	Madden, W. E.	748
Kerr, M. P.	693	Maguire, R. F.	669
Ketchum, D. P.	780	Mann, J. M.	646
Keyser, C. P.	637	Mann, Thomas	360
Kiehle, F. A.	920	Marquam, P. A.	37
Kiernan, John	465	Marsh, A. C.	890
King, N. A.	380	Marshall, J. R.	888
Kinney, M. J.	98	Martin, Isaac	928
Kinney, R. C.	98	Masters, W. H.	131
Kirk, J. B.	256	Matthews, A. H.	864
Klindt, W. A.	467	Matthews, L. W.	578
Klippel, E. A.	283	Matthiessen, M. M.	244
Knapp, J. B.	699	Mears, J. A.	525
		Mears, S. M.	720

	Page		Page
Mecklem, Horace	667	Plog, J. E.	536
Meldrum, C. E.	564	Plummer, O. M.	325
Meldrum, D. T.	376	Polhemus, J. H.	805
Menefee, J. S.	254	Pope, George	598
Menefee, R. E.	469	Porter, W. D.	238
Merrifield, N. W.	443	Powell, George	755
Mersereau, E. L.	666	Powers, D. E.	707
Mersereau, R. W.	488	Pownall, H. C.	275
Merwin, L. T.	153	Pratt, M. T.	818
Meyer, E. H.	767	Preston, Matilda C.	201
Miller, Cedric	645	Preston, W. G.	203
Miller, M. A.	328	Price, D. P.	265
Mitchell, R. H.	854	Price, O. L.	449
Montague, R. W.	387	Prickett, H. W.	868
Montgomery, J. B.	660	Proebstel, A. J.	214
Moody, W. H.	420	Purdy, B. F.	899
Moores, C. A.	305		
Morgan, E. S.	696	Rae, A. C.	714
Morris, S. M.	703	Ranck, G. N.	327
Morrow, J. W.	604	Rand, A. J.	556
Morse, R. F.	768	Rand, W. F.	124
Moser, G. C.	115	Rasmussen, J. P.	700
Mosier, J. N.	460	Rauch, G. L.	116
Mount, H. S.	156	Raught, A. L., Jr.	789
Mulchay, J. H.	689	Ray, A. J.	479
Munly, M. G.	148	Raynard, J. W.	853
Munroe, William	690	Read, G. A.	202
Murdoch, Miller	697	Reed, H. E.	456
Murphy, C. G.	112	Reid, William	128
Murphy, J. H.	678	Reynolds, J. W.	787
		Ricen, Leo	903
Nagel, Eggert	919	Richton, Charles	557
Neal, O. A.	609	Ridgway, A. B.	623
Neppach, C. J.	724	Ritter, A. R.	574
Nester, P. H.	730	Robbins, W. A.	725
Neuhausen, T. B.	419	Robinson, W. J.	640
Newbegin, Edward	820	Rodgers, G. S.	563
Newell, J. P.	745	Rood, J. E. K.	104
Nicholson, J. A.	268	Rosenthal, Jacob	446
Norman, J. A.	900	Roskoski, Anton	904
Norris, J. L.	706	Ross, C. T.	878
Northwest Blower Kiln Co.	617	Rossiter, C. F.	398
Nunamaker, F. D.	790	Rossiter, L. J.	329
		Ruppe, Adam	255
Oakleaf, H. B.	276	Russell, C. S.	616
Oatman, J. R.	479	Russell, R. L.	558
O'Brien, J. P.	589		
Odell, M. D.	475	Sabin, R. L.	607
Olds, W. P.	505	St. John's Church	547
Oliver, W. M.	163	Saldern, L. J. O.	188
Olsen, John	587	Salomon, S. H.	708
Olson, C. P.	749	Samuel, L.	916
Osborne, C. P.	689	Sappington, E. B.	743
Osborne, C. W.	658	Sappington, W. D.	337
Osborne, H. W.	569	Sault, G. W.	330
Ottenheimer, H. J.	274	Sayler, J. S.	627
		Schadewitz, Henry	568
Papst, H. M.	807	Schenck, Mrs. J. S.	258
Parker, C. J.	280	Schnabel, C. J.	198
Patterson, J. M.	16	Schofield, E. R.	350
Payne, W. W.	679	Schuebel, Christian	520
Pearcy, J. N.	786	Schulmerich, Edward	756
Pearson, W. E.	244	Sells, C. J.	688
Pepper, C. L.	154	Sercombe, F. W.	694
Peters, R. F.	779	Shearer, Fred	673
Phillips, L. M.	794	Shearer, J. H.	929
Pitcock, H. L.	858	Shearer, W. C.	890
Plagemann, J. P.	767	Shepherd, C. A.	704
Plamondon, L. N.	723	Sheppard, R. W.	289

	Page		Page
Sherman, R. M.	850	Thomsen, J. P.	445
Shields, R. F.	285	Tichner, Abraham	204
Sholes, F. H.	906	Tongue, E. B.	932
Silva, W. J.	927	Tongue, T. H., Jr.	878
Simon, Joseph	507	Tooze, W. L., Sr.	769
Simonds, C. D.	719	Tourtellotte, J. E.	485
Sinnott, N. B.	823	Trimble, W. A.	317
Skulason, B. G.	339	Tucker, Robert	638
Sletton, C. H.	573		
Slocum, S. C.	486	Van Bebber, Frank	639
Smalley, R. B.	914	Van Cleve, A. C.	816
Smith, C. E.	936	Van Vactor, S. E.	489
Smith, L. R.	715	Varwig, H. F.	76
Smith, W. K.	494	Veatch, A. E.	678
Sox, E. F.	394	Vial, A. J.	75
Sparks, M. R.	87		
Spencer, A. C.	166	Wakefield, B. S.	905
Squires, Cameron	616	Wakeman, A. D.	626
Stadter, F. W.	633	Walker, D. V.	716
Stadelman, Joseph	86	Wallace, G. L.	133
Stadelman, P. J.	152	Wallace, L. C.	669
Stapleton, G. W.	630	Warren Construction Co.	778
Statter, Brockwell	605	Watson, J. F.	74
Staver, J. F.	276	Watters, D. A.	530
Stearns, D. S.	618	Watts, T. W.	906
Stearns, J. O.	358	Watzek, A. R.	675
Stearns, L. B.	158	Webber, J. A.	583
Steinke, O. F.	829	Webster, A. M.	895
Straight, H. E.	385	Weidler, G. W.	760
Straight, J. B.	385	Wiegel, F. G.	165
Strauss, Nathan	373	Wiegel, G. M.	819
Streib, Philip	370	Wells, Harvey	659
Stricker, F. D.	926	Wendel, H. F.	764
Stuart, C. A.	519	Wendling, R. F.	905
Sullivan, F. A.	698	Wentworth, G. K.	725
Sullivan, F. W.	687	Wertheimer, R. S.	908
Summers, Owen	168	West, Harry	894
Sumner, W. T.	12	Wheeler, C. H.	924
Sunday, H. E.	397	White, C. S.	880
Sutton, A. E.	788	Wiggins, E. R.	856
Swank, Wilmer	553	Wiggins, W. B.	490
Sweeney, Ed	539	Wilcox, Frank	408
		Wilcox, R. B.	453
Taggart, E. T.	450	Wilcox, T. B.	28
Talbert, J. R.	717	Wilkinson, John	484
Talbot, G. W.	267	Williams, R. E.	636
Tamiesie, J. P.	888	Willis, P. L.	837
Tanner, A. H.	369	Wilson, B. C.	797
Tanner, Maude	907	Wilson, F. W.	395
Tate, D. R.	586	Wingard, Henrietta E.	94
Taylor, J. W.	728	Wisecarver, R. H.	676
Taylor, T. C.	340	Wood, B. B.	686
Tazwell, George	814	Wood, Erskine	245
Tennant, J. D.	931	Wood, W. S.	173
Thatcher, J. H.	183	Woodward, M. G.	879
Thomas, W. H.	124	Wright, C. F.	935
Thompson, E. H.	847	Wyers, J. G.	191
Thompson, E. L.	476		
Thompson, H. C.	334	Zan, J. C.	796
Thompson, W. Lair	318	Zener, F. B.	357
Thompson, William L.	516	Zischke, H. A.	157





